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Canton Register

Vol. I. CANTON, November 8th. 1827. No. 1.

To Subscribers.

The want of a printed register of the commercial and other information of China, has long been felt, and its utility and convenience, fully appreciated. With a view to remedy this deficiency, we have been induced to commence our present undertaking, the origin of which may be principally attributed to the kindness, and public spirit, of a gentleman, who, has obliged us with the use of his press. Our plan and object, will be in some measure explained, by the present number, which will be regularly followed by others, on the 1st, and 15th, of each month, but our readers will naturally anticipate many additions and much improvement, from experience, in our undertaking.

It will be perceived, that our principal endeavour will be, to present a copious and correct price-current, of the various articles, native, or foreign, in the market; in addition to which, the sales, prices, and states, of foreign markets, connected with our own, will be duly noticed, and particularised. Accounts relative to the trade, customs, and peculiarities of the Chinese, will occasionally occupy a portion of our pages, as well as translations from their standard works, for which we shall be much indebted to any of our friends. The arrivals and departures of vessels, and other shipping information of interest, will also form a standing article in our columns.

It was our intention to have published the present number, on the first, but owing to unavoidable delays, we were prevented from so doing, the paper will however be issued in future, as we have stated above, on the first and fifteenth, of each month.

Chinese Coins.

The only regularly stamped coin among the Chinese is the *Tsen*, or Cash, as it is called by Europeans, an extensive and interesting series of which may be obtained in Canton, by the curious at a small expense. A perfect chronological series is of course impossible, but with a little trouble one of considerable antiquity may be obtained. The difficulties which are presented to the eager antiquary in pursuit of ancient coins in Europe, are here less formidable, the small intrinsic value of the coin, and the immense number which are issued during the reign of each Chinese sovereign render the facilities for procuring authentic specimens much greater than with us where the emission has been more limited and the actual value of the coin greater. A large proportion of the cash in circulation here are Cochin-chinese. They may be known by their being lighter and thinner, and composed of a whiter metal than the real Chinese cash.

Improvements.

At a meeting of the foreign residents of Canton, held a few days since, in order to concert measures for the removal of the nuisances in front of the factories, and inclosing the square, a committee was appointed to carry the object of the meeting into effect. And we are happy to learn that in consequence of the firm and decided manner in which the matter was represented to the senior hong-merchants by the committee, the projected improvements are likely to be speedily and permanently effected.

Accidents.

Two deaths by drowning have lately occured at Whampoa, one, the master at arms of one of the Company's ships, a brother of the notorious Thurtell, and another the carpenter of the American Ship Washington lost overboard at night. Neither of the unfortunate men rose after falling into the water, which singular circumstance is almost always, if not invariably observed in this river.

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Amber fine white large pieces Sp. Drs.	16 a 18	Picul
Ditto false if very fine	50 cents	,,
Anniseed star,	14	Picul
Arrack Batavia	none	Leaguer
Assafetida fine	10 a 15	Picul
Bicho de mar 1st sort black and large	10 a 36	,,
Betel nut	2½	,,
Bee's Wax	28	,,
Bird's nests 1st sort	25 a 40	Catty
Ditto 2d do.		,,
Ditto 3d do.	5 a 6	Picul
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.		,,
Camphor 1st sort	20 a 27	,,
2d ditto		,,
3d ditto	40 a 60	,,
Cloves Molucca	400 a 500	,,
Cochineal	23	,,
Copper	45	,,
Coral beads	80 a 120	,,
Do. branch.	2 a 3¼	String
Cornelian beads [Taels		cul
Cotton Bombay 1st sort	8 a 10	,,
2d ditto		,,
Bengal Jalone &c.	8 a 9. 5	,,
Cutchowra	7.5a 10	,,
Madras fine [Sp. Drs.		,,
Cotton goods British	5 a 6	Pieces
Flowered Chintzes 28 yds		,,
Longcloths fine 40 yds	7 a 8	,,
2d sort		,,
3d do.	no sale	,,
Madapollams	3¾	,,
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.	2 a 2½	,,
Cambrics 12 yds.	1¾	,,
Printed Handkerchiefs	2½	,,
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	1	,,
Imitation Pulicat	24	Picul
Cutbear	7	,,
Cutch Pegue	3	,,
Do. Malacca called, gambier.	80	,,
Cuttings Scarlet	no sale	,,
Do. Colors		,,
Elephant's Teeth 3 a 4 to a picul	60 a 100	,,
do. 16 to 20 do.		,,
Cut pieces do.	60 a 90	,,
Fishmaws	1½ a 2	,,
Flints	20	,,
Ginseng crude	122 a 125	,,
Do. clarified	6	,,
Glassware		,,

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Iron scrap Sp. Drs.	2½	Picul
Iron bar	6	,,
Lead	15 a 30	,,
Myrrh 1st sort	80	,,
Mace	55	,,
Nutmegs free from worms	4 a 6	,,
Olibanum garbled in chests	1180a1220	Chest
Opium Patna	1150a1180	,,
Benares	1380a1420	,,
Company's Malwa	750 a 800	Picul
Smuggled do.	62 a 32	Tael
Turkey	1500a2000	Picul
Pearls	13	,,
Do. Seed Surat	7½	,,
Do. shells	no demand	,,
Pepper Malay	11	,,
Prussian blue 1st sort	65	,,
Putchuck	4½	,,
Quicksilver	3	,,
Rattans	1¾	,,
Red wood	45	,,
Rice Manilla	5	,,
Rose maloes	5½	,,
Sago	7	,,
Saltpetre at Wampoa	12	,,
Do. at Lintin	22	,,
Sandal wood 10 *a* 15 *p.* to a picul	12 a 15	,,
18 do	3½ a 4	Each
Shark's fins	1	,,
Skins, Beaver	40	100
Black fox	1¾	Each
Red do	40	,,
Rabbits	10 a 20	Picul
Seal	4	,,
Sea Otter	5 a 6	Cwt.
Smalts, 1st sort	11 a 12	,,
Soap	20	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits	19	,,
Tin plates	150 a 1000	Pair
Tin, old Banca	20 a 120	,,
Do. Straits	2 a 4	Piece
Watches gold	8 a 9	,,
Do. silver		Yard
Woolens, Blankets		,,
Bombasetts		,,
Broadcloth blue	1¾	,,
,, black		,,
,, scarlet		,,
,, grey		,,
,, brown		,,
,, purple		Piece
Camlets English black	28 a 30	,,
,, ,, blue		,,
,, ,, purple		,,

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Camlets Dutch black Sp. Drs.	32	Piece
,, ,, blue		,,
,, ,, scarlet		,,
,, ,, purple		,,
,, ,, brown		,,

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Worleys Sp. Drs.	12 a 13	Yard
Flannels cents	30 a 40	Piece
Long-ells scarlet	6 a 7	,,
,, black		,,

EXPORTS.

Alum Sp. Drs.	2,80	Picul
Borax	32 a 35	,,
Camphor	34	,,
Cassia	16 a 20	,,
Ditto buds	32	,,
China Root	3,50	,,
Cubebs	40	,,
Dragons blood in reeds good	80, a100	,,
Dragon Canes		1000
Galangal	5,50	Picul
Gamboge	65	,,
Ginger	9	,,
Glass beads	4 a 10	10,000
Hartall	12 a 13	,,
Indian Ink	130	,,
Mother o' pearl shells	13	,,
Musk	80	Catty
Oil of cassia	160	Picul
Ditto Cloves	45 a 50	Catty
Paper of Sizes	17 a 20	Picul
Rhubarb	65	,,
Silk Raws,		
Nankin Taysaan	430	,,
Ditto Tsatlee	470	,,
Canton 1st sort Taels	275	,,
2d do	250	,,
3d do	220	,,
4th do	200	,,
Silk Sewing Sp. Drs.	5	Catty
Sugar pingfa white Taels	9½	Picul
Ditto 1st sort raw	8	,,
Sugar Candy Chinchew	14	,,
Do. Canton, 1st sort	9½	,,
Tea Bohea Taels	14 a 16	,,
Congo	24 a 28	,,
Souchong	21 a 33	,,
Pouchong	28 a 36	,,
Pekoe or Paho	60 a 100	,,
Hyson Skin	24 a 28	,,
Hyson	46 a 56	,,
Gunpowder	52 a 58	,,
Imperial	48 a 54	,,
Tortoise Shell Sp. Drs.	1100a1200	Picul
Tutenague	13	,,
Turmerick	6	,,

Vermillion Sp. Drs.	42	Box
Whanghee Canes	1¼ a 3½	100
Camlets black 18 yds. by 29 Ins. Sp. Drs.	12 a 14½	Piece
Coloured do. do.	13 a 15½	,,
Canton Cloth 1st sort	6	,,
Crape Nankin plain 21 yds. by 18 Ins	17½	,,
Ditto flowered 20 do	19	,,
Crape Canton 21 do	12	,,
Ditto 18 do.	9½	,,
Crape Scarfs plain	2¼	,,
Do flowered	3	,,
Crape Shawls Scarlet	3	,,
Ditto chow chow colours	2¼	,,
Damask Cloth, 1st sort 18 yds	22	,,
2d do. 15	19½	,,
Damasks 18 yds by 29 Ins.	21	,,
Dimities or florentines	12 a 13½	,,
Gauze plain 1st sort 18 yds by 29 Ins.	4	,,
Ditto flowered	4½	,,
Handkerchiefs check	7½	,,
Ditto black	5½ a 8	,,
Ladies' Dresses	5 a 7	,,
Lutestrings black 18 yds by 29 Ins.	9 a 10½	,,
Coloured do.	10½ a 12	,,
Nankeens Compy's 1st 7 yds by 14 Ins	90¾	100
2d do do.	70¼	,,
White 1st	90	,,
Blue	95 a 102	,,
Small	75	,,
Sarcenet black 30 yds by 29 Ins.	11 a 12	Piece
Check do. do.	10 a 13½	,,
Coloured do. do.	ditto	,,
Satin black 18 yds do.	15½	,,
Coloured do. do.	13½ a 16	,,
Silk Shawls	3 a 6	Each
Sinshaw black 29 yds by 29 Ins.	12 a 14	Piece
Coloured do. do.	12½ a 15	,,
Taffeta black 18 yds	13	,,
Coloured. do	14	,,
Velvets 18 yards.	26 a 40	,,

STORES.

Articles.	Price.	Per
Ale Hodgson's, pale . . [Sp. Drs.	60	Cask
Do. American	1¼	Doz
Brandy	2	Gall
Bread, pilot .... [cents.	10	Pound
Do. navy	8	"
Do biscuit	28	Keg
Cheese Stilton .... [Sp. Drs.	10	Each
Do. loaf	3	"
Do. pine	3	"
Cider American	4	Doz
Flour	4	Bbl
Gin	9	Case
Do. Hollands	6	Doz
Hams american .. [cents.	25	lb
Oil olive .... Sp. Drs.	12	Doz
Do. linseed	1½	Gall
Porter English	3	Doz
Do. American	none	"
Pitch	3½	Bbl

Articles.	Price.	Per
Paints green 28 lbs.	25	Keg
Black do.	6	"
White do.	4	"
Rope hempen	15	Cwt
Do. Manilla	10	Picul
Do. Chinese	8	"
Rosin	3½	Bbl
Segars Havanna 1st sort	20	1000
Do. do. 2d	18	"
Do. Manilla	0	"
Soap	1	Box
Tobacco.	8 a 8¾	Cwt
Varnish bright	½	Gall
Do. black	25	Bbl
Wine Champaigne . .	20	Doz
Do. Madeira .. .	none	Pipe
Do. Sherry . . .	3	Doz
Do. Claret fine . . .	21	"
Do. do. Common . .	2 a 2½	"
Do. Hock	20	"

EXCHANGES.

Company's Bills on Bengal 200 *Sa. Rs. per* 100 *dollars at* 30 *days Sight*
Private do on do 200 *a* 202 *per ditto at ditto*
Company's do on London, none, per 1 *ditto at months Sight*
Private do on do 4 *s.* 1 *d. a* 4 *s.* 2 *d. per ditto at* 6 *do*
Ditto do on Bombay. none —By Rs per 100 *do at* 30 *days Sight*

OPIUM.

Deliveries at Lintin in October.

Patna Opium	286	Chests.
Benares ditto	189	ditto.
Malwa ditto	456	ditto.
Total	931	Chests.

Stock remaining 1st November.

Patna Opium	1089	Chests.
Benares ditto	203	ditto.
Malwa ditto	1767	ditto.
Total	3059	Chests.

The Capture of a smuggling boat bound to Canton, a few days ago, with 21 Chests of Opium, has for the present somewhat damped the eagerness of the dealers in that drug.

SHIPPING

Arrivals at Whampoa.

October 30th H. C. C. S. Marquess of Hastings, Drake, from New South Wales.
H. C. C. S. Guildford, Johnstone from ditto

Departures from Whampoa.

November 3d British Ship Sherburne, White, for the Straits & Calcutta.

7th British Ship Ann, Allen, for the Straits & Bombay.

Arrival of Passengers.

By the Marquess of Hastings, W. Inglis Esqr.

Departure of Passengers.

By the Sherburne, Mrs. White & Child, D. Bryce Esqr. John Templeton Esqr.

By The Ann, ——— Leckie Esqr.

We understand that the H. C. S. Bridgewater, Repulse, and Herefordshire, are to receive their dispatches on the 10th currt. and that the H. C. S. Bombay, Duke of York, and General Kyd, will be dispatched in a few days after.

☞ Published on the 1st. &15 th. of each month
TERMS 13 Sp-Drs-per annum payable half yearly

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. THURSDAY, [illegible] 1827. No. 2.

In making our second appearance before the public, we feel gratified in expressing our thanks, for the kind manner in which our first number has been received, and the encouragement which has been given us, to prosecute our undertaking. It will be our endeavour to render our publication agreeable, as well as useful, to which end we have in this number compressed our Price current into smaller bounds, in order to afford a larger space for articles of interest, and for general and local news. In publishing our first number, we naturally felt a considerable degree of diffidence, from the novelty of our undertaking, as well as our uncertainty how far the community might feel disposed to patronize our efforts, in pledging ourselves to present to our readers little else than a copious price current. From the numerous communications, however, with which we have already been favored, we feel assured that materials for an entertaining, as well as useful periodical will never be wanting. At the same time we beg to assure our commercial friends that the greatest care will always be taken to furnish a copious and correct price current. Commercial subjects connected with China will also have our best attention. We may add that it is our intention to procure a smaller type, provided the Register meets with adequate encouragement to justify the expense.

State of China. The military operations in Western Tartary, or Turkistan, commonly called Little Bucharia are discontinued, and the Imperial army recalled. During the summer campaign of this year, the Mohammedan rebels, were driven back from *Aksu* to beyond *Cashgar*, and the Chinese frontier, on the N. W. in that neighbourhood. The towns *Yarcand, Koten*, &c. which the preceding year had fallen into the hands of the Rebels, were retaken by his Majesty's forces. But the chief rebel, a Mohammedan pretender to the throne of Little Bucharia was not taken. It is indeed reported among the natives that he has returned to the charge with a reinforcement of troops furnished to him by the Russian Governors on the frontier. Reports in China, however as every where else, are not always to be depended on.

The natives complain of increasing poverty among the mass of the people, and consequently the increase of Banditti; some of whom, even in the northern parts of Canton, betake themselves by thousands to the hills and vallies defended by narrow passes, where they set the Government at defiance.

The Finances of the country are not in a good state. Hence last year a new measure, consisting in the sale of office was adopted; and a price fixed by Government, for all the different offices below Governors and Deputy Governors. This measure was reluctantly adopted for one year, to meet the expenses of the Tartar war. It has produced under 6,000,000 Taels.

Customs. The Chinese who take a liking to each other, or one with money, who wishes the aid of another in power, or vice versa, very often bind themselves to a fraternal relation by *exchanging cards*. They are then called, Hwan tëe heung te, "exchange card senior and junior brothers". Does not this custom resemble the *Tesserae hospitales* of the Romans? we should be glad if any of our correspondents, would favor us with an opinion on this and similar subjects.

It will always afford us pleasure to receive such communications as the following from our friend "Amicus," whose hints we duly appreciate. In relation to the remark on secrecy, the public may rely on the utmost discretion on our part.

Canton 10th November 1827.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,

As a publication such as the Canton Register, was so much wanted here, I hope you have received encouraging testimonials that your labours will meet with adequate support from the community. I am glad that you intend to devote a considerable portion of your paper to commercial subjects, connected with the interests of this place, and if you furnish an accurate price current, alone, you will in my opinion render a service to the public; but I hope your columns will be open to more extended views of trade, than simple details of the value of mercantile commodities. Instead of the fleeting and limited interest attached to such statements, I hope a permanent and extensive good will be done, and general curiosity excited, by disquisitions elicited in the course of your Editorial progress, concerning the peculiar character and policy of the more modern government of this country, as connected with foreign intercourse, and on the resources and wants of this vast Empire; and the best means for extending and improving our connection with it. Short notices of the latest political intelligence of consequence, in both hemispheres, will give an interest to your paper in other places where such information may happen to be *new*.

In contributions to your paper of a purely speculative kind, where no assertion is made, the truth or falsehood of which may require proof or personal responsibility, I trust that the cloak intended

to cover anonymous correspondents will never be withdrawn by you; and that you will give a pledge to the community to that effect. You may find it advantageous perhaps to place a Lions-mouth in some situation fitted to receive communications to your paper, and at the same time suited to secure concealment to those who desire it. Wishing you success in your Editorial charge I beg to subscribe myself AMICUS.

In the 91st. number of the Singapore Chronicle, we observe a Government circular, strictly forbidding all officers of the Honorable Company's Service of what rank soever, at Penang, Malacca, or Singapore, from affording to the newspapers any information relative to any acts or resolutions of the Indian Government.

As we are fortunate enough not to come under the jurisdiction of the Authorities by whom this Edict has been issued, we deem it proper to state that, *our* pages are as freely open to any communications written in a temperate, and gentlemanly style, on the subject of India as on any other.

The above order which has been acted upon for some time past at the three Indian Presidencies will no doubt be strictly attended to by the Company's servants. As however there exists in India a highly enlightened and respectable community in no way dependent upon the Company, we anticipate that they at least will embrace the opportunity of conveying their sentiments to the public thro' the medium of a publication entirely free from those restrictions which affect their own newspapers, and in whose pages any article will find a place, which could with propriety be inserted in an American, or English journal of respectability. The Censorship of the Press has been on various occasions exercised in India in the most arbitrary manner; We have a very recent instance before us in the fate of the Calcutta Chronicle, which had attained a very extensive circulation, from the able manner in which it was conducted.

While we thus advocate the most perfect liberty of discussion, on all subjects calculated to instruct or amuse, we beg to assure our readers, that no article will ever be admitted into our columns, which can with any justice be characterized as scandalous or licentious. We hold ourselves more particularly bound to exercise a cautious discretion in this respect, from the circumstance of our residing in a country, where, if the feelings of an individual be outraged, legal redress is most difficult if not impossible to be obtained.

Yesterday morning at about half past 3, an alarming fire broke out in the square occupied by the carpenters, immeditely adjoining the Hong-merchants warehouses, which after much exertion and destruction of property was got under at 7 o'clock. The spirited exertions of the resident gentlemen, and the commanders, and officers of the Ships, merit the highest commendation.

The 16th of November is the last day of the illuminations and street plays in honor of the God of Fire which have been celebrating for the last month in Canton. A company of actors from *Hou-kwang* performed plays yesterday in China Street in the mandarin dialect.

Punishments. In their punishments, the Chinese exhibit a degree of cruelty and a refinement on torture truly horrible. *Torture* is allowed by law in China, to obtain the truth from witnesses. It is defined by law, what itshall be; but cruel magistrates often exceed it, and sometimes kill those they torture. None of their punishments however are more common, or more unmercifully executed, than that of *Whipping;* which is either performed with a whip composed of plaited thongs, the bamboo, or the split rattan.

It was our misfortune to witness the infliction of this punishment, a few days since, on the persons of three malefactors, convicted of theft, who, pursuant to their sentence were driven through various streets in the vicinity of the Factories. Their arms were bound behind them by a cord, drawn most painfully tight, the extremity of which was held by the executioner, who following, beat them severely at each stroke of a gong which preceded them, thus urging them forward at a brisk run. The poor wretches were miserably fatigued and fainting from suffering and exhaustion. One of them appeared to have undergone the punishment for several days as his back was dreadfully lacerated by the whip, and in many places in a state of complete suppuration.

Snake catchers. The secret of rendering docile, and handling with impunity the most venemous serpents, which has so long been in the possesion of the inhabitants of Western India, is not unknown in China. It is observed that the native snake catchers here rub their hands previously to taking hold of the snake, with an antidote composed of pounded herbs. The virtue of the preparation is such that they hold with the naked hand, and provoke fearlessly, the, deadly *Cobra de capello* or Spectacle viper, a serpent which next to the Rattle-snake of North America is perhaps one of the most dangerous reptiles in existence. This serpent in common with others of a similar nature are not unfrequently met with in Canton in the posession of these men who for a trifling gratuity exhibit them to the curious spectator.

PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	PER
Amber fine white large pieces Sp. Drs.	16 a 18	Catty
Ditto false if very fine	50 cents	"
Bicho de mar 1st sort black and large	10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut	2¼	"
Bee's Wax	28	"
Bird's nests	25 a 40	Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.	5 a 6	Picul
Camphor	20 a 27	"
Cloves Molucca	40 a 60	"
Cochineal	400 a 500	"
Copper South American	23	"
Coral beads	45	"
Do. branch.	80 a 120	"
Cornelian beads	2 a 3½	String
Cotton Bombay [Taels	8 a 10	Picul
Bengal Jalone &c.	8 a 9. 5	"
Cutchowra		
Madras	7.5a 10	"
Cotton goods British [Sp. Drs.		"
Flowered Chintzes 28 yds	5 a 6	Pieces
Longcloths 40 yds.	7 a 8	"
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.	3½	"
Cambrics 12 yds.	2 a 2½	"
Printed Handkerchiefs	1¾	"
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	2½	"
Imitation Pulicat	1	"
Cutch Pegue	7	Picul
Do. Malacca called, gambier.	3	"
Cuttings Scarlet	100 a 105	"
Do. Colors	no sale	"
Elephant's Teeth 3 a 4 to a picul.	90 a 95	"
do. 16 to 20 do.	65 a 70	"
Cut pieces do	none	"
Fishmaws	60 a 90	"
Flints	1¾ a 2	"
Ginseng crude	20	"
Do. clarified	122 a 125	"
Iron scrap	2¼	"
Iron bar		
Lead	6	"
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Mace	65	"

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	PER
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Opium Patna	1230	Chest
Benares	1210	"
Company's Malwa	1420a1430	"
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Skins, Beaver	3½ a 4	Each
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Seal	1¼	Each
Sea Otter	40	"
Smalts, 1st sort	10 a 20	Picul
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Tin plates	11 a 12	"
Tin, old Banca	20	Picul
Do. Straits	19	"
Woolens, Blankets	2 a 4	Piece
Bombasetts	8 a 9	"
Broadcloth blue, black, grey, scarlet, brown, purple,	1¾	Yard
Camlets English black purple, blue	28 a 30	Piece
Camlets Dutch black, blue, scarlet, purple, brown	32	"
Worleys Sp. Drs.	12 a 13	"
Flannels cents	30 a 40	Yard
Long-ells, scarlet, black,	6 a 7	Piece

EXPORTS.

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Camphor	34	"
Cassia	16 a 20	"
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Dragon Canes		
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Ginger	9	"
Glass beads	4 a 10	10,000

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Sugar pingfa white .....Taels	9½	Picul
Ditto 1st sort raw .. Sp. Drs.	8	"
Sugar Candy Chinchew	14	"
Do. Canton, 1st sort	9½	"
Sysee silver premium	5½	pr.Cent
Tea Bohea ..... Taels	14 a 16	Picul
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Whanghee Canes	1½ a 3½	100
Camlets black 18 yds. by 29 Ins	12½ a 14½	Piece
Coloured do. do.	13 a 15½	"
Canton Cloth 1st sort	6	"
Crape Nankin plain 21 yds. by 18 Ins	17½	"

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Crape Nankin flowered 20 yds. ..... Sp. Drs.	19	Piece
Crape Canton 21 do	12	"
Ditto 18 do.....	9½	"
Crape Scarfs plain	2¾	"
Do flowered	3	"
Crape Shawls Scarlet	3	"
Ditto chow chow colours ...	2½	"
Damask Cloth, 1st sort 18 yds ..	22	"
2d do. 15	19½	"
Damasks 18 yds by 29 Ins. ..	21	"
Dimities or florentines	12 a 13½	"
Gauze plain 1st sort 18 yds by 29 Ins.....	4	"
Ditto flowered	4½	"
Handkerchiefs check	7½	"
Ditto black	5½ a 8	"
Ladies' Dresses	5 a 7	"
Lutestrings black 18 yds by 29 Ins.	9 a 10½	"
Coloured do.	10½ a 12	"
Nankeens Compy's 1st 7 yds by 14 Ins	95	100
2d do do.	85	"
White 1st	90	"
Blue	95 a 102	"
Small	45	"
Pongees	7	Piece
Sarcenet black 30 yds by 29 Ins.	11 a 12	"
Coloured do. do.	10 a 13½	"
Satin black 18 yds do.	15½	"
Coloured do. do.	13½ a 16	"
Silk Shawls	3 a 6	Each
Sinshaw black 29 yds by 29 Ins.	12 a 14	Piece
Coloured do. do.	12½ a 15	"
Taffeta black 18 yds	13	"
Coloured. do	14	"
Velvets 18 yards.	26 a 40	"

EXCHANGE. England, Six Months 4 s. a 4 s. 2 d.
" Bengal, Thirty Days, 200 a 202
" Bombay, Thirty Days, none.

SHIPPING.

November 12th arrived at Whampoa, the American Ship Nautilus Nash from Lintin.

——— 11th Sailed from ditto the Grab Anna, Murat, for Pinang.

——— 12th British Ship Lowjee Family, Lewis, for the Straits & Bombay.

We understand that the H. C S. Windsor & Farquharson were off Lintin on the 13th.

Opium delivered at Lintin from the 1st. to the 11th November.

Patna	58	chests.
Benares	7	ditto.
Malwa	79	ditto.
Total....	134	chests.

Published every 15 days at No- 7 Imperial Hong, where all subscriptions, or communicatios will be received. Price 13 Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly.

Single numbers 50 cents.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, November 30th, 1827. No. 3.

The Sydney papers received by the late arrivals from New South Wales, contain numerous accounts of murders, committed by the natives, upon the persons of the settlers of the recently occupied districts; together with some pretty strong remonstrances to the authorities, in consequence of their tardiness in adopting active measures for preventing a repetition of these enormities. The perpetration of crime is not confined to the aborigines; we observe an alarming increase in the number of offences committed by the convicts. But when we consider the moral character of the great mass of the colonial population, the proportion of crime is perhaps not greater than could reasonably be expected. Attempts have been made by some of the runaway prisoners to seize vessels by which they might escape from the land of their captivity; but we believe in no instance did they entirely accomplish their purpose. "Idleness is the parent of crime." Holding this duly in mind, the magistrates have considerately erected one of those agreeable instruments of exercise, a tread mill; with which they propose to amuse the leisure hours of refractory prisoners. Among other additions which have been recently projected we observe the revival of a Theatre, which was unsuccessfully proposed some time since.

The War in Java, we are happy to find, is nearly at an end. We observe in the Singapore Chronicle of Septr. 17th that the Waterloo 74 having on board 700 troops, as a reinforcement, had arrived at Batavia. A negotiation was on foot for the restoration of peace, and hostilities were suspended. Letters from the insurgents, treating of peace had somet me since been intercepted by a certain resident, an l the conclusion of the war deferred thereby. He has in consequence been placed under the care of the police.

Suicide November 10th. His Excellency the Governor ordered the opium lately seized, to be burnt at the Gate of his office on the 8th, and 9th, days of the moon; previously to which one of his attendants had prepared a false commodity, in external appearance resembling opium, whilst he subducted one or two chests of the true, for his own emolument. The Governor got information of this cheat being practised upon him, and threatened to send the offender to the city magistrate called the *Namboyune*. Alarmed and frightened at the probable consequences, the unhappy man took a large dose of opium and poisoned himself. The Governor now became apprehensive that the Tartar General might report the occurrence to the Emperor; he therefore called upon him and explained. The General replied "The man made his own misery,— it is not necessary to investigate it further."

Peking August 22nd. His Imperial majesty has directed the military council of the Empire, to write to the Governor of the capital, requiring him to go in person, to various temples dedicated to the "*black dragon deep*, *the white dragon deep*, the *Dragon God Hall*" &c. to ascertain whether these places required repairs, or not. For his majesty is deeply penetrated with a feeling of gratitude to the presiding divinities, who had in consequence of devout prayer, granted rain to the thirsty fields of Peking Province.

In China the god of the sea is called *Lung wang*, "the Dragon king," and in the names of these temples in Peking we observe in reference to rain, or water the same allusion to a Dragon. We regret the superstition which leads the sovereigns and sages of China, to attribute the prerogative of the Almighty, to an imaginary creature for none "among the Gentiles can cause rain." Still we will thank any of our correspondents who can throw light on the superstition of the Dragon. A native has suggested the idea that a phenomenon of the water-spout kind, is the Dragon.

Ho-nan Province. A native of this province in August 1827 unintentionally caused the death of his own mother. The sentence is, to cut him to pieces by slow degrees. That is, beginning at the less vital parts deliberately, the hands, the fore-arms, the feet, the legs, the thighs, the head, and then stab the trunk to the heart. But there was something extenuating in his case, and the sentence is referred for ratification to Peking. His majesty has sent it to the criminal board.

The offender *Yaou-a-pi*, detected his uncle in incestuous intercourse with his mother; for which his uncle, tied him up and beat him. After which he witnessd the uncle going and spending the whole night in his mothers room. *Yaou-a-pi's* feelings of anger and indignation were now worked up to the highest pitch. He seized a sickle, and made blows at *Yaou-tseih* his dear uncle. The uncle slipped, got behind him and seized the handle of the sickle, with his arms round the nephew. The mother came behind and relieved the uncle from his embrace. He fled and the mother threw her arms round the youth without his being concious of the change. The struggle continued untill the young man overpowered the woman, and wounded her mortally before he was aware that the stroke of the sickle entered his mother's heart.

Keang-si Province. The Poyang Lake on the northern side of this province is the basin into which three principal rivers from the South, the West, and the East, with many tributary streams pour their waters. On the North side of the lake the waters get a rather difficult egress through a narrow passage, into the great river called *Yang-tsze-keang*, which carries them into the eastern ocean.

Around the lake, especially on the South and East sides the land is low, and consequently when heavy rains, or great freshets occur, the lands are inundated and the people suffer in a great degree. The famed region of Chinese porcelain, *Yao-chow-foo* on the east side of the Lake is subject to

terrible inundations. The deluge carries away and destroys every thing and famine succeeds. In the time of the Emperor *Kien-lung*, they had ten years successive inundations, and ten years famine, twenty years of constant suffering.

We have learnt these particulars from a new Chinese pamphlet which calls upon the Government to adopt measures of anticipation in preventing the recurrence of such calamities.

During the third, fifth, and sixth years of his present majesty's reign, the Poyang lake has overflowed its dikes. The dikes the writer says are hereby worn lower; the lower they are worn, the greater the difficulty of repairing them; the greater the difficulty the more the repairs are neglected. The water ravages at will and drowns the inhabitants. What the end will be he knows not.

He recommends the repairs to commence in the tenth moon of the year, between autumn and winter, and suggests six resolutions for carrying the desired good into effect.

There is an opinion among the natives from the frequent natural calamities of drought, or deluge that something unprosperous is hanging over the Empire.

Canton. In absolute governments much more depends on the personal character of the Sovereign, the Governor, or the Magistrate, than in mixed Governments, where personal dipositions are checked, and controlled, by constitutional laws. In the government under which we live here, no man less than the monarch can do as he pleases; he must act according to Law. But the people not being represented in the Government, the perversions of law, — even if laws formed without the people being heard, were equitable, are very easy in most cases. Unjust rulers sometimes meet with intelligent and opiniated natives, who will have, in spite of power what the law allows them. Still the remark is true, that the comfort of the subject depends much on the personal character of the magistrate.

We have heard that the Governor of Canton now in office, magnate *Le* is a gentleman of mild and conciliating manners; easily satisfied with pecuniary offerings, and desirous of tranquility. In short he is considered a good Governor.

His Excellency the Hoppo whose name is *Wan*, is also a very mild, good—natured man, when he is sober, But he has an unhappy propensity like most of the Tartars to strong liquors, and when under their influence he is rather violent and unruly. His Lady is said to be at the point of death, and every thing is prepared to coffin her remains. The probability is, that the Hoppo will be relieved at the close of the year by another appointment, in consequence of his kinsman Ying-ho having been lately turned out of the ministry. Old Ying-ho was the friend of the heir apparent, and aided in placing him on the throne. But like many other statesmen he has outlived his friends. In these remarks we only report the opinions of the natives and their statements, without either absolutely adopting the one, or pledging ourselves for the accuracy of the other, for like all news-mongers we are liable to be misinformed and mistaken occasionally.

On the 21st of August His majesty's decision in the case of *Yaou-apá* was received. His sentence is decapitation, after a period of imprisonment: this Sentence usually terminates in strangling on a cross, which leaving the body entire, is regarded as a lesser punishment than beheading. *Yaoutsih* the incestuous uncle is ordered for immediate execution.

Extract of a letter from Manilla dated 6th Nov. 1827.

"The Hamburgh Ship *Asia* sailed from here for Canton on the 24th ult., and the day after she cleared the Bay, was driven on shore by a violent gale, and totally lost on the Island of Luban. It appears that the Ship struck during the night, and almost immediately went to pieces, there being a very heavy sea. A young man of the name of Bruce, assistant to Mr. Fox the Supercargo, Mr. Bell the 1st Officer, & a boy, were drowned. Mr. Fox, and Mr. Mackenzie, a passenger, clung to the mainmast for some hours, and waded on shore when daylight appeared. They suffered greatly from the sea breaking over them, and were much bruised by the fragments of the Wreck. Her consignee and others interested have gone to Luban in the English Sloop of War Cyrene to look after the property."

Mr. Editor,

To my inexpressible sorrow I am informed that we are shortly to be deprived of that romantic and picturesque accessary to our scenery, which so beautifully terminates the view to the southward You perceive that I allude to that verdant rise which has been irreverently denominated "a dirt heap" Little do the unrelenting committe anticipate the sorrow and dismay which will pervade the peaceful community which slumbers on its bosom, when their cruel resolution shall be known. Each musical mosquito that finds a resting place within its leafy bowers, or floats upon its spicy atmosphere will cry aloud for vengeance on the hand that violates its quiet. How can the man who from its verdant summit has surveyed the peaceful tenements it shelters, resist the strong appeal, for his protection from the innovating hand that seeks to crush it? Peaceful abode! would my poor pen availed to shield you from destruction. But it may not be, but a few short days and your peaceful cots are tenantless, and your hearths deserted, yea, and in a little while the memory of your name, obliterated. yours.

SENSITIVUS.

Opium delivered at Lintin from the 1st to the 24th November.

Patna	95	chests.
Benares	19	ditto.
Malwa	165	ditto.
Total....	279	chests.

PRICES CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	PER
Amber fine white large pieces Sp. Drs.	15 a 16	Catty
Ditto false if very fine	50 cents	"
Bicho de mar 1st sort black and large	10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut	2½	"
Bee's Wax	28 30	"
Bird's nests	25 a 40	Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.	5 a 6	Picul
Camphor	20 a 26	"
Cloves Molucca	40 a 60	"
Cochineal	450 a 550	"
Copper South American	23 a 24	"
Do. Sheet	26 a 27	"
Coral beads	45	"
Do. branch.	80 à 120	"
Cornelian beads	2 a 3½	String
Cotton Bombay [Taels	8 a 10,5	Picul
Bengal Jalone &c. / Cutchowra	8 a 9	"
Madras	7 a 10	"
Cotton goods British [Sp. Drs.		"
Flowered Chintzes 28 yds	4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.	7 a 8	"
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.	3¾	"
Cambrics 12 yds.	2 a 2½	"
Printed Handkerchiefs	1¾	"
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	2½	"
Imitation Pulicat	1	"
Cutch Pegue	6 a 7	Picul
Do. Malacca, called gambier.	2 a 3	"
Cuttings Scarlet	80	"
Do. Colors	no sale	"
Elephant's Teeth 3 a 4 to a picul.	90 a 95	"
do. 16 to 20 do.	65 a 70	"
Cut pieces do	none	"
Fishmaws	60 a 90	"
Flints	1½ a 2	"
Ginseng crude	20	"
Do. clarified	100	"
Iron scrap / Iron bar	2½	"
Lead	6	"
Myrrh 1st sort	15 a 30	"
Mace	80	"
Nutmegs free from worms	55	"
Olibanum garbled, in chests	4 a 6	"
Opium Patna	1220	Chest
Benares	1200	"
Company's Malwa / Smuggled do.	1400	"
Turkey	800 a 810	Picul
Pearl shells	12 a 13	"
Pepper Malay	7	"
Putchuck	11 a 12	"
Quicksilver	70	"
Rattans	4½	"
Red wood	2½	"
Rice Manilla	1¾	"
Rose maloes	45	"
Sago	5	"

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	PER
Alum Sp. Drs.	2,80	Picul
Borax	28	"
Camphor	34	"
Cassia	16 a 20	"
Ditto buds	32	"
China Root	3,50	"
Dragons blood in reeds, good / Dragon Canes	80, a 100	"
Galangal	5	"
Gambogs	65	"
Ginger	9	"
Glass beads	4 a 10	10,000
Hartall	12 a 13	Picul
Indian Ink	130	"
Musk	80	Catty
Oil of cassia	1.70	"
Ditto Cloves	45 a 50	"
Paper of Sizes	17 a 20	Picul
Rhubarb	65	"
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan Taels	410	"
Ditto Teatlee	460	"
Canton 1st sort	275	"
2d do	250	"
3d do	220	"
4th do	180	"
Silk Sewing Sp. Drs.	5	Catty
Sugar pingfa white Taels	6½	Picul
Ditto 1st sort raw	6	"
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.	14	"
Do. Canton, 1st sort Taels	7	"
Sysee silver premium	5½	pr. Cent
Tea Bohea Taels	14 a 15	Picul
Congo	24 a 28	"
Souchong	26 a 27	"
Pouchong	25 a 28	"
Pekoe or Paho	40 a 60	"
Hyson Skin	24 a 28	"
Hyson	48 a 56	"
Do. Young	36 a 44	"
Gunpowder	50 a 56	"
Imperial	48 a 54	"
Tortoise Shell Sp. Drs.	1100 a 1200	"
Tutenague	13½	"
Turmerick	6	"
Vermillion	44	Box
Whanghee Canes	1½ a 3½	100
Camlets black 18 yds. by 29 Ins	14½	Piece
Coloured do. do.	16	"
Canton Cloth 1st sort 34 yds.	6½	"
Crape Nankin plain 21 yds. by 18 Ins	18	"
Crape Nankin flowered 20 yds.	20	"
Crape Canton 21 do	8½	"
Ditto 16 do.	5	"
Crape Scarfs plain	2	"
Do flowered	3	"
Crape Shawls Scarlet	4	"
Ditto chow chow colours	3	"
Damask Cloth, 1st sort 18 yds	22	"
2d do. 15	19½	"

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Saltpetre at Wampoa Sp. Drs.	5¼	Picul
Do. at Lintin	6¼	,,
Sandal wood 10 *a* 15 *p.* to a picul.	12	,,
18 do	20	,,
Shark's fins	13 a 15	,,
Skins, Beaver	4 a 4½	Each
Black fox	1	,,
Red do		
Rabbits	40	100
Seal	1¾	Each
Sea Otter	40	,,
Smalts,	10 a 25	Picul
Soap	4	,,
Steel Swedish in Kits	5 a 6	Cwt.
Tin plates	11 a 12	,,
Tin, old Banca	20	Picul
Do. Straits	19	,,
Woolens, Blankets	2 a 4	Piece
Bombasetts	8 a 9	,,
Broadcloth blue, black, grey, ,, scarlet, brown, purple,	1 a 1¾	Yard
Camlets English black ,, purple, blue	30 a 32	Piece
Camlets Dutch black, blue, ,, scarlet, purple, brown	34	,,
Worleys	12 a 13	,,
Flannels cents	30 a 40	Yard
Long-ells, scarlet, black,	6 a 7	Piece

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Damasks 18 yds by 29 Ins Sp. Drs	21	Piece
Dimities or florentines	12 a 13½	,,
Gauze plain 1st sort. 18 yds by 29 Ins.	3	,,
Ditto flowered	4½	,,
Handkerchiefs check	7½	,,
Ditto black	4 a 8	,,
Ladies' Dresses	5 a 7	,,
Lutestrings black 18 yds by 29 Ins.	9 a 10½	,,
Coloured do.	10½ a 12	,,
Nankeens Compy's 1st 7 yds by 14 Ins	105	100
2d do do.	95	,,
White 1st	100	,,
Blue	96	,,
Small	48	,,
Pongees	75	Piece
Sarcenet black 30 yds by 29 Ins.	11 a 12	,,
Coloured do. do.	10 a 13½	,,
Satin black 18 yds do.	15½	,,
Coloured do. do.	13½ a 16	,,
Silk Shawls	3 a 6	Each
Sinshaw black 29 yds by 29 Ins.	12 a 14	Piece
Coloured do. do.	12½ a 15	,,
Taffeta black 18 yds	13	,,
Coloured. do	14	,,
Velvets 18 yards.	26 a 40	,,

EXCHANGE. England, Six Months 4 s. a 4 s. 2 d.
,, Bengal, Thirty Days, 200 a 202
,, Bombay Thirty Days, 210 a 213.

Arrived at Whampoa.

Nov. 18th H. C. S. Farquharson; Cruickshank, from Pinang.
,, H. C. S. Scaleby Castle, Newall, from Bengal.
,, H. C. S. Windsor, Proctor, from ditto.
,, H. C. S. Vansittart, Dalrymple, from ditto.
,, H. C. S. Astell, Levy; from London.
,, Dutch Ship Helena, Grim from Amsterdam & Batavia.
24th H. C. S. Inglis, Serle, from Bengal.
25th American Brig Owhyhee, Dommis, from the Sandwich Islands.
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,, H. C. S. Lowther castle, Baker, for ditto.
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30th H. C. S. Hythe, Wilson for London.
,, H. C. S. Gen. Kyd, Nairne for ditto.

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Ditto black	4 a 8	„
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THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. *FRIDAY, December 14th, 1827.* No. 4.

Portuguese Trade with China.

In reviewing the causes which have operated in accelerating the rise and fall of nations, much useful information may be communicated by the Philosophical Historian. In the decay of the Mother Country the colonies must inevitably be involved unless they have attained a strength and importance sufficient to enable them to shake off the maternal restraint; for no nation without extensive commerce can well govern distant possessions. This fact is amply illustrated by the Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch nations, on the first of which only, is it our present intention to treat.

The general decay of the Portuguese nation may be dated from its subjection to the Spanish crown, which sacrificed for the mines of Mexico, and Peru, its own Arts and Manufactures, and the whole of the Indian possessions of the Portuguese, the splendid rewards of the zeal and enterprise of Vasco de Gama, Albuquerque, and their talented and able successors.

The first visit of the Portuguese to China was in the year 1517 when eight vessels commanded by Ferdinand Andrada, who was accompanied by Thomas Perera, an ambassador from the King of Portugal sailed from Goa, for the purpose of opening a trade with China. In consequence of the fair and open dealing of the directors of the expedition, in their intercourse with the Chinese, a most favorable impression was made, and a successful trade carried on. Two only of the eight vessels which composed the fleet were permitted to proceed up the river: the commanders of the Ships which remained below not being actuated by the same honorable motives, which distinguished the others, abused the indulgences granted to them; and by their rash and precipitate conduct, forced the pacific Chinese to the adoption of hostile measures in their own defence. A speedy retreat aided by a storm, which dispersed the force sent against them by the Governor, enabled them to escape to Malacca. Imprisonment which terminated in death was the reward of the ambassadors imprudence. A trade which the Portuguese carried on at the Island of *Sancian* was followed by the grant, and occupation of Macao; which was given to them in consequence of important services rendered to the Chinese Government in accomplishing the dispersion of Pirates which infested the coast. The town although built, garrisoned, and fortified in the European manner, and provided with officers civil and military for its Government, is held in complete command by the Chinese, who have placed similar officers of their own there, and possess the power at any moment of stopping the provisions for the inhabitants.

Macao exhibits in its spacious dwellings, warehouses, churches, and fortifications, the remains of former opulence and prosperity; and is a place remarkable, more from its local situation and privileges, than from its magnitude.

Notwithstanding the decay of Portuguese enterprise, and commercial spirit, at home and abroad, Macao long continued to carry on an extensive and lucrative trade with the mother country, the Brasils, and other Portuguese settlements; the advantages of which were confined to their own subjects. The whole of the ports of India were open to their flag, and by special treaty they enjoyed a trade with Manilla, then an intersected port to all other foreigners.

Religious intolerance, and priestly intrigue lost them the exclusive and valuable trade of Japan: in which country to commemorate what appeared to them only the type of Treason and the harbinger of Civil War, the Japanese perform an annual ceremony of trampling under foot the sacred emblem of the Catholic faith.

A tame submission to the impositions of the Chinese may be considered as one of the principal causes which have reduced Macao to its present insignificant and dependant state. The gradual and increasing innovations of the petty officers, have now from long continuance, and unresisted operation, become almost established law No proper ordinance, or enactment, we believe allows, or countenances the extortions to which persons landing in Macao are invariably subjected, and as we conceive this fact to be generally known, it is certainly to be marvelled at that no attempts have yet been made to suppress a custom founded in injustice, and encouraged only by the non-resistance it meets with; as there is no doubt that a proper remonstrance to the higher authorities, would have the desired effect. Examples now on record, abundantly testify that firmness and decision are indispensably nescessary, in urging the repeal of an oppressive order, or in soliciting from the Chinese government a right, or privilege, the claim to which is founded in justice. The decline of Portugal has of course had a very sensible effect on all its colonies; and among them Macao has suffered in no inconsiderable degree. These however although important, are by no means the only causes of the present deplorable state of this once prosperous colony. Although situated in a corner of the globe where intestine commotions, or Political intrigue would scarcely be supposed to exist, the crafty schemes, and petty jealousies of its occupants have operated materially in reducing it to its present state. Vain and inordinate hopes of self-aggrandisement, induced one of the civil officers of Macao, to bargain his honor and his fame, in order to obtain an empty title; and to bury in the ruin which his fall occasioned the hopes and fortunes of its wealthiest inhabitants. It is scarcely necessary to add that we allude to the infamous Arriaga, the former Judge. The excellent character of the individual now filling that station, Don Jozé Filippe Pires da Costo, gives a dawn of hope that Macao may gradually regain some degree of its former importance; and it is

fervently wished, for the sake of the Colony, that he may be long continued in his situation.

If Taste and Hospitality have any influence, Macao is now in a fair way to recover in fashion and elegance, what it has lost in commerce. The present season has been one of great convival enjoyment, gaiety, and life.

Balls, musical parties, and masquerades have alternated in surprising the strangers who have this year visited, it and whose wonder has been excited in no inconsiderable degree, by their finding in this dull land of form and ceremony, the warm and cordial welcome, to the gay and inspiriting amusements of their native country

Tartar War. We have heard that official papers from Peking arrived on the 24th of November, from which it appears that His Imperial Majesty had lost a number of officers and men, who had gone in pursuit of the Mahommedan Rebel. The Goverment troops have been recalled from *Cashgar*, but the pertinacity of the rebels rendered their return impracticable. Private letters say that considerable anxiety is felt at court about the final result of the existing hostilities.

During the march of the Imperial army to Cashgar, about 2000 convicts who had been transported to *E-le*, were attached to it as camp followers to assist in whatever was required. They are to be rewarded with their liberty after the war shall be terminated.

November 22nd. A new Hoppo, or commissioner of the customs at the port of Canton is appointed, whose name is *Ya*. He is brought thither from Ning-po, where formerly Europeans traded. His brother now deceased was one of the six ministers who compose his Majesty's special council, in the old books called *Colao*, in China called *Pae-seang*.

December 3rd. Shan-tung Province. The Banditti in this mountainous Province are at present so numerous, that it has been found necessary to give extraordinary powers to the officers of Government that they may inflict more summary punishment, and avoid the expense of hundreds of prisoners.

The Javanese war we are sorry to hear has again broken forth. The subjoined extract of a letter from Singapore of the 5th October, says, "an armistice which had been entered into with the Insurgents had ended in nothing, and hostilities had recommenced. The commr. General has gone in person to the Eastern Provinces, for the purpose of being near the seat of action.

"Our advices from England come down to the 10th of June, brought to Batavia by the Matilda, which had just arrived at that port from Liverpool, when our latest Java letters were dispatched. The state of England was far from satisfactory much distress still existing among the manufacturing classes. Confidence gaining place very slowly, and consequently all Colonial produce very low."

Estimate of the quantities, and value of Indian Opium consumed in China, commencing 1st. April 1827.

		Patna & Benares.				Malwa.			Total.	
		Chests.	Price. Sp. Drs	Separate values.	United value.	Chests.	Price. Sp. Drs	Value. Sp. Drs.	Chests.	Value. Sp. Drs.
APRIL	Patna	650	810		975,100	320	970	310400	1030	885500
	Benares	60								
MAY	Patna	710	860	610600	726800	260	950	247000	1110	973800
	Benares	140	830	116200						
JUNE	Patna	410	940	385400	677800	480	1020	489600	1230	1167400
	Benares	340	860	292400						
JULY	Patna	270	950	256500	310500	600	1010	612000	930	922500
	Benares	60	900	54000						
AUGUST	Patna	420	1000	420000	439600	460	1190	547400	900	987000
	Benares	20	980	19600						
SEPTEMBER	Patna	290	1200	348000	447000	210	1340	281400	590	728400
	Benares	90	1100	99000						
OCTOBER	Patna	300	1200	360000	578500	470	1400	658000	960	1236500
	Benares	190	1150	218500						
NOVEMBER	Patna	206	1220	151320	192120	286	1400	344400	486	536520
	Benares	34	1200	40800						
		4190	Chests.		3947420	3086	Chests.	3490200	7236	7437620

PRICES CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Amber fine white large pieces Sp. Drs.	15 a 16	Catty
Ditto false if very fine	50 cents	"
Bicho de mar 1st sort black and large	10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut	2¼	"
Bee's Wax	28 30	"
Bird's nests	25 a 40	Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.	5 a 6	Picul
Camphor	19 a 21	Catty
Cloves Molucca	40 a 60	Picul
Cochineal	450 a 550	"
Copper South American	23 a 24	"
Do. Sheet	26 a 27	"
Coral beads	45	"
Do. branch.	80 a 120	"
Cornelian beads	2 a 3¼	String
Cotton Bombay [Taels	8, 5 a 10, 5	Picul
Bengal Jalone &c.	8 a 9	"
Cutchowra		
Madras	7 a 10	"
Cotton goods British [Sp. Drs.		"
Flowered Chintzes 28 yds	4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.	7 a 8	"
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.	3¾	"
Cambrics 12 yds.	2 a 2½	"
Printed Handkerchiefs	1¾	"
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	2¼	"
Imitation Pulicat	1	"
Cutch Pegue	6 a 7	Picul
Do. Malacca, called gambier.	2 a 3	"
Cuttings Scarlet	80	"
Do. Colors	no sale	"
Elephant's Teeth 3 a 4 to a picul.	90 a 95	"
do. 16 to 20 do.	65 a 70	"
Cut pieces do	none	"
Fishmaws	60 a 90	"
Flints	1½ a 2	"
Ginseng crude	20	"
Do. clarified	100	"
Iron scrap	2½	"
Iron bar		
Lead	6	"
Myrrh 1st sort	15 a 30	"
Mace	80	"
Nutmegs free from worms	55	"
Olibanum garbled, in chests	4 a 6	"
Opium Patna	1220	Chest
Benares	1200	"
Company's Malwa	1380 a 1400	"
Smuggled do.		
Turkey	800 a 810	Picul
Pearl shells	12 a 13	"
Pepper Malay	7	"
Putchuck	11 a 12	"
Quicksilver	70	"
Rattans	4½	"
Red wood	2¾	"
Rice Manilla	1¾	"
Rose malpes	45	"
Sago	5	"

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Alum Sp. Drs.	2,80	Picul
Borax	28	"
Camphor	34	"
Cassia	16 a 20	"
Ditto buds	32	"
China Root	3,50	"
Dragons blood in reeds, good	80, a 100	"
Dragon Canes		
Galangal	5	"
Gamboge	65	"
Ginger	9	"
Glass beads	4 a 10	10,000
Hartall	12 a 13	Picul
Indian Ink	130	"
Musk	80	Catty
Oil of cassia	1. 70	"
Ditto Cloves	45 a 50	"
Paper of Sizes	17 a 20	Picul
Rhubarb	65	"
Silk Raw. Nankin Taysaan	410	"
Ditto Tsatlee	460	"
Canton 1st sort	375	"
2d do	340	"
3d do	300	"
4th do	250	"
Silk Sewing	5	Catty
Sugar pingfa white	9¼	Picul
Ditto 1st sort raw	8½	"
Sugar Candy Chinchew	14	"
Do. Canton, 1st sort	10	"
Tea Bohea Taels	14 a 15	"
Congo	24 a 28	"
Souchong	26 a 27	"
Pouchong	25 a 28	"
Pekoe or Pano	40 a 60	"
Hyson Skin	24 a 28	"
Hyson	48 a 58	"
Do. Young	36 a 44	"
Gunpowder	50 a 56	"
Imperial	48 a 54	"
Tortoise Shell Sp. Drs.	600 a 1200	"
Tutenague	13½	"
Turmerick	6	"
Vermillion	44	Fox
Whanghee Canes	1½ a 3¾	100
Camlets black 18 yds. by 29 Ins	14½	Piece
Coloured do. do.	16	"
Canton Cloth 1st sort 3 yds	6½	"
Crape Nankin plain 21 yds. by 18 Ins	18	"
Crape Nankin flowered 20 yds.	20	"
Crape Canton 21 do	8½	"
Ditto 16 do.	5	"
Crape Scarfs plain	2	"
Do flowered	3	"
Crape Shawls Scarlet	4	"
Ditto chow chow colours	3	"
Damask Cloth, 1st sort 18 yds	22	"
2d do. 15	19½	"
Damasks 18 yds by 29 Ins	21	"

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Saltpetre at Wampoa Sp. Dr.	2,80	Picul
Do. at Lintin	28	"
Sandal wood 10 a 15 p. t	34	"
18 do	16 a 20	"
Shark's fins	32	"
	2,50	"
	80, a 100	"
Skins, Beaver	5	"
Black fox	65	"
Red do	9	"
Rabbits	4 a 10	10,000
Seal	12 a 13	Picul
Sea Otter	130	"
Smalts,	80	Catty
Steel Swedish in kats	1.70	"
Tin plates	45 a 50	"
Tin, old Banca	17 a 20	Picul
Do. Straits	65	"
Woolens, Blankets	410	"
Bombasetts	460	"
Broa cloth, each 10	375	"
contg. 30 Purple, 1	340	"
20 Blue, 12 Br	300	"
Black, 8 Grey, 10 li	250	"
Camlets English cl	5	Catty
Ditto Dutch cl	9¼	Picul
Long-ells, ditto	8¾	"
Worleys	14	"
Flannels	10	"

Exchange on England		
" Bengal,	14 a 15	"
" Bombay	24 a 28	"
" Sysee	26 a 27	"
	25 a 28	"

Opium delivered at 10th December.

Patna	40 a 60	"
Benares	24 a 28	"
Malwa	48 a 58	"

Stock remaining at

Patna	36 a 44	"
Benares	50 a 56	"
Malwa	48 a 54	"
	100 a 120	"
	13½	"
	6	"
	44	Fox
	1½ a 3½	100
	14½	Piece
	10	"
	6½	"
	18	"
	20	"
	8½	"
	4	"
	3	"
	3	"
	4	"
	3	"
	22	"
	10½	"
	21	"

Markets. Since o appeared some activit several parcels of Bon higher prices than hav is howe er no dema prices o Opium m no minal no purchase time past, n r could a at our quotatio s.

Arrive

Decr. 4th. Br t. Brig Manilla Pass & Fox.

Arrived

8th. Am. Ship

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Saltpetre at Wampoa Sp. Drs	5¼	Picul
Do. at Lintin	8¼	"
Sandal wood 10 a 15 p. to a picul	12	"
18 do	20	"
Shark's fins	13 a 15	"
Skins, Beaver	4 a 6½	Each
Black fox	1	"
Red do	40	100
Rabbits	1¾	Each
Seal	40	"
Sea Otter	10 a 25	Picul
Smalts,	5 a 6	Cwt.
Steel Swedish in kats	11 a 12	"
Tin plates	20	Picul
Tin, old Banca	19	"
Do. Straits	2 a 4	Piece
Woolens, Blankets	8 a 9	"
Bombasetts		
Broa cloth, each 100 pieces contg. 30 Purple, 15 Scarlet, 20 Blue, 12 Brown, 10 Black, 8 Grey, 10 light blue	1 a 1¾	Yard
Camlets English cloth	30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch cloth	34	"
Long-ells, ditto	6 a 7	"
Worleys	12 a 13	"
Flannels cents	30 a 40	Yard

Exchange on England, Six Months 4 s. a 4 s. 2 d.	
" Bengal, Thirty Days, 200 a 202	
" Bombay Thirty Days, 210 a 213	
" Sysee silver premium per cent. 5½	

Opium delivered at Lintin from the 1st to the 10th December.

Patna	47 chests.	
Benares	18	ditto.
Malwa	81	ditto.
Total	146 chests.	

Stock remaining at Lintin, on the 11th current.

Patna	1343	chests.
Benares	173	ditto
Malwa	1446	ditto
Total	2962	chests.

Markets. Since our last publication, there has appeared some activity in the Cotton Markets, and several parcels of Bombay cotton have been sold at higher prices than have hitherto prevailed. There is however no demand for Bengal cotton. The prices of Opium must be considered as merely nominal no purchases have been made for some time past, nor could any sales be effected for cash at our quotations.

Arrived at Lintin.

Decr. 4th. Br t. Brig Jane Eliza, Wallace, from Manilla Passengers Messrs. Mackenzie & Fox.

Arrived at Whampoa

8th. Am. Ship Mary, Fleming, S. America.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Bandanoes or Gentlemen Sp. Dr.	132	Piece
Gauze plain 1st sort 18 yds by 29 ins.	5	"
Ditto Sewered	4¼	"
Handkerchiefs check	7½	"
Ditto black	4 a 6	"
Ladies' Dresses	5 a 7	"
Lutestrings black 18 yds by 29 ins.	9 a 10½	"
Coloured do.	10½ a 12	"
Nankeens Comp'y's 1st 7 yds by 14 ins.	105	100
2d do do.	95	"
White 1st	100	"
Blue	96	"
Small	48	"
Pongees	5	Piece
Sarcenet black 30 yds by 20 ins.	11 a 12	"
Coloured do. do.	10 a 13½	"
Satin black 18 yds do.	15½	"
Coloured do. do.	13½ a 16	"
Silk Shawls	3 a 6	Each
Sinshaw black 29 yds by 29 ins.	12 a 14	Piece
Coloured do. do.	12½ a 15	"
Taffeta black 18 yds	13	"
Coloured do	14	"
Velvets 18 yards	26 a 40	"

Sailed from Whampoa

Decr. 2nd. Am. ship Washington, Salisbury for Cowes, passenger, Z S Lyons Esq.

3rd. H C S Charles Grant, Hay, for London.

H C S Waterloo, Manning for London.

4th. H C S Guildford, Johnstone for do.

H C S Marquess of Hastings, Duke for do.

Brit. ship Chas. Forbes Willis, for Bombay.

Am. ship Maria, Evans, for New York passenger J.H. Grosvenor Esq. U S Consul

5th. Brit ship Edmonstone, Bedley, for Bombay

6th. Am. ship Splendid, Depeyster for New York.

8th. Am. ship Thos. Scattergood, Phillips, for Philadelphia passenger R.C. Wilcocks Esq.

9th Am. ship Liverpool Packet, Crocker, for Boston.

" Am. ship Pacific, Champion, for New York.

13th Am. ship Nestor, Hewitt, for Philadelphia.

" H. C. S. Buckinghamshire, Glasgowski, for London, Passengers, Mrs. Lindsay & Miss Abbot, Messrs. Lindsay, Mackenzie, Watt, Mortimer & Good.

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IMPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Saltpetre at Wampoa Sp. Drs.	5½	Picul
Do. at Lintin	6¼	"
Sandal wood 10 *a* 15 *p.* to a picul.	12	"
18 do	20	"
Shark's fins	13 a 15	"
Skins, Beaver	4 a 4½	Each
Black fox	1	"
Red do		
Rabbits	40	100
Seal	1¼	Each
Sea Otter	40	"
Smalts,	10 a 25	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kats	5 a 6	Cwt.
Tin plates	11 a 12	"
Tin, old Banca	20	Picul
Do. Straits	19	"
Woolens, Blankets	2 a 4	Piece
Bombasetts	8 a 9	"
Broa cloth, each 100 pieces contg. 30 Purple, 15 Scarlet, 30 Blue, 12 Brown, 10 Black, 8 Grey, 10 light blue	1 a 1¾	Yard
Camlets English cloth	30 a 22	Piece
Ditto Dutch cloth	34	"
Long-ells, ditto	6 a 7	"
Worleys	12 a 13	"
Flannels cents	30 a 40	Yard

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Dimities or florentines Sp. Drs.	12a 13½	Piece
Gauze plain 1st sort 18 yds by 29 Ins.	3	"
Ditto flowered	4½	"
Handkerchiefs check	7½	"
Ditto black	4 a 8	"
Ladies' Dresses	5 a 7	"
Lutestrings black 18 yds by 29 Ins.	9 a 10½	"
Coloured do.	10½ a 12	"
Nankeens Compy's 1st 7 yds by 14 Ins	105	100
2d do do.	95	"
White 1st	100	"
Blue	96	"
Small	48	"
Pongees	5	Piece
Sarcenet black 30 yds by 29 ins.	11 a 12	"
Coloured do. do.	10 a 13½	"
Satin black 18 yds do.	15½	"
Coloured do. do.	13½ a 16	"
Silk Shawls	3 a 6	Each
Sinshaw black 29 yds by 29 ins.	12 a 14	Piece
Coloured do. do.	12½ a 15	"
Taffeta black 18 yds	13	"
Coloured. do	14	"
Velvets 18 yards.	26 a 40	"

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THE CANTON REGISTER

Vol. I. TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1823. No. 6

To our Readers.

The present number of our paper has been delayed for several days, in consequence of the loss of the services of our former printer, and the difficulty of replacing him.

We have the melancholy task of announcing, in this paper, the unexpected death of Sir Wm Fraser Bart. Chief of the British Factory. He died after about a months illness, on the morning of Sunday the 22 nd of December and was interred in the Honble. Company's burying ground at Macao, on Christmas day, at noon. The funeral service was read by the Revd. Dr. Morrison. The ship which was to have conveyed him to England, fired minute guns in the roads, at the time of the funeral, which was attended by the Judge of Macao, the European residents, and the gentlemen of the Factory then there. Sir William was about 40 years of age, and possessed of an ample fortune. But, "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." "In the midst of life we are in death" This event proclaims to all, the Saviours admonition "Be ye also ready."

On the 23 d December, the Governor of Macao, Sr. Joaquim Mourão Garcez Palha, and the late Commander of the Troops, Coll. João Cabral d' Estifuque, embarked in the Ship Gonde do Rio Pardo, on their return to Goa, under the customary salute. The Government is now temporarily vested in a commission consisting of the Bishop Fr Francisco de N. S. da Luz Chacim, the Judge Dr. Jozé Filippe Pires da Costa, with the commander of the Troops Major Alexandre Joaquim Grand-Pré, and promises to be more popular than any for some time back. The appointment of municipal Officers for the year, is also of a satisfactory nature, in point of respectability and liberal principles, consisting of Senhor Jozé Joaquim Ferreira Veiga, as Procurador, Senhores Antonio Gularte da Silveira, Joaquim Vidigal, Manoel Francisco Marques, Antonio Joaquim da Costa Bastos, & Simão Vicente Roza, members of the Senate. The Office of the first mentioned, is the important one of superintending the relations of the City with the Chinese Government.

Fokien Province. The Governor has reported to His Imperial majesty the inefficiency of the Coast Admiral. He was an old Tartar Soldier, unaccustomed to, and very timorous at sea. In consequence of this imbecility he omitted entirely a naval review which ought to have taken place during the summer. He is ordered to retire from office.

Canton. Forty one Budh Priests were a few days ago brought as prisoners into this city, from the hills in *Shoou-King* district, on the northern border of the Province. They had there a Temple from whence Banditti issued and robbed, and sometimes murdered the inoffensive trading travaller to the Tea countries or elsewhere. It is said that they were all capitally convicted and will be decapitated. Their Temple is to be thrown down, and, the foundation razed.

His Imperial majesty has, in displeasure ordered the Hoppo to quit his office instantly, deliver his seals to the Governor, and repair to Peking.

We propose in our succeeding numbers, giving an account of the Weather, in as detailed a form as our means will permit, & with this view, we solicit the aid of any Scientific gentlemen who may feel an interest in adding to the general stock of experience in this department. The present season exhibits a singular anomaly in point of climate. In place of the usual bracing northerly winds, & comfortable firesides, southerly winds have generally prevailed, and a temperature more suited to the light habiliments of our hot months, than to the broadcloth which is generally in requisition at this time. The like has hardly been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

Thermometer Sunday 6th January 1828-72 at noon

7th	" " 71½	11th	" " 60
8th	" " 60	12th	" " 62½
9th	" " 60½	13th	" " 61
10th	" " 61	14th	" " 64

Decr 7th a sudden shift of the wind to the northward has caused a very sensible change in the temperature of the atmosphere, and bids fair to bring us the fine cold weather which should now prevail.

On the evening of the 10th an alarming fire broke out in the house of a Lantern maker, immediately behind the Factories. It was extinguished before it spread far as the wind was light and the firemen in better order than usual.

We are happy to observe that the operation of removing the dirt which has so long constituted a nuisance in front of the Factories, has commenced. We may congratulate the public on the success which has attended the exertions of the committee, and trust that the Foreign Residents may be induced to attempt the removal of numerous restrictions and impositions to which they are now subjected.

Markets.

To assist our Commercial readers in forming their opinions regarding the Prospects of the Opium market for the ensuing season, we have entered into very full details of the recent consumption and stock on hand, of the drug, compared with the preceding season.— It will be seen that there has been an extraordinary increase in the quantity consumed in the last nine months, and still more in the value obtained for it. The good quality of the Patna opium coming after the very inferior crop of last year, has undoubtedly had a great effect in occasioning this.— It is to be apprehended that

the unusual briskness of the trade will be followed as on a former occasion by a proportionat depression.— Present Prices, particularly of Patna & Benares, could not probably have been maintained to this period, had not very unusual exertions been made by the Chinese speculators to support them, aided by considerable advances in cash, by Europeans, on Opium deposited as security. Even these exertions backed as they are, by firmness in a few considerable holders, must fail in their object, should the deliveries not improve and when prices once begin decidedly to decline, it is difficult to say what may be the extent of the depression. Malwa, from the Stock being small, is of course safer than Patna, but many of us have witnessd in former years, the effect which high prices have in checking the consumption; and should they operate to a similar extent on the present occasion, Malwa may decline in price before the new crop arrives.

The cotton market is still very dull, but the prices have not fallen, and altho the stock on hand of Bombay is not considerable, there is little disposition to purchase beyond the necessity of the moment.

We have been informed that after numerous unsuccessful attempts, an English manufacturer has at length succeeded in producing a *crape*, of a beautiful quality, and which is only distinguished from the Chinese manufacture by the superiority of its fabric, and beauty of color. The *crape* is found to stand the effect of washing most perfectly.

Shipping

Vessels in Manilla Roads 16 th December 1827.

Brit Brig. Nourmohal J. Hopkirck for Singapore & London.

Brit Ship. Nearchus. E. Brixy will shortly leave for Singapore and Calcutta.

" Brig Thistle. J. Lear, loading for Madras.

American ship Sabina, E Hubbel, do for New York.

" Brig. General Sucre. C. Pitner, do do for Mexican coast.

French Brig. L' abeille. Le Brun do Nantes.

" " Hirondelle T. Beaussier " Marseilles.

Arrived at Whampoa.

Decr 13TH Am. Ship Mary Lord, Rosseter from New York.

20TH H. C. S. Larkins, Campbell, from London.

" 24TH Am. Ship New Jersey, Whipple, from Philadelphia.

Jany 2ND Am. Ship, Tartar, Bancroft, from S. America.

Sailed from Whampoa.

Decr 14TH Brit. Ship Golconda, Clark, for Bombay.

17TH Am Ship Ajax, Dowdall, for N. York.

20TH " Nautilus, Nash, for Europe.

22TH " Rebecca Sims, Brantz, for Philadelphia.

23RD H. C. S. Kelle castle, Ladd, for London

24TH Brit Ship Hercules, Wilson, for Madras

25TH Am. Ship Caledonia, Earr, for Philadelphia

" " " Wooddrop Sims West, for Philadelphia

26TH " Brig Owhyhee, Dominis for Boston

28TH Brit Ship Pascoa, Morgan, for Bombay

Jany 1ST Dutch Ship, Vrouw Helena, Ross, for Samarang

" 4th Danish Ship Norden, Burd, for Hamburgh

" 6TH Brit. Ship Cornwallis, Hardie for Bombay

" " Dutch Ship Neerlands Koningen, Verloop, for Rotterdam.

9TH H. C. S. Atlas, Hine, for the cape of Good Hope & London.

9th Dutch Ship Prins von Oranje, Blom; for Amsterdam

12th H C S Farquharson; Cruickshank for London.

Arrived at Lintin.

Decr 28TH Am Ship Mile, Winslow, from London.

10th Am Brig Cadet, Lewis, from S. America & Manilla.

Sailed from Lintin.

Decr 5th Am Brig Terrier, Macondray, for Chili.

8TH Brit Ship Falcon, Moore, for Calcutta.

13TH " Brig Sir F. M.c Naghten, Patterson for do

24TH French Ship Courier des Indes, Morin for Bordeaux and Havre de Grace.

Jany 10th Brit Brig Jane Eliza, Wallace, for Calcutta.

Sailed from Macao.

Decr. 16 Sp Brig Triunfo, Escoba for Manila.

20 Port. do Desempenho, Marques for Damaun & intermediate ports.

23 do San Sebastian Oliveira, ditto.

" Port. ship Conde do Rio Pardo. Encarnagão. ditto ditto

Jany 7th do Angelica Lança for Calcutta.

5th Brazilian Ship Don Pedro the 1st Perfeito, for Rio Janeiro.

" Port. Ship Resolugão Souza for Lisbon.

Arrival of Passengers.

Per Larkins, G. B. Robinson Esq. & Lady, and 2 children. H. H. Lindsay Esqr. J. R. Reeves Esqr. & Dr. Sims

Per Milo T. T. Forbes Esqr. Edwards Esqr.

Per Cadet, Capt Oliver

Departure of Passengers

Per Pascoa, Capt Campbell, Capt, Cockell, Lieut Grey

Per Cornwallis Mess. Mackenzie, and L. Dent.

Per Norden J. Leffler Esq.

Per Falcon Messrs Trotter and Mackie.

Per Atlas Mrs Hutchings & children & major Cameron.

PRICES CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Amber fine white large pieces Sp. Drs.	15 a 16	Catty
Ditto false if very fine	50 cents	"
Bcho de mar 1st sort black and large	16 a 36	Picul
Betel nut	2¼	"
Bee's Wax	28 30	"
Bird's nests	25 a 40	Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.	5 a 6	Picul
Camphor	19 a 21	Catty
Cloves Molucca	40 a 60	Picul
Cochineal	450 a 550	"
Copper South American	23 a 24	"
Do. Sheet	26 a 27	"
Coral beads	45	"
Do. branch.	80 a 120	"
Cornelian beads	2 a 3¼	String
Cotton Bombay [Taels	8, 5 a 10, 5	Picul
Bengal Jalone &c.	8 a 9	"
Cutchowra		
Madras	7 a 10	"
Cotton goods British [Sp. Drs.		"
Flowered Chintzes 28 yds	4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.	7 a 8	"
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.	3¼	"
Cambrics 12 yds.	2 a 2½	"
Printed Handkerchiefs	1¼	"
Henry Monteiths Bandanoes	2½	"
Imitation Pulicat	1	"
Cutch Pegue	6 a 7	Picul
Do. Malacca, called gambier.	2 a 3	"
Cuttings Scarlet	80 a 100	"
Do. Colors	no sale	"
Elephant's Teeth 3 a 4 to a picul.	90 a 95	"
do. 16 to 20 do.	65 a 70	"
Cut pieces do	none	"
Fishmaws	80 a 90	"
Flints	1½ a 2	"
Ginseng crude	20	"
Do. clarified	100	"
Iron scrap	2½	"
Iron bar		
Lead	6	"
Myrrh 1st sort	15 a 30	"
Mace	75	"
Nutmegs free from worms	55	"
Olibanum garbled, in chests	4 a 6	"
Opium Patna	1180	Chest
Benares	1200	"
Company's Malwa	1380 a 1400	"
Smuggled do.		
Turkey	760 a 770	Picul
Pearl shells	12 a 13	"
Pepper Malay	7	"
Putchuck	11 a 12	"
Quicksilver	70	"
Rattans	4	"
Red wood	2	"
Rice Manilla	1½	"
Rose maloes	45	"
Sago.	5	"

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Alum Sp. Drs.	2,80	Picul
Borax	28	"
Camphor	32	"
Cassia	16 a 20	"
Ditto buds	28 a 30	"
China Root	3,50	"
Dragons blood in reeds, good	80, a 100	"
Galangall	5	"
Gamboge	65	"
Ginger	9	"
Glass beads	4 a 16	10,000
Hartall	12 a 13	Picul
Indian Ink	130	"
Musk	80	Catty
Oil of cassia	1. 70	"
Ditto Cloves	45 a 50	"
Paper of Sizes	17 a 20	Picul
Rhubarb	65	"
D° Dutch cut	120	"
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan	400	"
Ditto Tsatlee	450	"
Canton 1st sort Taels	260	"
2d do	240	"
3d do	215	"
4th do	190	"
Silk Sewing Sp. Drs.	5	Catty
Sugar pingia white	9½	Picul
Ditto 1st sort raw	8½	"
Sugar Candy Chinchew	14	"
Do. Canton, 1st sort	10	"
Tea Bohea Taels	14 a 15	"
Congo	24 a 28	"
Souchong	26 a 27	"
Pouchong	25 a 28	"
Pekoe or Pabo	40 a 60	"
Hyson Skin	24 a 28	"
Hyson	48 a 58	"
Do. Young	36 a 44	"
Gunpowder	50 a 56	"
Imperial	48 a 54	"
Tortoise shell Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	"
Tutenague	13½	"
Turmerick	6	"
Vermilion	44	Box
Whanghee Cases	1½ a 3½	100
Camlets black 18 yds. by 20 Ins	14½	Pieces
Coloured do. do.	16	"
Canton Cloth 1st sort 34 yds.	6½	"
Crape Nankin plain 21 yds. by 18 Ins	18	"
Crape Nankin flowered 20 yds.	20	"
Crape Canton 21 do	8½	"
Ditto 16 do	1	"
Crape Scarfs plain	2	"
Do flowered	3	"
Crape Shawls Scarlet	4	"
Ditto chow chow colours	3	"
Damask Cloth, 1st sort 18 yds	22	"
2d do. 16	18½	"
Damasks 18 yds by 20 Ins	31	"

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Saltpetre at Wampoa Sp. Drs.	5½	Picul
Do. at Lintin	6¼	"
Sandal wood 10 a 15 p. to a picul.	12	"
18 do	20	"
Shark's fins	13 a 15	"
Skins, Beaver	4 a 4½	Each
Black fox	1	"
Red do	40	100
Rabbits	1½	Each
Seal	40	"
Sea Otter	10 a 25	Picul
Smalts,	5 a 6	Cwt.
Steel Swedish in Kits	11 a 12	"
Tin plates	20	Picul
Tin, old Banca	19	"
Do. Straits	2 a 4	Piece
Woolens, Blankets	8 a 9	"
Bombasetts		
Broadcloth, each 100 pieces contg. 30 Purple, 15 Scarlet, 20 Blue, 12 Prown, 10 Black, 8 Grey, 10 light blue	1 a 1½	Yard
Candlets English ditto	30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch ditto	34	"
Long-ells, ditto	6 a 7	"
Worleys	12 a 13	"
Flannels cents	30 a 40	Yard

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Prices.	Per
Dimities or florentines Sp. Drs.	12a 13½	Piece
Gauze plain 1st sort 18 yds by 29 Ins.	3	"
Ditto flowered	4½	"
Handkerchiefs check	7½	"
Ditto black	4 a 8	"
Ladies' Dresses	5 a 7	"
Lutestrings black 18 yds by 29 Ins.	9 a 10½	"
Coloured do.	10½ a 12	"
Nankeens Compy's 1st 7 yds by 14 Ins	105	100
2d do do.	95	"
White 1st	100	"
Blue	96	"
Small	48	"
Pongees	5	Piece
Sarcenet black 30 yds by 29 Ins.	11 a 12	"
Coloured do. do.	10 a 13½	"
Satin black 18 yds do.	15½	"
Coloured do. do.	13½ a 16	"
Silk Shawls	3 a 6	Each
Sinshaw black 29 yds by 29 Ins.	12 a 14	Piece
Coloured do. do.	12½ a 15	"
Taffeta black 18 yds	13	"
Coloured. do	14	"
Velvets 18 yards.	26 a 40	"

Estimate of the quantities, and value of Indian Opium consumed in China, commencing 1st April 1827.

	Patna & Benares.			Malwa			Total	
	Chests	Price Drs.	Value.	Chests	Price Drs.	Value	Chests	Values Sp Drs.
Consumption of Indian opium in China, in Decr 1827 — Patna	168	1200	264000	404	1400	565600	624	829600
Benares	52							
In the previous 8 months from 1st April 1827.	4190		3947420	3086		3490200	7236	7437620
Total in 9 months 1827	4410		4211420	3490		4055800	7860	8267220
Total in 9 months 1826	2115		2326440	4507		4300720	6622	6627160
Increase in 9 months of this year	2295		1884980				1238	1640060
Decrease in the consumption of malwa during the same period owing to its reduced quantity raising the price above Patna						344920		
Stock on hand in China 1st January 1828				1087				
There remained 1st January 1827	1542			1121				
Deliveries from the 1st to the 10th current.	1477			1516				
	50			110			160	

Exchange on England, Six Months 4 s. a 4 s. 1 d
" Bengal, Thirty Days, 204
" Bombay Thirty Days, 210 a 213.
" Syree silver premium per cent. 6½

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AMOY.

It is perhaps new to many of our readers that, while the Portuguese trade with China is confined to Macao, and that of other foreign nations to Canton, the Spaniards have the singular advantage of access to both these ports, besides the exclusive privilege of trading at the famous port of *Amoy*. [French pronunciation *Emoey*; chinese Mandarin dialect *Hee-mun*; Canton dialect *Ha-moon*.] It is situated in the adjoining province of *Fuh-Keen*, in Lat. 24. 20. N. Long. 118. 45. E; and affords a fine anchorage for ships but owing to the want of rivers of large size near it, and facilities of internal intercourse with the rest of China, it will probably never become a place of extensive foreign commerce. The Capital of the province *Fo-Chow Foo* in Lat. 26 N. has a river of considerable size running from the *Bohea hills* past its walls, on which account it has greatly the advantage of *Amoy* in a commercial point of view. The district in which *Amoy* is situated produces, [according to Chinese geographers,] native silks, cloth, iron, salt, tea, *Leiche* fruit, *lungans*, oranges, and drugs. A military officer and a deputy *Foo* magistrate reside at *Amoy*; and at the islands call'd *Pang-hoo*, lying between the coast of China and the Island of Formosa, another military officer is stationed.

It is much to be regretted that the privilege enjoyed by the Spaniards, is likely to fall into desuetude owing to the undue exactions of the Mandarins, which have prevented the resort of any Spanish vessels for about 20 years. We have heard the account of one of the last expeditions. There appears to have been no fixed rate of Import or Export duty, but when a Ship arrived, a special agreement was made with the Mandarins as to the rate which should be paid. In the case alluded to, the vessel, apparently a small one, paid 750 dollars as a measurement duty, and the whole Capital imported whether in treasure or otherewise, was liable to a contribution of 5½ per cent. In addition to this, a duty was levied from the Chinese merchants on the Import and Export cargo. It sometimes happened that when the Mandarins were unreasonable in their demands, they were brought to terms by the vessel weighing anchor, and making a feint to depart, untill recalled by their compliance.

This happened to a Spanish vessel that chanced to visit the port without intending to trade, in 1823. The Mandarins on her departure, followed her to a considerable distance entreating that she would return. They declined treating regarding duties, untill, an order should arrive from the Viceroy who resided at some distance. The Mandarins were in general extremely affable, as well as were the greater part of the inhabitants, many of whom invited the strangers in passing to take tea and smoke. Several spoke Spanish from having traded to Manilla in Junks, and, professed the Roman Catholic faith, (as all Chinese residing in Manilla are obliged to do) *in addition to their own.*

The strangers were allowed to walk in every direction, but not in general without the attendance of police-men, which, however was represented as merely temporary untill the Viceroy's regular permission should be received, after which much liberty was promised.

During a short and restrained intercourse of three or four days, but little local information could be obtained. Trade was represented not to be in a flourishing state, although the forest of Junks in the harbour seemed to belie the assertion The harbour was of easy access and remarkably well sheltered and commodious.

Any attempt to revive trade should necessarily be on the smallest possible scale, since from its long discontinuance it is not likely they will be prepared for the purchase of foreign commodities, beyond the limited local demand usually supplied by the China Junks.

A hospitable reception was experienced generally on the coast of China, wherever touched on the occasion alluded to, and every facility of procuring refreshments by means of chinese Interpreters.

The English had a Factory at *Amoy* in 1676, which was destroyed during the civil wars by the Tartars, who expelled the Chinese, and forced the English residents to fly to Tonquin and Bantam. It was re-established in the year 1686, and was continued until the trade was by an Imperial Edict removed to Canton.

A few years since the tombs of such members of the Factory as had died at *Amoy* were visible in the cemetery where their remains were deposited.

Peking. A great sensation has been produced at Court by the degradation of his Imperial Majesty's youngest brother. He was detected in secret intrigues, with some Eunuchs, which appeared to the Emperor a little inexplicable and suspicious, and on this account, he had been dismissed from all the high offices which he held, and ordered not to enter the precincts of the Imperial Palace.

The Emperor publishes to the world, that his brother has been all his life, so idle, dissipated, and vicious profligate, associating with dancers and sycophants. The King, his majesty's brother is now in the 37th year of his age. It is commonly reported that the late father of these two brothers intended the younger for the Imperial throne, but the senior succeeded in possessing himself of it.

Kotan. In Little Bucharia. A Tartar named *Tang-tsoo* has been appointed Imperial Resident and is ordered to proceed thither with the utmost expedition.

Japan.

We are happy to hear that some of the Dutch gentlemen who have been, during the last three years resident in Japan, have collected materials for a new account of that most exclusive country. It is a curious fact, that the Japanese translators are rendering into the Japanese Vernacular dialect, Morrison's Chinese Dictionary. The arrangement of the alphabetic part of the Dictionary pleased the natives so much, that it has become fashionable at Nangesaki, to write a column of characters, with their definitions on Fans & present them to friends.

Macao 23d January. At a meeting held to day, messrs Pedro Féliciano de Figueredo, Raimundo Nicoláo Vieira, & Dr. Francisco Antonio Seabra, were elected to act as members of the Senate, during the absence of Messrs Antonio Joaquim da Costa Basto, Antonio Fernandes da Silva, & Manoel Franeisco Marques.

Canton. The Lady of His Excellency the Hoppo, died a few day's since. Her death was announced in the Tartar manner by saying she had gone "to ramble among the Genii." The Governor and all the great Officers of the Province called and expressed their "vexation" The phrase is not one of grief or sorrow, but rather one of anger and indignation.

A Tartar Military Officer in the City lately bought a slave girl whom he afterwards found to be a leper. He applied to the Police for redress, but the seller of the girl had already absconded. *The Nanhae magistrate* has ordered the poor girl to be delivered up to the keeper of the Leper Hospital; has punished the mids-man who appeared at the sale by slapping his face, and ordered him to find the seller, and to recover the price paid by the Tartar Officer.

We insert these seemingly trivial occurrences, to shew the state of society in this populous and extraordinary country.

Another very dangerous fire took place on the evening of Tuesday the 15TH ult. It commenced we are informed among the timber yards upon the north bank of the river at no great distance from the Factories, and consumed in its progress several warehouses in which oil, salt, rattans, fire crackers, and other combustible matters were deposited. The tide being out, the water for the supply of the Engines was obtained with much difficulty and in consequence of this, the fire was not extinguished expeditiously.

January 28TH Last night in *Yungkwang Street* on the north west of the Foreign Factories, two incendiaries with combustible materials on them were taken into custody.

Atrocious attempt to implicate an innocent person in a Capital offence.

On the 14TH of January in the western suburbs of Canton, at the house of a Gentleman called *Hwang-ping*, *O-Kwei* a carpenter, threw down from the roof, after dark, a bundle of combustible materials. It was observed by one of the household, and a cry raised to alarm the neighbourhood, and secure the incendiary, who, however made his escape.

On examining the bundle of Combustible matter it was found unbroken, from which a suspicion arose that some servant in the house must be concerned. They were questioned but all denied having any Knowledge of the transaction. A lad 17 years of age named *A-sin*, who had been employed about the house, now came forward, and said, that the son of *Le-tung-seu* had promised him a large sum of money if the thing succeeded. The Posse-comitatus of the whole district forthwith proceeded to seize and bind the son of *Letung-seu*, carried him to the *Nan-hae* magistrate, and subjected him to the torture. He at first denied the charge, but, after the third application of the question, he confessed, in order to obtain relief from his cruel and intolerable sufferings.

By this time his aged mother, the widow of a medical doctor, had raised up a party of old neighbours, who knowing the character of the family, thought the charge incredible. They united in presenting a petition to government, to delay the proceedings.

It was assented to, and, in the mean time a discovery was made, that, the head Police officer's son *A-wang*, had an old grudge against the young Doctor and had bribed the lad to accuse him of being an incendiary, adding promises and threats to induce him to comply. The wretch *A-wang* had also hired the carpenter to throw the combustibles into the house. The affair seemed to him to succeed so well, that, he prematurely boasted to his companions that, he should soon be revenged on young *Le-tung-seu*. The deputy magistrate was active on the occasion; discovered the facts; repaired to the principal, reversed the proceedings; questioned the accuser and obtained a confession.

The aged neighbours became sureties for the young Doctor, who was liberated, and received an apology from the Magistrate, for having subjected him wrongfully to so much suffering.

The numerous fires which have of late occurred in Canton, have made it necessary to be severe to the utmost extent of the law in punishing incendiaries; and had a few more days elapsed without the discovery of *Le-tung-seu* innocence, he would have suffered death, by decapitation and fallen a victim to the malice of a police-runner. There is every reason to fear that cases similar to this, are but too common in China; which must make the introduction of such principles as condemn revenge, and forbid torture very desireable.

Shan-tung. The latest accounts from this province mention that as many as *nine hundred* Banditti had been seized by Government.

The Pirate Apteaw. Who some years ago surrendered to the Chinese Government, on condition of being taken into the regular marine, as an officer, & who died two years since, has a very promising son, 20 years of age, at present under the command of the *Kwang-Chow Keen* in the city of Canton.

Markets.

At the close of our shipping season, when most of the vessels are departed for the different countries with which we have intercourse, it may not be unacceptable to our readers to receive a few summary remarks on the mercantile operations of the year.

Less fluctuation in our market has been experienced in this time than we ever remember; and most articles commencing in low prices, have continued with little or no variation.

In our grand staple of Indian Commerce, we believe there has been a general disappointment for reasoning upon the usual causes which influence prices and demand, it was naturally supposed that Cotton would have improved more than it has done, towards the decline of the year; for although the prices now are better than at the commencement of the season, they will not more than compensate for the interest of the elapsed time.

The imports from Bombay have not much exceeded the usual supply, whilst from Bengal only one private adventure has been received, the exports from thence being confined to the Company's Ships, & this description of cotton not good. The remaining stock of all kinds is very moderate & does not exceed 70,000 Bales.

With the exception of Rattans, every article of Straits produce has been very low, and ruinous to the speculators. Betel nut, an article of very spirited demand formerly, has become quite a drug, and Pepper is very dull But this last article has been checked perhaps, in its circulation by the disturbances which have prevailed in the northern districts of the Empire, from whence a great demand arises.

Large importations of Cochineal have been received by the American merchants which though too extensive for the consumption of this country have been available as remittances, to Bombay. The Investments of White Piece Goods from England, both in British and American bottoms have been considerable, & the prices have in a small degree declined. But whilst the demand does not cease, we hope to see this branch of our home manufactures carried to a much greater extent, and which by a proper arrangement, we think may be done to the advantage of the concerned.

The exports of Bullion this season have been to a large amount; and in consequence of the low rate of Exchange, many have been induced to make their returns to India in the European metals, Iron, Lead, & Steel, to the extent to which they were procurable.

Several vessels have been engaged in the trade to the Sandwich Islands, and we view with pleasure the increasing intercourse with that part of the world.

Our Price Current we fear sympathises with those of all parts of the commercial world, but which we trust will revive with the universal improvement we look forward to.

We hope in our future numbers, to lay before our readers a statement of the Exports from this Port and every other, information connected with the general trade.

Our timely remarks upon Opium will have given a comprehensive view of that branch of trade, at present the transactions passing are very limited and this want of activity amongst the dealers is occasioned, we believe by some local interruptions and in no slight degree by the scarcity of money.

The returns of the last month, which will be found in another column exhibits, we observe, a very small delivery.

Shipping.

Jany 9TH Arrived in distress in Macao Roads the Netherlands Ship Rotterdam, Deuvries, from Japan, Bound to Batavia, to which place, she will proceed as soon as repaired.

Sailed from Macao.

Jany 12 Sp. Ship Sn. Antonio Cucullu, for Manila.
14 Port. Brig Eliza, Botelho, for Goa.
21 do. do. Gaçador, Silva, for Bombay.
22 do. Ship Téjo Pereira, for Manila.
24 do. Brig Dourado, Ferraz, for Bombay.
29 do. do. Esperança, Serra, for Singapore.

Arrived at Whampoa.

Jany 26TH Am. Ship Triton, Brant, from S. America & Sandwich Islands.
" Do. do. Discovery, Sturgis, from Lintin

Sailed from Whampoa.

Jany 18 H. C. S. Scaleby Castle, Newall, for London.
19 do. Astell, Levy, for Canada.
27 do. Windsor, Proctor, London.
do. Vansittart, Dalrymple, do.
do. Inglis, Serle, for do.
Brit. Ship Heroine, Hackman, for Calcutta.
Feb 1ST Am. Ship N. Jersey, Whitall, for Philadelphia.
" 2 do. do. Mary Lord, Rosseter, for N. York
" 3 do. do. Mary, Fleming, for Philadelphia.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Kaddy Mrs Clubley & Children, Messrs Dowell & Henry.
Per Inglis, Miss Coyle, & Captain Blair.
Per Heroine, Dr Alexander & Sims.
Per Mary Lord, W. C. Hunter Esq.
Per Mary, C. Blight Esq.

Thermometer at Noon.

Jany	15	60	22	63	29	56
	16	67	23	67	30	43
	17	73	24	48	31	50
	18	64	25	70	Feby 1	55
	19	68	26	73	2	56
	20	64	27	60	3	55
	21	46	28	58	4	50

IMPORTS.

Bicho de mar black ..Sp. Drs.	10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut	2½	
Bird's nests	20 a 34	—Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.	5 a 8	—Picul
Camphor malay	20 a 27	—Catty
Cloves Molucca	40 a 50	Picul
Cochineal	450 a 550	
Copper South American	23 a 24	
Do. Japan	26 a 27	
Cotton Bombay ..... [Taels	8, 5 a 10, 5	
Bengal	8 a 9, 8	
Madras	8 5 a 11	
Cotton goods British, ..[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds	4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.	7 a 8	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds	3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds	2 a 2½	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	2½	
Cutch Pegue	6 a 7	
Cuttings Scarlet	80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth	60 a 95	
Fishmaws	60 a 90	
Flints	1½ a 2	
Ginseng crude	20	Picul
Iron bar	2½	
Lead	6	
Myrrh	15 a 30	
Mace	75	
Nutmegs	55	
Olibanum garbled, in chests	4 a 6	
Opium Patna	1160	
Benares	1170	Chest
Company's Malwa	1370	
Damaun do.		
Turkey	740	
Pepper Malay	7	
Putchuck	11 a 12	
Quicksilver	70	
Rattans	4½	Picul
Rice Manilla	1½	
Saltpetre at Wampoa	5½	
Do. at Lintin	6½	
Shark's fins	15 a 18	

IMPORTS.

Skins, Beaver ..... Sp. Drs.	4 a 4½	Each
Fox	1	
Rabbits	40 a 46	100
Seal	1¾	Each
Sea Otter	40 a 45	
Smalts	12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits	5 a 6	Cwt.
Tin plates	11 a 12	Box
Tin	19 a 20	—Picul
Woolens, Broadcloth,	1 a 1¾	—Yard
Camlets English	30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch	34	
Long-ells, ditto	6 a 7	

EXPORTS.

Alum .....Sp. Drs.	2, 80	
Camphor	32	
Cassia	16 a 20	
Ditto buds	28 a 30	
China Root	3, 50	Picul
Dragons blood in reeds, good	80, a 100	
Galangal	5	
Gamboge	65	
Hartall	12 a 13	
Musk	80	Catty
Oil of cassia	1. 70	
Rhubarb	65	
Silk Row, Nankin Tayaaan	400	
Ditto Tsatlee	450	
Canton, ...Taels	215 a 2 70	
Sugar pingfa white	6½	Picul
Ditto 1st sort raw	5¾	
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.	14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort	10	
TortoiseShell	1000 a 1100	
Tutenague	13½	
Turmerick	6	
Vermillion	44 —	Box
Nankeens Compy's 1st	100	100
2d do do.	90	
White 1st	100	
Blue	96	
Small	48	

Estimate of the quantities, and value of Indian Opium consumed in China, commencing 1st April 1827.

	Patna & Benares.			Malwa			Total	
	Chests	Price Drs.	Value.	Chests	Price Drs.	Value	Chests	Value Sp Drs.
Consumption of Indian opium in China, in January 1828	148	1160	171680	259	1370	354830	407	526510
In the previous 9 months from 1st April 1827.	4410		4211420	3490		4055800	7860	8267220
Total in the last 10 months	4558		4383100	3749		4410630	8267	8793730
Stock on hand in China 1st Feby	1400			890			2290	

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. MONDAY FEBRUARY 31st 1828. No. 4

Sagalien Island, or *Tchoka*, so called according to European geographers, has no general name on Chinese maps. They still represent it as an island, with a small inlet between it and the main land. But late accounts from Japan report that there is so little water on the isthmus, the natives can feed it, carrying their canoes on their shoulders. On the northern side of the mouth of the river Amour, the Tartarchinese have a town, and general mart, called *Tsetalcho*, to which the Japanese resort, & carry on a considerable commerce.

The Japanese, whose attention has not been called to this large island for more than half a century, are gradually usurping the dominion of the whole.

From *Tsetalcho*, Tartars who have been at Irkutsk, occasionally visit Japan.

Might not a Sagalien Company be formed advantageously at Canton, to send up a vessel annually to Loochoo, Japan, and Tartary, with necessaries of life suited to the climate, and receive in return, furs and metals, for the Chinese market? With an enterprising Captain, and a Chinese Interpreter, it must surely be practicable to open gradually, a trade with the Islands of the Corean Archipelago, & the eastern coast of Asia, eventually profitable to all parties.

The extent of the rivers which disembogue at the mouth of the Amour, is truly astonishing, and all the principal cities of Eastern Tartary are accessible by them. They extend at least 30° of longitude. Our readers by referring to any map of Asia, will observe a large stem of of the river, nearest the sea, running north east, and two forked branches, the one in an east and west direction, and the other in the same direction nearly as the trunk or stem, in European maps called *Songari*. The stem, and branch Songari which communicates with *Klrin ula*, and by a lateral branch with *Ningkuta*, principal cities in *Manchur Tartary*, the Chinese call *Hwantungkiang*, and the Japanese give the same name to the great stem which enters the sea at Okotsk. The branch which lies east and west, and extends beyond the Russian city *Nipcha* (Chinese, *Nepotsoo*) on the northern bank, and runs in the country of the Kalkas, is called *Hilungkiang*, the black dragon river. This it the *Amour* of the Russians and the *Sagalien* of the Tartars. That the Chinese name *Hilunkiang*, is applied to the river, after the Sagalien and the Songari meet, is a mistake.

The Chinese place upwards of a dozen cities on the banks of rivers which communicate with *Tsetalcho* at the mouth of the *Hwantungkiang*.

We should rejoice to see a settlement founded on Sagalien Island by some civilized Power. Furs, metals, and train oil, might, in all probability, be collected in abundance, to repay the expense at first, and gradually knowledge and civilization diffuse themselves, and promote the happiness of the inhabitants.

Peking, Nov. 18th. To day the following imperial mandate was respectfully received.

"*Kiaotungyu*, the Commandant of Hingchow, who possesses the rank of Duke, entered the army, and rose his at distinct governments, in Tartary, performed his duty in the most satisfactory manner, but he has now passed from the world.

I hereby command that the funeral rites, proper for the office of *Tsungtuan*, be conferred, and that 300 Taels be given towards the expences attending them; to be paid out of the Treasury of *Chekiang* Province.

On the arrival of the deceased at Peking, let the Coffin (*) *be permitted to enter the city*, and be there interred, and let Kwolifungs be restored to every official honor from which he may have been degraded in his life time."

(*) No corpse is allowed to enter the gates of Peking, without an Imperial order; because, it is said, a rebel entered in a coffin during the reign of Kienlung. However, even at Canton, and in all other cities of the Empire, no corpse is permitted to enter the Southern gate, because the Emperor of China sits on his throne with his face towards the South.

The Emperor has been absent from the Capital in the eastward to deposit the remains of the late Empress his mother, in their resting place, and to pour out libations to her manes.

He visited also the felicitous ground, where he looks onward to dwell ten thousand years, his own Mausoleum, which he found completed, in a most substantial and satisfactory manner. The great officers engaged in superintending the works, have all been graciously rewarded; and the people through whose grounds his route lay, having been much inconvenienced by the great retinue which attended him, have had half the landtax, for the current year, remitted.

On Nov. 18th rain and snow fell, but not very heavy, so as to make it at all difficult to have the road in good order, which however, those whose duty it was, failed to effect. He therefore censures those who had the general superintendence of the journey, but does not require any court, of enquiry on their conduct.

Canton, January 31st. Today, the six men mentioned in the following document, appeared before Messrs Marjoribanks, Jackson, Lindsay, and Astell, knelt down, and returned thanks in the Chinese manner, for the providential deliverance mentioned in the paper itself.

Dr. Morrison handed a Chinese paper to them, stating that the English Gentlemen considered what they had done, as a duty, which the supreme Ruler required of every man towards his fellow creatures, and all the recompence they desired, was that the men whose lives had been saved, would imitate the example set them, should

it ever be their lot to meet with a drowning human being, whether native or foreigner. Mr. Jackson then delivered to them 270 dollars, which had been subscribed for their relief, as the Junk and cargo, were completely lost.

The old man of the Village took away the Chinese document to shew it to others, and engrave it upon a stone, to perpetuate the advice contained in it. As the *Tungkoon* district is on the banks of the Canton River, from First Bar, down as far as Chuenpee, there is reason to hope this occurrence may excite a feeling of humane exertion on the part of the native population.

Old Wongyamting, presented four copies of the thanksgiving document. One for the Committee, and one each for Messrs Jackson, Lindsay, and Astell.

Translation.

We, Wonghestick, and the others [undersigned] are natives of the villages *Sungcantsze*, and *Yumowsha*, in the district *Tungkoomun*, under the Foo of *Kwongchou*, in the province of *Kwongtung*.

Having been at the village *Chintaum* [in *Shuntak* district, where a great fair, or market, is held] to trade, we were returning home in a Junk, on the 12TH of the 12TH moon, of the 7TH year of the reign of *Taoukwang*, when passing the Lion's Reach [2d. Bar] we met with a sudden, and unexpected great gust of wind, which upset the boat and sunk us in the water, where we were gradually approaching the point of death, having scarcely any breath left in us.

Thanks to the English supracargoes, Jackson and others, who, a long way off, observed us, and immediately themselves, came in three boats, with haste, saved us, and took us into their chop-boat, where they employed every means to restore us, ere we were resuscitated; we have received from them lifegiving favour; and recreating virtue.

Further we have to thank them for bestowing on us money to pay our expenses home; for clothes and other things.

When we got home, we proclaimed the occurrence every where, and there was not a man in the village, who did not reverently praise the great virtue of these Gentlemen.

Therefore the Village Squire, and Old-man, *Wongtowyang* & *Wongyamting* led forth the four men, *Wonghestick* &c, to go in person to Canton, to knock-head, and return thanks for this illustrious goodness.

Again we have to return thanks for the bestowment of much gold to make up our loss and to provide us clothes and food. This really is favour upon favour! Who has ever done this! What shall we do to recompense it!

We shall at home erect a gold lettered tablet, with the names of our deliverers inscribed; and knock head, and return thanks, praying that they may enjoy long life, riches, and honours.

And abroad, we shall spread their names, and disperse the fame of their virtues. This return for such illustrious goodness, is but a ten thousandeth part of what we owe.

Especially to state these things, we present this Petition.

Before Mr. Jackson's Bar to render thanks.

Wonghestick. Leongshingtsin.
Laechongeep. Lacmantsune.

Knock head. & Worship a hundred times."

Feby. 8TH We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the Ann & Hope, for whose safety some anxiety had lately existed. She left Gibralter on the 19TH July, shortly after which, encountering bad weather, she sprung a leak, and was obliged to put into Cadiz, from whence she sailed on the 5TH October.

We have not yet had access to any papers, but have heard indirectly from Macao, that insurrections had again broken out in Spain, that Ferdinand had abdicated the Throne in favor of his brother, and that the Russian Fleet had passed into the Mediterranean.

THE REGISTER

As our Register is a first essay in China, and under no favorable circumstances in various respects, both mechanical and otherwise, we are still but groping our way. Our limits are small and our type large. We have not room for much discussion. A *Register* of facts and occurrences, is all we can pretend to. By these we hope to shew what China is, in the nineteenth century. Of China as she was in the age of Confucius, and of her code of ethics from that period down to the present, much has been written, and a little read, in Europe. But the actual state of China, at the present time, can only be correctly ascertained by a record of facts and proceedings, such as we hope our Register will contain.

Towards China we have perfect good will. We come not to our task with any malicious design of exposing only the dark side of her character; but still we fear, that a statement of facts, such as an ephemeral chronicler can collect, will very generally be, a record of crime. Such indeed is a large portion of the history of mankind, both sacred and profane. Still it is useful to ascertain the truth. To furnish facts in physical science, is doing an essential service to the Natural Philosopher; and moral facts are of like utility to the student of mind, and to the philantrophist who is desirous of applying a remedy for the moral evils which may exist in the world.

It has been suggested, that we should admit, (and our late Editor who has resigned publicly invited) papers from India, which might be inadmissible in the local newspapers. For that however, we cannot now pledge ourselves.

We are not opposed to the freedom of the Press, or of liberal discussion. But it is apparent that within our limits, and publishing so unfrequently, justice could not be done to any subject of importance, even if the whole paper were devoted to it. Besides, an *irresponsible* Press, unless managed with a degree of impartiality, wisdom, and freedom

from angry, and other passions, such as are rarely found in man, would be a very mischievous thing. A *free* Press we admire, but a *licentious* one, either on morals or politics, we abhor.

The degree of freedom, is a question, on which, according to time, place, and circumstances, men will, as their principles, prejudices, and interests, incline them, differ in opinion. The conductors of the Canton Register take the liberty of judging for themselves, that the discussion of any question of trade concerning which the small resident European, and American population of the place, are of very different opinions, and have various interests, should not be inserted; and that even facts, which may enable the finger of malice to point at persons, in so small a society, should be excluded.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that from our *Register* of occurrences, no opinion is to be formed of our approbation, or the reverse. The Opium trade, which occupies considerable space in the commercial department, is still, as a moral question, one on which different persons form different opinions. The late Marquess of Hastings, [if we remember rightly,] when, as Governor General of India, he contemplated an increase of the opium manufacture for the sake of Revenue, hesitated whether morally considered, it was desirable or not. The Chinese Government thinks Opium pernicious to the people, and prohibits its importation. But the fact shews how weak human laws are against human passions. The advocates for Opium commerce, place it on the same footing as Wine, and spirituous liquors. In these cases although wine and spirits are abused by drunkards, the general wine merchant does not consider himself at all responsible for their drunkenness. The principle is certainly the same, the question is chiefly as to the degree. It is argued on the other side, that Opium is a drug much more pernicious than wine or spirits, and hence the preceding reasoning does not convince the understanding, nor satisfy the conscience of some persons. As not human laws, but individual principles of virtue and temperance, can prevent the use of food and drink from being abused to gluttony and drunkenness; so to every man's conscience must be left the question of commerce in things easily abused to the hurt of mankind. As conductors of the Register we pledge ourselves to no opinion.

Trade.

As our commercial remarks may often appear to be more particularly addressed to the Indian public, with whom from their locality, we have more frequent opportunities of communication, we think it necessary, on the occasion of the despatch of the last Company's Ship of the season to Europe, to convey to our readers in that quarter of the world, a few remarks on the Trade of last year, & to make our Price Current as complete as possible for their guidance.

To attempt any definite advice would be equally inconsistent with our situation as Editors, as impossible, from our remote position to communicate with any certainty of doing good.

The Company's Investments, as for some time past, have, during the last year, been wholly confined to the article of Tea, and those of their Commanders and Officers, to Tea, Raw Silk, Nankeen cloth, & Silk piece Goods, with a few Drugs.

The export of Raw Silk, we believe, does not approach in equality, to that of former years, and the circuitous Shipments have not been very extensive, and we may say, rather limited. The scarcity of Nankeens, & particularly in the first and second kinds, must give a very moderate supply to the home demand. And a more than usual prudence has regulated the investments of Silk piece Goods.

Our exports of Cassia Lignea, owing to the low price lately prevailing, may amount to the usual quantities, notwithstanding the discouraging quotations from Europe. but of Camphor, not very abundant. And should our general ideas upon the extent of return investments be correct, we hope to hear of an improvement in our London markets.

The importations of Turkey Opium and Quicksilver, have been principally confined to the Americans. The trade in furs, has been long their's exclusively.

In addition to the foreign commerce of this port, which in point of regularity of establishment is confined more particularly to the British & American merchants, the Netherland's Company have sent out six Ships this Season, taking their returns chiefly in Teas. One Danish, & two French vessels have also visited this port.

As we intimated in our last, the hope to see the success of British industry prevail, in an encreased taste for her manufactures, we still fear that the superabundance which flows into this place from such various quarters, may keep the prices very low, but which may ultimately lead to a more extensive circulation of them throughout the Empire.

The Asia is the only Ship we have to deplore the loss of, this year, in her destination to this port. We are in daily expectation of the arrival of several American vessels from Europe.

The American trade, we believe, has been as flourishing as could be expected under the late state of universal commerce. Their export cargoes have consisted principally of Tea, Nankeens, and Silk Piece Goods, and three of their Ships have been consigned to Europe during the season.

The Company's Treasury, not having been opened for Bills upon the Court of Directors, the Exchange has been confined to private negotiation, and at the low range of 3 s. 10 d. to 4 s. 2 d. per Spanish Dollar.

Uninfluenced by any envious feeling, we conclude our remarks with wishing prosperity to the mercantile community of every nation, whose views are directed towards this great Empire, regretting that the restrictive policy of the Chinese, which they so pertinaciously adhere to, prevents a more general intercourse.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 13 Catty
Bicho de mar black		10 a 36 Picul
Betel nut		2½ Picul
Bird's nests		20 a 34 — Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius		5 a 8 — Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27 — Catty
Cloves Molucca		40 a 60
Cochineal		450 a 550
Copper South American		23 a 24
Do. Japan		26 a 27
Coral Fragments		100 a 140 Picul
Cotton yarn		40 45
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	8, 5 a 10, 5
Bengal		8 a 9, 8
Madras		8 5 a 11
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.	
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5
Longcloths 40 yds.		7 a 8
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		3¾ Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		2 a 2½
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2½
Cudbear		25
Cutch Pegue		6 a 7
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Pepper Malay		7
Putchuck		11 a 12
Quicksilver		80 Picul
Rattans		4½
Salt Fish		12 a 13
Saltpetre at Wampoa		5½

IMPORTS.

Sandalwood		12 20 Picul
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Fox		1
Rabbits		40 a 46 100
Seal		1¾
Sea Otter		40 a 45 Each
Land otter		5 a 6
Smalts,		12 a 28 Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits		5 a 6 Cwt.
Tin plates		11 a 12 Box
Tin,		19 a 20 — Picul
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¾ — Yard
Camlets English		30 a 32
Ditto Dutch		34 Piece
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Ditto buds		28 a 30
China Root		3, 50 Picul
Dragons blood in reeds, good		80, a 100
Galangal		5
Gamboge		65
Hartall		12 a 13
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22
Musk		80
Oil of cassia		1. 70 Catty
Rhubarb		65
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		400
Ditto Taatlee		450
Canton	Taels	215 a 270 Picul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10
TortoiseShell		1000 a 1100
Turmerick		6
Vermillion		44 — Box
Nankeens Com py's 1st		100
2d do do.		90
3d. do. do.		65 100
White 1st		100
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Small		48

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18th 1828. No. 8

The New Year. The Chinese make their new year commence on the new moon, nearest to the time when the Sun's place is in the 15th degree of Aquarius. It is the greatest festival observed in the Empire. Both the Government and the people, rich and poor, take a longer or shorter respite from their cares and their labours at the new year

The last day of the old year is an anxious time to all debtors & creditors, for it is the great pay day, and those who cannot pay are abused and insulted; and often have the furniture of their house all smashed to pieces, by their desperate Creditors.

On the 20th of the 12th moon, by an order from Court, all the seals of office, throughout the Empire, are locked up, and not opened till the 20th of the 1st moon. By this arrangement there are thirty days of rest from the ordinary Official business of Government. They attend, however, to extraordinary cases.

During the few last days of the old year, the people perform various domestic rites. On one evening they sweep clean the furnace & the hearth, and worship the God of their domestic fires.

On new year's eve, they perfume hot water with the leaves of Wongpe & Pumelo trees, and bathe in it. At midnight, they arise and dress in the best clothes and caps they can procure; then, towards Heaven, kneel down, and perform the great Imperial ceremony, of knocking the forehead on the ground thrice three times. Next they illuminate as splendidly as they can, and pray for felicity, towards some domestic idol. Then they visit all the Gods in the various surrounding Temples, burn candles, incense, gilt paper, make bows, and prostrate, pray.

These services to the Gods being finished, they sally forth about day light in all directions, to visit friends and neighbours, leaving a red paper card at each house Some stay at home to receive visitors. In the house, sons and daughters, servants and slaves, all dress, and appear before the Heads of the Family, to congratulate them on the new year.

After new year's day, drinking and carousing, visiting and feasting, idleness & dissipation, continue for weeks. All shops are shut, and workmen idle, for a longer or shorter period, according to the necessities, or the habits of the several parties. It is, in Canton, generally a month before the business of life returns to its ordinary channel.

Peking. His Majesty's commands have been received as follow.

"The criminals in all the provinces, referred to the Supreme Court for the autumnal executions, have had their cases examined by the Criminal Board, and decided on. The sentences passed in several of the provinces by the local governments, have been reversed; which indicates a want of serious attention to these great concerns on the part of the governors, judges &c. By which neglect, some have been erroneously involved in crime, & others let out. I hereby command, that those several Officers be subjected to a Court of Inquiry. And hereafter, the governors and judges, must, as is their duty, diligently, and with minds free as a vacuum, of all prejudice, ascertain the truth, and pass sentence. They must not, on any account, exercise a cutting and cruel severity; nor must they intentionally give way to lightness, and mitigation of punishment.

The great object must be, no injustice, no indulgence, but let every one receive what his crime deserves, and so carry into effect my desire, to grasp the law by the middle——Respect this."

One of the Princes has accused the Officers of the Criminal Board, of a cruel and unjust infliction of torture. The prisoner was kept kneeling on chains, and otherwise tortured, for the space of a whole month.

The Governor of Peking has apprehended one of the clerks of the Board of Revenue, who, with his accomplices, had forged an Official Edict, and endeavoured to employ it, to extort money. A man who kept a clothier's shop, was an accomplice.

To forge an Imperial Edict is, by law in China, death, by decapitation. To forge the commands of the Empress, or heir apparent, is death, by strangling. To forge the orders of Governors, magistrates &c, is punished by a hundred blows, or transportation for three years, or less, according to the rank of the officer whose orders were forged. on the principle, that the orders of inferior officers, if forged, can do less mischief than those of superiors.

Tartary. From *Oromouai*, it is reported that the Troops which have been in active service for more than a year, require a grant of pay in advance, in consequence of the wear and tear of horses, saddles, clothes, and shoes. The Emperor has commanded the loan of half a year's pay, to be deducted after the war is over.

Ahsu, in Little Bucharia. In consequence of the expence incurred by repairing the walls of the Mahommedan towns, retaken from the rebels, a scarcity of money is felt. His Majesty has therefore ordered a supply of copper, and a detachment of troops to coin it.

On the frontier the military have been detected in conniving at natives poaching, and destroying the stags whose horns form a valuable medicine, and is claimed as Imperial property

Chekiang Province. On this coast, several Government gunboats, which defend the traders against pirates, were, in November last, lost in a gale of wind.

Ili (or Ele.) the place of transportation from the south of China. The Governor of this station has represented that the Nomade tribes of *Hassacks*, have this season, greatly increased their traffic at Ele, and that in consequence of the rebellion, the cloths from Cashgar and Koten, were insufficient in quantity to give in exchange to the *Hassacks*, for their horses and cattle.

Cashgar. Woolungo, the third member of the Military triumvirate in Turkistan, has been reported to His Majesty as in a bad state of health, and unable to attend to his duties. The Emperor has commanded him to remain at Cashgar, and with a tranquil mind, use means for the restoration of his health, and when recovered, to announce it, and request farther commands.

Proclamation. Our Chief Magistrate in the city of Canton, has published the following document, printed in large characters, and pasted against the walls of houses, in the streets, as is usual with the Chinese Government.

" *Wang*, by special appointment the principal Magistrate of *Kwangchow-foo*, who has been promoted three steps, and honorably recorded five times, hereby issues an urgent interdict.

The metropolis of this province [Canton] is a place of crowded resort, where person from the five regions, (east, west, north, south, & centre) of the Empire, dwell promiscuously. Inside the city, and outside in the suburbs, market places are as thick as scales on a fish. It continually occurs that there are found a number of vagabonds, acting irregularly, and illegally. In the day time they grope, and cut away purses from persons walking in the streets; at night, they bore their way through walls, to steal & rob; so that the resident inhabitants scarcely ever sleep on a tranquil pillow.

Beside, there are local blackguards, called *Tekwan*, & *Lantsae*, who saunter idly about the streets, wasting their property and neglecting their proper business, These at last make gambling their trade, and swindling their profession, on which they depend for raiment and food. There are also hard hearted soldiers, and gnawing lictors, who connect themselves with these people. Some post themselves at ferry landing places ; or station themselves about markets, or rove about the streets, to extort money, under various pretences. Or maddened by liquor, act cruelly, disturb and annoy the people, in a hundred ways. It is not possible to record all the poisonous and pernicious effects, produced by them on the district.

Since I came to the present situation, I have repeatedly commanded the inferior magistrates to act faithfully in the seizure of such persons; but the depraved spirit still prevails.

The year has now attained its evening, when hurry and perturbation make pilfering easy. I therefore command all Civil and Military Officers under me, to exert themselves diligently in the apprehension of vagabonds. And I command both soldiers and people to attend to their respective duties You people have each an occupation. If you keep in your own department, obey the laws, and diligently trade or work, you have plenty of ways to obtain a livelihood. Why willingly become a bandit! and cast yourselves on the downward stream! The law's net is very broad The meshes, though wide, suffer none to escape. Having once violated the law, you will fall into the pit of punishment. There, though you should desire to be a worthy subject of a Holy Age, you will be unable to effect your wishes.

After this Proclamation, let every one arouse, repent, and reform; Let all aim to renew the skin of their faces, and avoid that repentance, which is useless as a man's attempting to bite his own navel. Ye dwellers in market places, take good heed to your doors, and shut them carefully morning and evening. If vagabonds, as before, swindle, rob, and annoy; seize them, and drag them before a magistrate. If lictors connive and combine, I shall on the moment of detection, flog them till they die. I am resolved to shew no indulgence, *Let every one tremblingly obey — Oppose not.* — A special proclamation."

In the streets of Canton, it has lately been frequent to plunder bundles from passengers, and hand them to accomplices who run off with them. One fellow was caught who confessed, and gave in the names of sixty accomplices. Another, who actually snatched away a student's satchel, was taken, but he had transferred the plunder, & when carried before a magistrate, was prevented from going in by the attending Military, because there was nothing found on the thief, which the law requires as evidence. The people suspect these Military police are participators of the plunder.

Jany 29TH *Linafong*, for murder, was decapitated, and the following day, his head sent in a cage, to be suspended where the murder was committed. On the 31ST, *Chingteenshing*, was beheaded for robbery. At these executions, it is usual for the Military Officer at the head of this district, called the *Kwng-Chow-Heep*, to attend. The person who now holds that office, however, considers executions so commonplace, he declines going in person, unless five criminals and upwards, are to be put to death.

It is said that at *Leenchow-foo*, on the western frontier of the province, several thousands of the Triad Society lately assembled, and cut down the crop of Paddee, which they carried off, together with pigs, buffaloes &c, after wounding several of the farmers, who endeavoured to protect their property. The local authorities have requested of the Governor General, the assistance of the Military, to go against these Banditti.

Feby. 1ST This morning, *Lamalow*, for coasting piracy, was beheaded. This execution makes the number of Capital punishments, which have taken place during the last twelve months, within a mile of the foreign Factories, amount to 202; Full two thirds of them were inflicted by the local authorities, without any previous reference to Peking. The crimes were generally robbery, rape, and murder. The modes of punishment were decapitation, strangulation on a cross, and slowly cutting to pieces. The unhappy culprit is stripped naked, and lashed to a cross; a cut is made across the forehead, and the skin of the face pulled down, then the feet, legs, hands, arms, and head, are successively cut off from the trunk, which is finally stabbed to the heart. This terrible and cruel form of death, is called *Lingche*, i. e. ignominious and slow, & is inflicted for crimes against superiors, treason, the murder of parents &c. The population of this province is perhaps equal to that of Scotland, but how widely different the number of capital punishments, besides those who die in prison annually from cruel usage.

A new Treasurer, and Judge of Canton Province are expected in course of this month.

An order has been received from Court, as usual every year, to shut up the seals of Office throughout the Empire, on the 20TH day of the 12TH moon, and reopen them on the 20TH day of the 1ST moon of the ensuing year.

For the accommodation of Foreign Ships at Canton, the seals of the custom house are shut up only for three or four days at the new year.

Civilians taken from various districts of this province, to the number of 38, have been nominated to escort one million, nine hundred thousand taels, from the Hoppo's Treasury to Peking.

Feby. 4TH Last night, a storm of very loud thunder, and heavy rain, passed over Canton. Thunder in winter is considered by the Chinese as ominous of some impending calamity. It is a proverb, that thunder in the 10TH moon is baneful to Sovereign princes.

Feby. 4TH To day is a great holyday throughout the Empire. It is called *Yingchun*, i. e. meeting the Spring, tomorrow, when the Sun enters the 15° of Aquarius, being considered the commencement of the Spring season. It is a sort of Lord Mayor's day. The Chief Magistrate of the district. goes forth in great pomp, carried on men's shoulders, in an open chair, with gongs beating, music playing, and nymphs and satyrs seated among artificial rocks and trees, carried in procession.

He goes to the general parade ground, on the east side of Canton, on the following day, being *Lapchun*, the first day of Spring, in a similar style. There a buffalo, with an agricultural God made of clay, having been paraded through the streets, and pelted by the populace, to impel its labors, is placed on the ground, in solemn state, then this Official Priest of Spring, gives it a few strokes with a whip, and leaves it to the populace, who pelt it with stones till it is broken to pieces; and so the foolish ceremony terminates. The due observance of this ancient usage is supposed to contribute greatly to an abundant year.

We understand that His Reverence the Bishop of Macao died on the 31ST of January last, and was interred on the 3^D current, with all the pomp and ceremony usual on similar occasions. The See will remain vacant until the nomination of a successor by the Court at Lisbon.

Feby. 18TH We have lately witnessed two outrageous attempts of the Chinese to take the Law into their own hands upon some disputed points of business, with the Foreigners residing here.

The last occurred on Sunday the 10TH curt, and might have led to some immediate serious consequences, owing to the violence of the attack, which was undoubtedly the grossest and most dastardly proceeding. The individual European was opposed by the contending party, aided by about forty Chinese sailors, his person seized, and hustled thro several streets; and but for the spirited interference of a Parsee Gentleman, might have received serious personal injury.

The English authorities here have interfered, and the result will no doubt, be that of severe punishment of the offenders.

The latter case is particularly atrocious, the English Gentleman having earnestly pressed a reference either to the British Chief, or to any other party, from the very commencement of the dispute; and to which the Chinese at length agreed; only half an hour before the assault was made.

These things ought not to be tolerated, for althó no legal tribubal is established by British authority, yet any appeal made to the Select Committee would be attended to, and call forth that judgment, either in favor, or against their countrymen, which English justice and honorabe feeling never fail to give.

The Ringleaders, as in similar cases, have absconded.

A CARD.

THE WIDOW PAYVA & SONS, beg to announce that the term of three years, for which their partnership was formed, will expire on the 20TH of December next, after which it will not be renewed. All accounts pending at that date, will be liquidated by the present managing Partner, JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA.

Macao 8TH February 1828.

SHIPPING.

Arrived at Lintin.

Feby. 10 Am. Ship Citizen, Beecher, from N. York.
15 Brit. Schooner Prince Regent, from N. S. Wales.

Arrived at Macao.

Feby. 11 Sp. Brig Triunfo, from Manila.

Sailed from Macao.

Feby. 1 Sp. Ship Union, Cuervo, for Manila.
9 do. do. Ricafort for do.
10 Brit. Barque Jamesina Grant for Bombay.

Sailed from Whampoa.

Feby. 6 H. C. S. Larkins, Campbell, for Canada.
12 do do Duke of Sussex, Whitehead, for London.
14 Dutch Ship Helena, Grim, for Amsterdam.
do. do. Stad Rotterdam, Poort, for Rotterdam.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Union Mess^RS B. Azcarraga, & B. Minondo.
Per Jamesina Mess^RS Marjoribanks, Clarke, Ravenshaw & Matheson, & Capt Jacob.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16 Catty
Bicho de mar black		10 a 16 Picul
Betel nut		2½
Bird's nests		20 a 34 — Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius		5 a 6 — Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27 — Catty
Cloves Moluccas		40 a 60
Cochineal		450 a 550
Copper South American		23 a 24
Do. Japan		26 a 27
Coral Fragments		100 a 140 Picul
Cotton yarn		40 45
Cotton Bombay	[Tacls	8, 5 a 10, 5
Bengal		8 a 1, 8
Madras		8 5 a 11
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.	
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5
Longeloths 40 yds.		7 a 8
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		3¾ Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		2 a 2½
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2½
Gudbear		25
Cutch Pegue		6 a 7
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95
Fishmaws		60 a 90
Flints		1½ a 2
Ginseng crude		20 Picul
Iron bar		2½
ditto Rod		4½
Lead		6
Mace		75
Nutmegs		55
Olibanum garbled, in chests		4 a 6
Opium Patna		1120
Benares		1130 Chest
Company's Malwa		1350
Damaun do.		
Turkey		740
Pepper Malay		7
Putchuck		11 a 12
Quicksilver		80 Picul
Rattans		4½
Saltpetre at Wampoa		5½
ditto Lintin		6½

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13 Picul
Sandalwood		12 20
Shark's fins		15 a 18
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½ Each
Fox		1
Rabbits		40 a 46 100
Seal		14 Each
Sea Otter		40 a 45
Land otter		5 a 6
Smalts,		12 a 28 Ticul
Steel Swedish in Kits		5 a 6 Cwt.
Tin plates		11 a 12 Box
Tin.		19 a 20 — Picul
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¼ — Yard
Camlets English		30 a 32 Piece
Ditto Dutch		34
Long-ells, ditto		6 a 7

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2, 80
Camphor		32
Cassia		16 a 20
Ditto buds		28 a 30
China Root		3, 50 Picul
Dragons blood in reeds, good		80, a 100
Galangal		5
Gamboge		65
Hartall		12 a 13
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22
Musk		80 Catty
Oil of cassia		1. 70
Rhubarb		65
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		400
Ditto Tsatlee		450
Canton	Taels	215 a 270 Picul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10
TortoiseShell		1000 a 1100
Turmerick		6
Vermillion		44 — Box
Nankeens Compy's 1st		100
2d do do.		90
3d. do. do.		65 100
Blue		96
Small		48

Estimate of the quantities, and value of Indian Opium consumed in China, commencing 1st April 1827.

	Patna & Benares.			Malwa			Total	
	Chests	Price Drs.	Value.	Chest.	Price Drs.	Value	Chests	Value Sp Drs.
Consumption of Indian opium in China, in January 1828	148	1160	171680	259	1370	354830	407	526510
In the previous 9 months from 1st April 1827.	4410		4211420	3490		4055800	7800	8267220
Total in the last 10 months	4558		4383100	3749		4410630	8307	8793730
Stock on hand in China 1st Feby	1400			890			2290	

Exchange on England, Six Months 4 s. a 4 s. 1 d
" Bengal, Thirty Days, 204
" Bombay Thirty Days, 210 a 213.
" Sycee silver premium per cent. 6½

☞ Published every 14 days. Price 13 Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly.
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THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH 1828. No. 9

A CARD.

THE WIDOW PAYVAS SONS, beg to announce that the term of three years, for which their partnership was formed, will expire on the 26TH of December next; after which it will not be renewed. All accounts pending in that time, will be liquidated by the present managing Partner, JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA.

Macao 8TH February 1828.

TRADE.

It was our desire to have laid before our readers, a statement of the general trade of the last season, but we perceive a difficulty in giving any correct view of it as to its extent and value, and in attempting it, we might only mislead, giving a series of figures, without conveying any real information. The retrospective method, we do not find easy, and this we must necessarily have recourse to, from the recent institution of our Journal. We will, however, confine ourselves to certain facts, which may give some useful criteria.

The importations of Cotton have been from
Bengal in 7 Compy. & Country Ship. Bales. 37631
Bombay in 5 do. & 22 do. " 108023
Madras in 3 do. " 12855

The exportations of Bullion have been to
Bengal in Dollars. 2159337, Sycee, 19210, S. Am. Silver. 55273 } Drs. 2,244,820
Bombay in Dollars. 3143840, Sycee 251819, S. Am. Silver 28000 } Drs. 3,423,659.

The importations of Dollars this season, we understand, amount to about 2,304,000 and the circulation of Company's Bills on the Supreme Government of Bengal, may probably not amount to upwards of seventeen Lacs of Dollars.

A very considerable proportion of the treasure has been in broken coin, the defaced dollars passed in the usual interchange with the Chinese, and which we understand are nearly as productive when converted to the purpose of coinage in the mints of India, as the new dollars are for a remittance.

The Chinese prohibit a general export of Bullion, but with a liberal policy, grant a licence for each vessel to take away, to the proportion in value of one third of the proceeds, of her inward cargo.

Of the number of vessels visiting this Port, only a part have occasion to avail of this liberty; but the aggregate privilege is not destroyed; and when an extensive shipment in one vessel is required, it is accomplished by granting the unappropriated right of others; and for each Ship's privilege so obtained, a payment is made to the Mandarin, or Linguist.

The exportation of Sycee Silver and Gold, is totally prohibited (and we believe also, all their metalic manufactures) and when any are exported, it must be done clandestinely.

Here we may be allowed to notice the strict principle of integrity which pervades the Sycee operations, for we are not aware of any deception having occurred in the usual intercourse of that trade. The parity of the Silver is generally 97 to 98 touch, and no adulteration is practised.

We are sorry to remark, that in some of the South American adventures, deceit has been detected; a system that must prove very injurious to that branch of traffic; and ill applied to the confidence, which in the commercial feeling of this place,

There are several descriptions of Sycee. The Hoppo Sycee, is that in which the Hong Merchant pays the duties arising from the foreign trade. That denominated the Salt, is what the duties on that article are discharged with. The Salt forms one of the highest branches of commerce in Canton, and the Mandarin presiding over it is an Officer of high importance.

The Land-tax, and every description of revenue arising from husbandry, is levied in another kind of Sycee termed *Fungfoo*, and with this, the Military, the Mandarins, and all the Emperor's servants are paid. It is considered to be of the first purity, and ought to be at nearly 100 touch, but is seldom supposed to arrive beyond that of 99. It is rarely brought into the market.

There is also another sort, brought from Nanking & Chinchew in pieces of fifty Taels each. But all of them are exported, and found in the Bazars of India.

The usual interest in China, is 12 per cent per annum, or 1 per cent, per month; but foreigners frequently find a difficulty of depositing their funds with a Hong Merchant of undoubted security, to bear so high a rate. 15, 18, & 20 per cent are very often paid, and in times of exigency amongst themselves, a great deal more

Whilst upon this subject, we may connect our remarks upon Pawnbroking, which is carried to a very great extent in China. The system seems divided into two parts, one branch affording aid to those in the very inferior walks of life, and chiefly confined to very small advances; the other granting loans upon deposits of higher value, and corresponding with the similar establishments in England; these are authorized by the Government; but there are others, we are informed, that exist without this sanction, and are directed to the relief of the mercantile interest. These assimilate very nearly to the late project in London of an Equitable Loan Company, making advances on cargoes, & large deposits of Goods.

These houses are as conspicuously declared, by an exterior sign over the door as our shops in England are by the three Golden balls. But whether they indicate the same doctrine of chance as to the return of property, we will not pretend to say. Three years are allowed to redeem; with a grace of three months.

There are many peculiar features in the system of the Chinese trade, and in several instances, perhaps their regulations are very good, when it is considered how little communication exists between the foreigners and the Government.

All the duteis are paid by the Chinese, whether in purchasing or selling and the quotations in our Prices Current are stated, in the Exports, with the duty included, and the Imports at the prices free from it. Our importation goods sold to them, are always weighed on board, the seller paying the Grop boat expenses, but the price of export, includes every charge till delivered on board the vessel.

Their scale of duties requires much revision; as for instance, in many articles which are rated by the piece, no regard is had to size, either in breadth or length; and when a difference is made in quality, they are very arbitrary in adjusting it, and thus endless disputes occur. They have no knowledge of the principle of drawback, therefore an article when once imported, is subject on its export, to another duty, althó it may be returned to the same ship from whence it was received, as being unsaleable.

Solids and liquids, are both sold by weight.

Tutenague was formerly a very considerable article of export; althó one falling under the prohibitory law, a certain quantity annually, was allowed to be taken away; this however was very small, and the chief extent of the trade, was carried on by smugglers. But the introduction into India of the European Spelter, has put amend to the export altogether. Its internal demand is, however, considerable, from its being generally required in the composition of their domestic utensils, and all the manufactures of Copper.

Saltpetre is admitted to import, but on the condition that it is sold to the Government; and thus suffering under restriction, it is thrown into the irregular trade of smuggling. Its consumption is very considerable, and in general, there is a demand. The quantity applied to the making of fireworks, is very great, particularly in the common crackers, which are used in profusion at all the religious adorations, and taken away in some amount, by the country Ships.

The system of barter used formerly to prevail; but the commercial footing has been much improved, by abolishing a plan, which was most delusive in its operations.

Now, most bargains are made for cash payments; but the period of a month is frequently given, in transactions of great magnitude, to give relief in the settlement of them.

The Officers of the Customs are very diligent to detect any illicit proceeding; but too frequently, are ready to fall into any arrangement, by which their own interest may be served althó the result is that of defrauding the Revenue.

All the business of landing and shipping Cargoe, is done thró the medium of a Linguist. This is a Civil appointment, of which there are several, and it is an Office of purchase. The Company's Ships are given to them in rotation, but those of other nations, and all the country Ships, remain as a patronage with the consignee. The emoluments arising from this situation, are supposed to be great; but it is one of trouble, and activity generally, and in times of commotion, of great anxiety.

It is not always possible to ascertain the quantity of any particular article, that may be imported into China, in which the Europeans may be more generally interested; for many of the Eastern products are taken direct from Batavia, Singapore, and other places in the Straits, to their own Ports, in Junks; and in many cases, we are informed, this is done purely to evade a transit duty, which is levied, upon the goods being sent from this into the interior, whereas otherwise, the Port of Canton would be preferred.

In noticing these particulars, which, to the residents of Canton, may appear trifling, as subjects so familiarly known to them, we still hope, we may be allowed to consider them as essential to the general reader. Our communications must be in fragments; but if they should form a sum of useful information, developing the peculiar customs of a trade with a nation so little known, our object will be attained; and under this impression, we shall venture to continue them.

Keangnan, or Nanking. The Censor of this Province has memorialized His Majesty, on the subject of homicides and murders. He complains of a great want of diligence and of truth, on the part of provincial Governors and Magistrates; and consequently, either from remissness or bribery, justice is not executed, nor the revenge of kindred satisfied. And when the friends of murdered persons do find their way to the Capital, and make the highest appeal, they are commonly remanded to the very same persons who have already done them an injustice, to be retried. The careless Magistrate permits the lictors, and official examiners of dead bodies, to do as they please, and report as they are bribed to do, and the corrupt Magistrate is himself a party to the injustice.

The Censor instances a few recent cases, in which the false proceedings were detected. In one instance suicide by hanging was reported, when the fact turned out to be, that the deceased was poisoned. In another, a man wilfully murdered his own brother, and it was reported that his mother, in consequence of the deceased having misapplied her money, ordered another brother to beat him till he died. A third instance was, a horrid case of a man having violently abused a boy's body, and afterwards murdered him. The Magistrate was bribed to report it accidental drowning.

To prevent these occurrences, the Censor requests the Emperor, to order all the Governors of Provinces to be stricter with the inferior Magistrates, and when any case of appeal is referred from Court to the Province, either to try the case themselves, or direct Officers, not previously concerned, to conduct the new trial.

The law of Homicide, is very unequal in China. A grandfather, or grandmother killing a grandchild; a father or mother, killing, or wilfully murdering their own son or daughter and a master or mistress, killing a domestic slave, are only punished with sixty or seventy blows. Even if they wish to lay the murder falsely on some other person, the punishment is but 80 blows, and three years, transportation. Hence in the case mentioned by the Censor, the endeavour to make out that one brother was ordered by their common mother, to beat the other to death for misappropriation of money, would have reduced the fratricide to a very venial offence. For, according to law, the person egging on, or ordering another to wound or kill, is equally responsible How completely then, were the Chinese wrong, in the memorable case of the gunner, even according to their own law.

DIVORCE.

The *Oanchaze*, or Criminal Judge of Canton Province, has issued the following proclamation.

"*CHOW*, by Imperial appointment, the Criminal Judge of Canton, hereby strictly prohibits the putting away of wives for slight causes, husbands, conniving at the wife's adultry, or selling her to another man. His object is to support the public morals.

The relation of husband and wife, is the first of the five social bonds; The domestic female apartment, is the source of all moral renovation. Husband and wife should respect each other as host and guest; and live in constant harmony, like two well attuned instruments of music. Thus, together, they should water their own garden, and eat the fruit of their labour. No dislikes should be allowed to arise from poverty or want. The wife should look up to her husband as her Heaven, and not be allowed, at her pleasure to desert him.

For vile practices, there is no place so bad as Canton. Sometimes prosperity makes men forget a former affection. Sometimes want, induced by a disposition addicted to gaming, and a lack of food and clothes, produces sudden repudiation, without regret. Then the ejected wife, deceived by covetous gobetweens, is hired for clandestine purposes. Some sell their wives to sing and play, and submit to the embraces of others. Some invite profligate men to their own houses, & give up their wives to prostitution. Such practices inflict a deadly wound on public morals; and therefore *Chow* issues this proclamation to prohibit them. And he commands all persons, both the military & people, for the time to come, to obey the laws of decorum. Even if in deep poverty, still let them submit tranquilly to Heaven's decree. Diligence and economy must produce a competence. All should know that legitimate posterity depends upon a lawful wife; and she ought not to be lightly rejected, and sold for lewd purposes, to the disgrace of the family. Nor should there be the least connivance.

If ye, adulterers and adulteresses, persist, and reform not, it is resolved to prosecute with the utmost rigor of law. Under the luminous Heaven, and renovating Sun, of his present Majesty's reign, it is impossible to endure you, ye wounders and destroyers of the public morals. Let each tremblingly obey this mandate, and not indeed a too late repentance.

The law of Divorce is, that whoever puts away his wife, excepting for one of the seven legal causes, shall be punished with eighty blows. The seven causes are, having no son; lewdness, not serving her husband's parents; loquacity; theft or robbery; envy & malice; some noxious disease.

Of husband and wife, the first bond should be kindness; the union, righteousness; the continuance, decorum; Breaches of decorum may be overlooked; but unrighteous acts, such as a wife's striking her husband, or a husband his wife, and wounding each other, make it necessary to insist on a separation; as much so as a man's forcing his wife to cohabit with another man; or hiring her out for the same purpose.

To modify the seven legal causes of divorce, which are rather sweeping, there are three exceptions. Some causes may not be alleged during the three years of mourning for a parent; nor if the parties were first poor, and afterwards rich; nor if the wife was received into a house, at the time of marriage, but had none to return to.

Laws and Customs

The case referred to in our 7th number, of not allowing a dead body to enter the *South* gate of any city in China, explains an occurrence which took place a few years ago at Macao, and which had nearly terminated fatally to some of the parties concerned.

An Officer who had died on board a Company's Ship, in Macao Roads, was brought on shore to be interred. Not knowing that there was any objection, the remains were rowed to the landing place of the *South* Bay (*Namoah*) Chinese Customhouse. But when the Chinese perceived the intention of carrying the coffin up the steps in front of the Imperial Office, they turned out, with swords and spears, to prevent it. Some of the English thought it a wanton insult on the flag, which was hoisted in the boat, and proceeded to force a passage.

However, the minister of Religion who attended the funeral, being grieved at such disorder on so solemn an occasion, led the bearers along the beach, and landed the coffin up to the quay; and the conflict at the landing place ceased. A knowledge of the Chinese usage and feeling would have prevented the rencounter.

Kangsu Province. The *Hoaliang*, or President of Literati in the Province, having sold degrees clandestinely, a secret report was sent to the Emperor, and he ordered two Commissioners to proceed forthwith and search *Fokelin* the President's house. They found a hoard, amounting to 400,000 Taels, a sum which a Doctor of Letters could not have acquired by any fair means. Attainted, disgraced, and beggared, poor Fokelin was not hanged himself.

Feast upon a Sacrifice.

"His Majesty has published the names of the kings, and great statesmen, who are permitted to *eat flesh* with him at the new year." Here follow the names of six kings, the heir apparent, the ministers, who form a Council of six, and about a dozen others, among whom we observe the name of old *Sung-tajin*, Lord Macartney's venerable conductor from Peking, who was reported dead two years ago

THE REGISTER.

Owing to the cessation of business during the Holydays, we omit our Price Current, in this number, to give place to subjects which we hope will be found interesting.

No sensation can be more pleasing to the social mind, than a sympathy in the innocent, and universal joy, of the surrounding multitude, and this we have felt in a very high degree, on the late festival of the Chinese new year.

Far separated as foreigners residing here are, from the countries of Europe and America, where the domestic comforts, we think, are more justly estimated, and more rationally enjoyed, than in any other part of the world; the most delightful emotions have been kindled at viewing the customs of a people, which have, in this instance, approximated so nearly to our own.

The happy countenance, the mutual congratulation, the best dresses, and the total forgetfulness of business and of toil, bring to our recollection the pleasing recreations which christmas never fails to afford; and in which the old and the young amongst us, have so often participated.

The new year has been conspicuous in every situation, the houses decorated, the domestic altrs open, the incense burning; and even the poorest person displaying his sense of the occasion in his best and newest dress. And parental affection never forgets the new cap and shoe, which is sure to impart a joy and pride to his little children.

The glossy fur is now seen in a handsome robe, which perhaps has been handed down by a long line of ancestry, and may associate with it many pleasing traces of the history of their forefathers.

The weather, at the the commencement was unpropitious; but the latter days were uncommonly fine, and we were witness to the happiness which this circumstance so much promoted, in excursions on the water, the splendid and gay appearance of their pleasure, boats, and in the usual retreat to the Gardens of Fartee, where the Gentry of both sexes visit on seasons of Holyday.

These gardens are near to Canton, and strangers are permitted to resort to them on particular days.

We could discover in the manner of the people, a disposition of freedom, which would readily have admitted a friendly intercourse, had they not been restrained by the peculiar customs of their country, which are so repulsive to the cultivation of social intimacy, and so inconsistent with a civilized nation.

Foreign intelligence.

The Albion newspaper, from New york, has brought accounts from England up to the 2d of September. Former reports concerning the British Cabinet are continued. Lord Goderich is Premier, Mr. Herries Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquess of Lansdown in the Home Department, & the Duke of Wellington Commander in Chief.

The Albion quotes, from the Malacca Observer, a number of paragraphs concerning China, adding that they are "*interesting as sketches of a state of society little known.*" This indeed is the ground on which we hope the Register will be favorably received. But, if we mistake not, most Asiatic Editors, soon quit the concerns of Asia, for the more exciting politics and details of Europe, & the western world. How little is there in the Indian Papers concerning the people of India. In vain would the general student of human nature look into an Indian Paper, for facts and reasonings concerning the Indian population. What a dearth of intelligence from Java! But, we check ourselves. To do well, is better than to find fault.

Greece has, it is said, admitted the liberty of the Press, with three limitations, the first of which is, not to attack the Christian Religion. We think this a needless clause. The Christian Religion can take care of itself. *Truth* does not gain ground by commanding silence, but by letting all sides be heard.

Franklin the intrepid traveller to the arctic, Sea had early in September last, arrived safely at New york, and was about to sail for England. That there is a North West Passage, is now placed beyond all reasonable doubt.

The arrival of the Globe this morning, has put us in possession of English newspapers down to October, from which we shall endeavour to give a few extracts in our next. The general state of the country was improving. Captain Franklin and Dr. Richardson, had arrived safely at Liverpool. Captain Parry had also returned in the Hecla, having failed in the object of his voyage. The highest latitude he reached was 82. 45. Spain was in a state of great disorder. Ferdinand had left the Capital for Catalonia, where, the people had broken out into open insurrection. The combined fleet was laying before Corfu. The Autocrat Nicolas, had published an Ukase directing a levy of 2 out of every 500 men, which when carried into effect, will, it is supposed, form an addition to the strength of his army of 180,000 men. No news of consequence from Portugal.

SHIPPING

Arrived at Lintin.

Feby. 25 Am. Ship Globe, from Liverpool.

Sailed from Lintin.

" 17 Brit. Ship Triamnouth, for Manila.

" 23 Brit. Brig Prince Regent for do.

Sailed from Macao.

" 12 Eng. Brig Delfina, for Lintin.

☞ *Communications for the Editor are received, and single numbers supplied, at the Europe Bazar, No. 3 Imperial Hong.*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. SATURDAY, March 8th 1828. No. 10

A CARD.

THE WIDOW PAYVA & SONS, beg to announce that the term of three years, for which their partnership was formed, will expire on the 20th of December next, after which it will not be renewed. All accounts resting at that date, will be liquidated by the present managing Partner, JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA.

Macao 29th February 1828.

ABUSES, against which, His Excellency the Governor of Canton, has issued a proclamation, forbidding their continuance, and threatening those concerned

First abuse. The clerks and writers in public Offices, combine to act in concert, and extort money, at which the local Magistrates connive; and without distinguishing "black from white" i. e. the innocent from the guilty, determine, after hearing only one side of the question.

Second abuse. Larger clans, in villages, insult smaller ones. In Canton it is the custom for kindred of different names to associate themselves, and live together in clans. The larger clans presume on their numerical strength, and seize the best lands, and the most useful streams. They insult both the men and women of the smaller clans, whenever they go in or out. And when disputes arise about graves, and debts, they proceed to barbarous violence, and the destruction of property; till the weaker party, from contempt, insult and injury, is compelled to remove from the neighbourhood. Extreme cases occur, in which the two clans commence a sort of private warfare, & kill numbers on both sides.

Third abuse. Originating a criminal accusation against innocent persons, for the sake of extorting money. This in the slang of the public Offices, is called, *planting a pin tree.* Abroad there is a class of swindlers, who connect themselves with the Police, and find out rich and mild people, against whom they originate an accusation of housing gamesters; or keeping a brothel; or of harbouring banditti; or they bring a charge of fighting and robbing. Then they make out a list of names, and repair openly to the Office; obtain, without enquiry, a warrant, to bring the criminals up for trial; and forthwith proceed to seize their innocent prey. They perhaps bind them fast in the hold of a boat, or shut them up in an empty room, where they ill use them in a hundred ways, to compel them to pay for their liberation. The ignorant and simple, being afraid of appearing before a magistrate, submit to become fish and flesh to these beast of prey. A few perhaps, have courage to appear, and state their case; then, the accuser disappears, and the business sinks, or is laid on the shelf. These proceedings deserve the deepest detestation.

Fourth abuse. The Police runners, on receiving a warrant to summon witnesses, put themselves into a chair, attach a number of false attendants, and away they go, sometimes a great distance, to deliver the summons. On their arrival, whether the cause be trivial or important, they first demand fees for wine and flesh, and payment for the chair bearers. Then comes the fee for the summons. If the least resistance to their demands be made, they and the chairmen, begin to rend the furniture, raise a clamorous disturbance, maulk the women, or drag away by violence, the domestic animals, and sell them to pay themselves. His Excellency, therefore, disallows chairs to Police runners, and commands them to travel on foot.

Fifth abuse. In Canton Province, of late years, a great many dykes have been raised on the banks of the rivers, to take in shallows, and convert them to the purposes of agriculture. There is a class of country shamers, called *Sand Swindlers*, who connect themselves with Government clerks, raise litigations on false pretences, and false depositions, by which means, they get the produce of new lands during the whole term of litigation, which lasts sometimes, or tens, or scores of years. They, have been known to cut down the real owners' grain by force, and possess themselves of it.

Sixth abuse. The Police, to extort money, detain people in private houses, and apply every means of annoyance, and illegal torture, before they bring them up to the Magistrate. This is done not only in cases where great crimes are alleged, such as murder and robbery, but also in questions about landed property, marriage &c. Occasionally they cause the death of their prisoner, and then pretend he committed suicide, or died of acute disease. And to slur it over, compel the kindred to receive the remains of their murdered relation, and inter them.

Seventh abuse. This last abuse refers to the exacting, by violence, disallowed fees, chiefly in collecting the land tax. One detestable mode of extorting, by the Government agents is, to scratch and wound their heads a little, and then to impeach for refusing the land tax, and wounding His Majesty's Officers, sent to collect it, which is a Capital crime, &c. &c.—We are sick of this detail of misrule and despotism, as presented by an Authority, not to be suspected of blackening his Government. His prohibitions will, alas! have little effect, till better principles are generally diffused among all classes. Extortion of disallowed fees, by violence, is what all strangers, who land or embark at Macao, are annually subject to. And not only strangers but also resident senior commercial agents, of the first respectability, are not exempt from rude aggression and insult, by coolies, and the lowest customhouse retainers. Happily we are not usually liable to the *furcum*, heated to suffocation in Summer; and to the private torture, beyond the rigor of legal torture, by the basest

agents of a cruel Police; still, the names of illegally murdered gunner, and the unconvicted strangled Terranova, should not be soon forgotten. Their fate speaks volumes against the native Police and Criminal Justice, and reflects but little honour on the mother Countries, who seem to care for nothing so distant, provided they obtain teas, and gross revenue.

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In China, the laws still permit it, to a defined extent, and the Magistrate often inflicts it, contrary to law. Compressing the ankles of men between wooden levers, and the fingers of women, with a smaller apparatus, on the same principle, is the most usual form. But there are many other devices suggested and practised, contrary to law; and in every part of the Empire, for some years past, there have been many instances of suspected persons, or those falsely accused, being tortured till death ensued.

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MANILA.

By the *Milo*, we have advices from Manila down to the 16th ulto.

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But the shopmen evade the law, by forming connexions with the Hong merchants, gradually entering, and assuming a false pretence of superintending the Hong concerns, carrying on their own illegal shops with the foreigners, and bring up, and send down cargo, in the name of the Hong; the merchants connive at it, and the Linguists receive bribes to report the duties.

But it is forgotten that large debts for duties are accumulated, and foreign claims increase, and the Hong merchants are eventually injured. The best way to prevent future evils, is to be careful before hand.

Besides ordering Howqua, and other merchants to examine whether there be any shopmen in the Hongs or not, and forthwith to expel them, instead of retaining them to carry on an illicit commerce with foreigners. I hereby declare that if any presume to disobey this order, on the fact being discovered, the goods will be confiscated, and the shopmen delivered over to the local Government to be punished. Further an order is hereby issued to Linguists, requiring them to act according to the tenor of this, and hereafter, should any shopmen clandestinely enter the Hongs, and deal with the foreigners, the Linguists are disallowed to report their goods at the customs house, but are required to give information to Government, that the goods may be confiscated.

Should the Linguists openly assent to, and secretly oppose this order, and as before, report goods at the customhouse, the moment it is discovered, they will be severely punished.

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The following is an estimate of the value of the exports and imports of Manila in the year 1827.

Exported in	29 *Spanish vessels*		*Drs.* 384,991
	21 *American do.*		196,651
	1 *Brazilian do.*		5,050
	6 *British do.*	....	90,944
	1 *Danish do.*	....	30,396
	1 *Dutch do.*	....	27,710
	7 *French do.*	....	132,850
	1 *Hamburgh do.*	....	8,150
	5 *Portuguese do.*	....	21,594
	9 *China Junks*	....	195,443
	Value of exports — *Dollars*		1093,690

Imported in	34 *Spanish vessels*		*Dollars* 250,500
	19 *American do.*	....	213,030
	1 *Brazilian do.*	....	26,645
	7 *British do.*	....	103,000
	2 *Dutch do.*	....	5,130
	7 *French do.*	....	50,055
	1 *Hamburgh do*	....	33,765
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	Value of Imports	*Dollars*	1048,680

We make the following abstract, of the leading articles exported from Manila in 1827.

Bejuco de Mar, 24,778 *catties* *Bird's nests* 856 *ditto.* *Cheri* 918 *Bales.* *Coffee* 2,212 *Piculs.* *Dried Prawns* 234,198 *Catties.* *Ebony* 13,411 *Piculs* *Indigo* 285,084 *Lbs.* *Pearl shells* 44,186 *catties* *Pepper* 13,464 *catties.* *Rice* 14,359 *cavans.* *Sawans* 11,500 *catties.* *Skins* 24,325 *pieces.* *Sugar* 28,359 *piculs.* *Tortoiseshell* 7,485 *catties.*

On the evening of the 25th ult°. a smuggling boat, with a quantity of Opium on board, was pursued amongst the islands off Lintin by a Mandarin, and in the running fire, one of the boat men was killed, and two severely wounded. Althó the smuggling party escaped, the event, as all similar cases do, impressed an alarm upon the Opium merchants, and a temporary suspension of purchase occurred. The cargo was intended for Fatshan & Canton.

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We make the following abstract, of the leading articles exported from Manila in 1827.

Bichedo Mar. 24,277 *catties. Birds nests* 856 *attis. Cigars* 918 *Boxes. Coffee* 2,212 *Piculs. Dried Prawns* 234,198 *Catties. Ebony* 13,411 *Piculs. Indigo* 285,684 *lbs. Pearl shells* 44,186 *catties. Pepper* 13,464 *catties. Rice* 14,359 *cavans. Sinews* 11,500 *catties. Skins* 24,325 *pieces. Sugar* 28,559 *piculs. Tortoiseshell* 7,485 *catties.*

On the evening of the 25th ult°. a smuggling boat, with a quantity of Opium on board, was pursued amongst the islands off Lintin by the Mandarins, and in the running fire, one of the boat men was killed and two severely wounded. Althó the smuggling party escaped, the event, as all similar ones do, impressed an alarm upon the Opium merchants, and a temporary suspension of purchase occurred. The cargo was intended for Fatshan & Canton.

Dialects of China.

In an Empire so large, every province of which is equal to a little kingdom, it is natural to expect a variety of dialects. In this part of China, we meet with three that are spoken extensively; the *Mandarin*, the *Canton*, and the *Fokien* dialects. The *Mandarin* is the language of the court, of Government Officers, and of the learned, throughout the Empire. It is spoken by the people generally, in Peking, in Nanking, in Szechuen, and other provinces. There are considerable varieties in it. The reigning family of Tartars have introduced a Tartar-Chinese pronunciation. They use *ch* soft for *k*, so as to make the name of the Capital of China Peiching, and sometimes Peiting, instead of Pekin, or Peking. And there is a sort of cockney slang spoken by all those who inhabit the Metropolis, which is imitated by the fashionable, throughout the Empire.

The *Fokien* dialect, or that spoken by the inhabitants of Fokien province, and by most of the settlers on Java, and in the straits of Malacca, is very peculiar. They not only pronunce the Chinese characters differently from the Mandarin tongue, but, have a number of peculiar words and phrases. Mr. Medhurst, an English Missionary on Java, who speaks Chinese admirably, has written a Dictionary of this dialect, which the late, Sir Stamford Raffles intended to have printed, at the Singapore Institution. But his death, and the consequent failure of the Institution, has put an end to that design.

The *Canton* dialect, or that of the province in which we live, differs from the Mandarin chiefly in a different pronunciation of the same words or characters. There are also some local phrases or idioms, but the Canton dialect approaches nearer to the general language of the Empire than the Fokien.

We have debated with ourselves, whether to use in the Canton Register, the Mandarin pronunciation of words, or the Canton dialect, and feel greatly inclined to prefer the latter; because the people who come mostly in contact with Europeans, speak only this dialect. And should Dr. Morrison succeed in reducing the Canton dialect to writing, which he is attempting in an alphabetic Dictionary, to be printed in Roman letters, at the Honorable Company's Press, the acquisition of it will become comparatively easy. For the names of places in China and Tartary, the spelling of D'Anville and Du Halde, had probably better be retained. But in the province of Canton, the names of places, in the common dialect of the neighbourhood, seems best.

COMMERCE.

Opium. On the 18th ulto, the brokers resumed their operations in the Malwa market, and the prices kept progressively advancing with the demand, till a small sale had been made at 1450 Dollars per Chest; when the arrival of the Globe, bringing accounts of having spoken some ships on their way from Bombay, created a consternation; and the Parsees with their usual timidity, rushed forward with their petty parcels of 5, 10 and 12 chests, forcing them upon the brokers upon any terms, and thus not only brought the prices down, but checked a demand which was lively, and evidently on the increase.

The appearance since of the Hannah, confirming the intelligence of a vessel having sailed with a parcel of Lumpum, has brought the prices down, for the few sales that have been made to 1370 Drs. for Patnaum, and 1380 Dollars for Company's.

Althó several junks have been receiving supplies of Malwa, the demand from the foreign holders has not been so extensive as on similar occasions; as the time bargains which the Chinese had entered into, have been cleared, and have contributed considerably to the quantity that has been required.

We annex our deliveries for the last month, but to convey a better idea of the remaining quantity at this moment, we may remark the several clearances have been made on the first three or four days of the current one, which will materially reduce the stock on hand.

The intimation of some vessels having been spoke with from Calcutta, and one in particular with a large quantity of Patna, has exposed this description of the drug, to a similar depression with the Malwa, and very little can be sold even at 1090 Drs.

Cotton. The early arrival of Bombay Ships with Cotton, and the report of two or three Ships having been chartered by the Bengal Government, with Cotton from that Presidency, has had the effect of reducing the price, in the ideas of the Chinese, from 3 to 4 mace per Picul. But as the merchants we believe, have relieved themselves of all the engagements they had made in this staple, in the last season; on the return of business, which as usual, has been much interrupted by the holidays, appearances may then assume a more lively aspect, and with them a spirit for speculation.

A small parcel of about 200 Bales of Georgia Cotton, brought by an American vessel lately arrived, has been sold at 9 Taels, 3 mace per Picul.

Amongst the European and Straits products, all have remained with little or no variation, excepting the article of *Quicksilver*, which has risen even with a late arrival, and others in prospect; from the circumstance of the stock on hand having been found to be much more reduced than it was supposed to have been.

We regret having to record the loss of the *Byramjee*, Capt. Crocket, on her return from this place to Bombay on the 17th Novr., on the Cherbaniani bank, but rejoice that we have not to relate the loss of any lives.

SHIPPING.

Arrived at Whampoa.

March 1st Brit. Ship Hannah, Martin, from Bombay.

At Lintin.

Feby. 28th Am. Ship, Milo, from Manila

Sailed from Lintin.

March 4th Port. Brig. Santa Ann, for Manila,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

PRICES CURRENT *March* 8th 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar black		10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut		2½	
Bird's nests		20 a 34	—Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.		5 a 6	—Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27	—Catty
Cloves Molucca		40 a 60	
Cochineal		400 a 550	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		26 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn		40 45	
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	8, 5 a 10,	
Bengal		8 a 9, 8	
Madras		8 5 a 11	
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		7 a 8	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		2 a 2½	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2½	
Cudbear		25	
Cutch Pegue		6 a 7	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		60 a 90	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Ginseng crude		20	Picul
Iron bar		2½	
ditto Rod		4½	
Lead		6	
Mace		75	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum garbled, in chests		4 a 6	
Opium Patna		1090	
Benares		1100	Chest
Company's Malwa		1330	
Damaun do.			
Turkey		740	
Pepper Malay		7	
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		80	Picul
Rattans		4½	
Saltpetre at Wampoa		5½	
ditto Lintin		6½	

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13	
Sandalwood		12 20	Picul
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	
Sea Otter		40 a 45	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	
Smalts		12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits		5 a 6	Cwt.
Tin plates		11 a 12	Box
Tin		19 a 20	—Picul
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¾	—Yard
Camlets English		30 a 32	
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		6 a 7	

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2, 80	
Camphor		32	
Cassia		16 a 18	
Ditto buds		28 a 30	
China Root		3, 50	Picu
Dragons blood in reeds, good		80, a 100	
Galangal		5	
Gamboge		65	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	
Musk		80	Catty
Oil of cassia		1. 70	
Rhubarb		65	
Silk Row, Nankin Taysaan		400	
Ditto Tsatlee		450	
Canton	Taels	215 a 270	Picul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	
TortoiseShell		1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Vermillion		45	— Box
Nankeens Compy's 1st		95	
2d do do.		85	
3d. do. do.		66	100
Blue		95	
Small		45 a 48	

Estimate of the quantities, and value of Indian Opium consumed in China, commencing 1st April 1827.

	Patna & Benares.			Malwa			Total	
	Chests	Price Drs.	Value.	Chest.	Price Drs.	Value	Chests	Value Sp Drs.
Consumption of Indian opium in China, in February 1828	205	1120	229600	230	1400	322000	435	551600
In 10 months from 1st April 1827	4558		4883100	3749		4410630	8307	8793730
Stock on hand in China 1st curt.	1180			645			1825	

Exchange on England, Six Months 4 s. a 4 s. 1 d
" Bengal, Thirty Days, 204
" Bombay Thirty Days, 210 a 213
" Sycee silver premium per cent. 7

☞ *Communications for the Editor are received, and extra copies supplied, at the Europe Bazar No 3 Imperial Hong.*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 4. SATURDAY, March 15th 1828. No. 11

THE REGISTER.

It having been suggested to us by several of our subscribers, that a number of the Register once a week, would be acceptable to the public, and being desirous by every means in our power to merit public approbation, and extend the usefulness of our paper; we propose in future to publish extra numbers as often as our circumstances will permit. In them we shall continue our commercial remarks, but give a Price current only once every fourteen days, according to our original engagement. Until we advance further in our undertaking, and our mechanical means are rendered more complete, the extra numbers will be supplied to subscribers gratis: at least till the six months at first subscribed be completed.

We have demurred to what extent we should admit paragraphs unfolding the disgusting depravity which exists in the Empire of China. We by no means search for such things, but have solicited information on virtuous and pleasant topics, whenever such can be found. It is our object to furnish a faithful picture of China, not only for amusement, but for moral and philosophical purposes, that the student of human nature may see, how the institutions, opinions, and usages of this country, operate on the morals and peace of society.

Much error has been propagated in the world, by the superficial information sent forth by those who can only look on the surface of society; and who see men only in a sort of Holiday dress.

The diffusion of TRUTH, is our final object, and to do this, we ought not suppress any part of the evidence which comes before us If we must sometimes narrate abominable actions, we shall not do it with levity of spirit, nor indelicacy of language. We cannot please all tastes: but we desire the approbation of the virtuous, the sober, and the reflecting part of Mankind. When we must depict vice, and tell of its miseries, we would neither cherish apathy nor indulge in sport, but rather blush for the degradation of our species; and compassionate the unhappy perpetrators of crime, and victims of guilt.

On the 5th instant, being the 20th day of the moon's age, at eight o'clock in the morning, all the officers of the city, the Salt merchants, Hong merchants &c. were assembled at the Governor General's, and the deputy Governor's to congratulate them on reopening the seals of Office, after the new year's holidays. A saute was fired, the gates of the great court thrown open, and their Excellencies appeared in full dress, turned their faces towards the Imperial throne in Peking, performed the grand state ceremony of homage, and, kue ling, struck their foreheads against the earth, thrice three times. The seals were then opened, and the secretaries, clerks, &c. &c., in rank & file knelt down, knocking head and congratulating their Excellencies.

During the holidays, the three first Officers in the Province, viz the TSUNGTUK i. e. Governor; the FOOYUEN i. e. Soother of the people, a sort of deputy Governor, and the TSONGKWAN, i. e. Leader of the army, who is the Tartar General, and commandant of the garrison, these three during the recess, have dined alternately at each other's houses, and caroused often till midnight. Not satisfied with this, they have made partie to the white-cloud hall, behind the city, and SADUTSAN "bothered the wine" that is, drank tumultuously, a proceeding that has greatly scandalized the inhabitants; who think such entertainments unbecoming the rank and dignity of these great people.

There is a new Judge expected, a most severe man, nicknamed "the iron-faced old Tiger" who will, they say, put a stop to all these carousals. The new Hoppo, on his way from Court, has stopped to spend his new-year at HANGCHOW. It is deemed unlucky to enter an Office during the first moon of the year, and there are few Ships in the port, hence he has intentionally delayed his arrival, which may not take place, for a month hence. It is said, metaphorically, that this gentleman is very hungry, and will require silver and gold to satisfy his appetite. The embarrassed state of one of the Hong merchants gives unpleasant occupation to the Governor, who holds the Hoppo's seals; but he has resolved to do nothing till the Hoppo himself arrives, when the disagreeable work will be transferred to him.

TOUR AROUND THE CITY WALLS. It is well known that the Chinese consider their walled-towns, in the same light as fortifications are regarded in Europe, and disallow foreigners entering them, excepting on special occasions. But there is no law against walking in the suburbs. Usage has however, limited the Europeans in China, to very small bounds. Some persons occasionally violate them, and attempt a longer walk. One round the city walls has frequently been effected, but always at the risk of a scuffle, an assault and battery, from the idle and mischievous, among the native population. On former occasions some of the foreign tourists have turned to the factories rechieved of the buttons, watches and clothes. An English Baronet was once on his passage round, robbed of his watch, and stripped either almost, or entirely naked

A few days ago, a party of three, started at six o'clock in the morning, and performed the circuit at about eight, with impunity. The distance round the walls, they estimated to be, nine miles. A few days afterwards two persons set off in the evening, for a walk under the city walls. But they were not so fortunate. They were violently assaulted by a rabble of men and boys, the former of whom pursued them with bludgeons, brickbats, and stones, which not only inflicted severe contusions, but really endangered their lives. The two foreigners were obliged to face about, fight, and run alternately, the distance of several miles.

We who know the hostile feelings of the population, are not surprised at the occurrence, and rather

congratulate the tourists, that they affected their escape so well. We notice the affair to put others on their guard; and [as the Chinese say] if they should get into a similar scrape, they cannot blame us for not warning them of their danger.

BOAT UPSET. On the last day of the old year, a passage boat returning to the country, from Canton, with a large party, to spend the new-year at home, being overloaded with baggage, upset. Forty or fifty people were drowned.

EXECUTION. February 22nd. Three men were beheaded at the usual place, called FATCHEONG, [the law's arena]. One died for the crime of murder, and the other two for robbery. Their case had been referred to the supreme Board at Peking, and the death-warrant arrived the day before. On such occasions no time is lost to carry the sentence into effect. On that day, from some cause, the execution was deferred till evening.

HOO LANE FERRY. It is new to us that the poor people who ply this ferry, pay for a license to do so, and that a late Hong merchant, who lives on the opposite side of the river, farms the revenue of Government; and gives to most of his domestics, a share in the profits.

During the last twelve months, it has been in contemplation to pull down a packing-house opposite to PONKEQUA STREET, on the other side of the water, and form a landing place, at which to establish another ferry.

Everywhere around, on the waters of Canton, passage boats and ferry boats, pay to Government a certain sum for a license.

GAMING HOUSES. It is said that in the neighbourhood of the foreign Factories, two new ones have been opened which are not likely to operate favorably on the honesty and morals of Chinese servants in the employ of foreigners.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL for September 1827 quotes from a German paper, a paragraph concerning the late rebellion in western Tartary. According to that statement, the rebel leader CHANGKIHUR [there called AR KOD[illegible]JA] was killed and succeeded [illegible] brother. Of this the Chinese have no account. [illegible] had retaken the four cities, lost [illegible] year, agrees with the accounts here received from Peking, and that the Bucharians had resumed their trading caravans, is also confirmed.

In consequence of the illness of the Tartar General WOOLUNGO, at Cashgar, a successor, NAYEN-FAOU, has been appointed; and the Chinese residents at Koochay & Koten, have been changed.

Our accounts from Peking, dated the 6th of the 11th moon, contain nothing but changes and promotions of public Officers. The Tartar Generalissimo Changling had indeed recommended a larger batch of meritorious Officers, than the Emperor thought fit to recognise; and the memorial was rejected. A deputy Governor requested a particular appointment, that he might be near his old mother; but his Majesty considered the application a bad precedent, and for that reason alone rejected it. In SHANTUNG Province, a Hien Magistrate subject to phlegm and melancholy, hanged himself one night; and his wife being unwilling that his untimely death should be published, induced a Secretary to report that her husband died suddenly of an acute disease. The truth was discovered, and a suspicion excited, that there was some secret cause; but an enquiry being instituted, nothing of a criminal nature was found out.

REVENUE AND WAR DEPARTMENT. Letters from Peking state, that in consequence of repeated applications from NAZEMCHING the Governor General of the Provinces on the North west frontier, His Majesty has sanctioned the extension of the term, in which commissions in the army and civil service may be sold, for another half year, i. e., till the close of the 8th moon of the present year. Government has also thrown open the door to receive volunteers, to superintend the transport of supplies and ammunition to the army, in order to relieve the regular and permanent Officers of the Crown. Those who wish to "throw in their labours" in this patriotic cause, are required to repair to *Kansuh* Province [provincial dialect KUMSUK]. On the strength of this new arrangement, a Chinese Gentleman, well known by Europeans, has set off post-haste, to offer his services in western Tartary. Popular rumour has all along affirmed that the rebel *Changkihur*, had Russian assistance, and the Gentleman referred to says, that he has applied to Russia for a hundred thousand men. It is not at all improbable, that the Tartar pretender had some Russian Officers in his service. Those who help a man to a throne, naturally expect to come in for something very good; and to put forth the hope of Russian assistance will serve the rebel's purpose in causing China the expense and trouble, of keeping up an army in Bucharia.

Melancholy case, similar ones said not to be infrequent.—From a Correspondent.

The sands on Canton river, formerly occupied by poor boat people, are now entirely converted into receptacles for public women. Of these many are not there by their own consent. Some have been sold by their parents, to improper persons, by mistake; some have been stolen in childhood; and some have been sold by order of Government. A great variety exists in their circumstances. Not more than one or two out of ten, wish to be there.

In Achaou's Bungalow, are thirty, or forty prostitutes. Among these was one AKEE. She was a native of Heongshan. In childhood, her parents sold her to be a domestic slave; at the age of 13, her master resold her, by mistake, to descend to the river, and become a prostitute. She resolved to follow the virtuous; but found none to rescue her. At last, the son of one *Wang*, from the Province of Honam, a youth of about 20 years of age, was beloved by her, and she by him. They covenanted never to separate, till their heads were white with age. But the House of Wang was rigid and severe. The youth did not dare to tell his parents. Still the lovers would not separate. Day passed away after day, till their purse was empty; and the

mother Bawd greatly embittered their existence. Every resource having failed, they both took poison, and died. After death, they were found in each other's embraces, inseparably linked. Wang's parents heard of it. They came, and wrapped both the corpses in one shroud, placed them in one coffin, and interred them in the same grave!

This melancholy occurrence took place only a few days ago.

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

That *Knowledge is power*, has, since the days of Bacon, been received as an incontrovertible maxim. It must, however, often be understood with certain limitations; for knowledge, under many circumstances, is utterly unavailable against physical force: all other things being equal, knowledge always confers a degree of power far superior to ignorance. And knowledge, like all other power, may be employed either to do good or harm, according to the character of the agent who possesses it. Knowledge possessed by the virtuous and benevolent, confers perhaps a greater power of doing good to mankind, than either wealth or Office. It is, in the first place, a great benefit to the parties who possess it, and it gives a great ability of extending benefit to others. There is an abstract, or general knowledge, which is universally useful; but to be useful in a given department, a specific knowledge becomes requisite.

The unsocial non-intercourse feeling of the governments and people of China and Japan, has long been considered as an evil, both in the moral and commercial world. May not this have been perpetuated by the almost universal ignorance existing among Europeans of the languages of these countries? Of the foreigners who have visited them, for the last century, not one in a hundred has been able to converse with the people, or government, but through the medium of a few interested, and generally ignorant natives, who have spoken only a jargon, composed of a few words to express the names and prices of the articles of commerce. The simple act of buying and selling, requires but a brief vocabulary and large fortunes may indeed be made, without knowing the language of the people men deal with: but, that on the liberal principles of general commerce, an intimate knowledge of the language of the people dealt with, would confer an useful power, can scarcely be doubted. It is remarkable how merchants to China, have for so long a period, remained generally incapable of collecting information [excepting through a narrow and interested medium] concerning the products and the prices of the interior; and have remained usually ignorant of the laws and institutions, even in matters affecting human life, except as interpreted by malicious and timeserving magistrates. When suffering under exactions, delays, or capricious extortions, they have for the most part, been perfectly incapable of representing the facts to superior authorities; or of making such appeals, as the laws of the land permit to the poorest Chinese subject.

The cause frequently assigned for this state of things, is the difficulty of acquiring the Chinese language. Admitting that Chinese is more difficult to Europeans, than any of the languages of the western world, that circumstance alone is not sufficient to account for it. The true causes have been, a want of patronage on the part of senior merchants, who often regret too late their ignorance; and a love of ease too incident to the young and inexperienced.

The European nations have generally carried on their commerce with China, by exclusive Companies; and it might be supposed that the reputed vices of monopolies, were sufficient to account for the fact; but the private Agents in China, who have existed for many years, and the American merchants, who have bought and sold largely, have not done more for the increase of knowledge than the old Companies.

The Chinese government and merchants, have always thrown every possible difficulty in the way of learning their language, from a belief that *ignorance is weakness*. And the foreigners have never acted in concert, to establish a school for Chinese among themselves; nor have they ever associated on the spot, for literary or scientific purposes. Commerce, literature, and science, have as yet, scarcely ever afforded sufficient stimulus, to propel isolated individuals onward through the difficulties of the Chinese language. It is to religious zeal chiefly, that we are indebted for our original, and best Chinese scholars. The means of acquiring Chinese by books, since the printing of De Guigne's and Morrison's Dictionaries, and of Grammars by Marshman, Morrison, and Remusat, are now considerably increased. The Anglo-Chinese College too, affords the aid of European masters, which is a material requisite to a beginner. But that institution is at a distance, from those who are most interested, in acquiring the language. An European Academy in China itself, for the acquisition of the language, and literature, of the country, is still a desideratum. Such an institution, conducted on liberal and benevolent principles, would afford most important aids to commerce, to arts, to science, and to the moral well-being of society. If the Autocrat of Russia maintains a College in the Capital, why should not the united foreign commerce of Canton, be able to originate & perpetuate, a similar, and perhaps a more efficient institution, on the southern frontier of the Empire? The project requires only good feeling, and good sense, among the commercial community of Canton, to create and foster a Chinese Academy for foreign students. *Knowledge is power, and union is strength.*

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Batavia dated January 15th

"The Dutch are farther in the back ground than ever. The rebels have at last mustered courage to visit the north coast, and they are now in possession of two or three small villages near Soursbaya; they have ruined all the Ship-building apparatus at Bantiar, together with three small vessels which were building there, two of which belonged to Government.

A brig on the stocks at Dassoon, has also been burned. There is no knowing what things may come to by and by; there is no appearance of reinforcements of troops, and the few we have are sickly, and dying very fast."

ERRATA. In our 9th No. the local word chop was writtew crop. A chopboat, however, is, we believe, as unintelligible to our readers out of China, as crop-boat. The word chop here means, any written document; private or Official, a signature or mark. And hence it is applied to things which require an Official permit &c. A chop-boat is, a class of lighters and passageboats, which load and unload Ships, with a permit from Government. The etymology of chop in this sense, is utterly unknown. It is not Chinese, nor English, nor any other European language.

There was another error in the same paper. The Gardens visited by Europeans occasionally, called in Chinese Fa-tee (Flower grounds), were in our paper spelled Fartee. A few years ago they might be visited on any day; but the alleged misbehaviour of some Captains, one day at the Gardens, when Mandarins were there, induced the late Puan-kequa, to get Government to limit the days to those which fell under the numbers 3 or 8, in every moon. That is the 3rd, 8th 13th, 18th, 23rd, & 28th. these being the days to which natives are restricted in presenting their petitions; which circumstance confines the Mandarins, and their clerks at Fa-tee, and so diminishes the probability of their coming in contact with the foreign visitors at Fa-tee,

COMMERCE.

Since the publication of our last number, the arrival of the Bombay Merchant, and Ann, from Calcutta, have confirmed the report of the Company's consignment of 15,000 Tales of Cotton. This had been indirectly rumoured as likely to take place some months since; but was little regarded, and no certain communication of the engagement was received, till the above vessels made their appearance, bringing a portion of it.

The introduction of so large a quantity into the market, at an unexpected season, has had the natural effect of lowering the price, and may have still the worse consequence of keeping the value of the new cotton to a very low rate during the season.

Our advices from both sides of India speak in favor of the abundance of approaching crops, which may tend to keep the demands of the holders within some bounds of moderation; and this is the only circumstance that can leave any of the adventurers in Cotton, a chance of even moderate success, unless a failure of the Nankin crop should occur, about which however, it is too early to form any conjecture.

These two ships have brought about 180 Chests of Patna and Benares Opium, which, with the expected arrival of the Louisa, have reduced the prices very materially, and checks the spirit for purchase, beyond the immediate wants of the day.

Some reports have been circulated of the probability, that the next crop will yield but a very scanty supply of Opium, from a failure of the Poppy seeds; but this is a species of information, which, proceeding from however respectable a source, cannot be relied upon, arising so immediately before the commencement of the Company's sales.

Small sales are being made daily in Malwa, and the deliveries keep pace with them; but the price for many days past has only ranged between 1350 to 1360 Dollars,

The Letitia is still out, and should she remain so much longer, the market may revive. It is hinted that another vessel from Damaun, was to follow the Letitia, but as the communication has not been general in the correspondence received by the ships lately arrived from Bombay; little reliance is to be placed on the report.

It is apprehended that the good fortune which attended the operations in the Opium market last year, will create too sanguine a spirit at the present sales in Bengal and Bombay, and that the Indian Speculators may venture on too extravagant prices.

The prospects generally, to the adventurers this season, from India, and in their progress thró the Straits, are not flattering; for we do not learn, that any event is likely to improve present prices here, but that of moderate importaions. And purchases at high rates, are sure to end in disappointment.

The Good Success arrived a few days after the Hannah. Neither of their cargos are yet sold; nor those of the Bengal Ships, which prevents our giving any correct statement of prices.

The Netherland's Ship Rotterdam, has been condemned and freight is to be obtained, to convey her cargo to Java, which consists principally of Japan copper, and Camphor.

Althó it may be known to most of our readers, we still notice with much pleasure, the circumstance of the Supreme Government having ordered a remuneration to be made, to the purchasers of Opium, at their sales of 1825-26, in consequence of the loss they had sustained, by its inferior quality; which our advices acquaint us, have been done to the extent of 500 Rupees per Chest on the 1st. and 2nd, and 400 on all the subsequent sales. Althó justice dictated a reparation for the injury which the purchasers had suffered, we feel confident in stating that there is a general sense of the liberality of the compensation.

Acts of this nature, whether proceeding from a public body, or an individual, exalt the mercantile character, and fix that confidence on our commercial intercourse, without which all is suspicion and illiberality.

We are willingly led to the conclusion, that the Honorable Court of Directors, will receive with a like liberal feeling, the representations that have been made to them, by their commanders in the two last seasons, of the very severe losses they have experienced, by the Cotton they had purchased from their Bengal Government, which did not correspond to the description they expected; and that we shall hear of their being recompensed for this disappointment.

The demand for British Piece Goods continues; and whilst prices are kept low by extensive importations, the taste for them will probably increase, both for white goods and chints. In the article of handkerchiefs, however, the shipments from England have been so very large, as to reduce the value below their prime cost. Some occasional relief is given to the redundancy of this market, by the trade to Manila, the Sandwich, and other Islands in the Pacific.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1. SATURDAY, March 31st 1828. No. 12

PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE USE OF OPIUM.

"Le, by Imperial appointment, Governor of the two Kwong provinces (i. e. KWONGTUNG & KWONGSEI) rigorously interdicts the practice of buying Opium, for the purpose of smoking. He is impelled to do this from a wish to ensure respect to the laws, and an attention to the preservation of the lives of the people. The use of drink and food, is to induce harmony in the system, the gulping of luscious things must be with a desire to obtain strength: but if there exists a drug destructive of life (and which instead of possessing any pleasant taste, is spit out by every one with disgust) incessant efforts should be made to keep it at a distance. How is it, that men the well aware of this, still offend with the conviction of it upon their minds, desirous, as it were, to bury themselves alive? Now, as the drug Opium, bought in foreign countries, and whose nature is originally poisonous, is both offensive in taste and flavor, and debilitating to the constitution. I am at a loss to imagine, who originally conceived the idea of adapting it to the purpose of smoking, and seduced others to inhale it. He who, grasping at gain, could open a shop to yield an inexhaustible supply of poison, must have been a most worthless vagabond! Formerly there existed a respect for fixed regulations. There is no want of severity in the enactment of the laws. But Canton being a place where people are collected from all quarters promiscuously, both good and bad, idle vagabonds will be found, who mutually invite each other to this practice of Opium-smoking, and forming themselves into groups and crowds, they sit in rings all day. Having used the drug some time, the habit is termed SHONG-YUY [i. e. subject to the drawing] for at last they must have recourse to it every day, and can by no means whatever relinquish it, till finally the poison flows in their inmost vitals. Their faces become as sharp as sparrows, and their heads sunk between the shoulders in the form of a dove. Physic cannot cure their disease. Repentance comes too late for reform.

In addition to all this. Opium being a contraband article, and sold clandestinely, its price is necessarily high, and the use of it is succeeded by an additional longing for luscious and savory food. People in general are not possessed of large property, and thus, in a few years, both their purses and constitutions are ruined. Althó they become stupid in an excessive degree, they cannot leave off the habit. Further, it is proper to examine into the consequences of smoking Opium, which are, to raise the spirits to an unusual degree, a most stupid expedient of worthless people to excite a desire of whoring and gambling. Their substance having dwindled away, and being possessed of neither food nor raiment, they resort to stealing, picking pockets, housebreaking, and joining gangs of robbers. There is no crime that they will not commit. Injuring both themselves and others, they become involved in endless calamities.

I must enquire into the affair secretly, and severely seize the offenders. It is proper to send forth a strictly prohibitory Edict. I therefore publish this proclamation, that all those under my jurisdiction, Military, Civil, and others, may be aware. After this let every one rouse himself to attention, feel remorse, and alter his ways. Leave off your former evil courses, and avoid the destruction of your health and lives. Those who have dissipated their property must have recourse to trade. Do not oppose my decree by setting up shops secretly, to buy and sell Opium. If you persist in your wickedness, without regard to my injunctions, you will be seized and apprehended. When I receive information, I shall in a two-fold degree punish the offenders, in conformity with the laws. In examining the affair, I shall not show any lenient treatment—Feel awe; and pay attention—Do not oppose—A special Edict."

LINTIN ANCHORAGE. The *Poonu*, or Wampoa magistrate, has in pursuance of orders from the Treasurer's Office, been calling for securities from, and giving licences to, the Ship Compradors After the Macao Expedition, Governor PAK, issued orders, that all Compradors should be insured by the elders of their kindred, and receive from Government, a sealed badge, to be worn about their waist, and produced whenever called for. The badge is a piece of wood on which the Comprador's name is written, and a seal is attached by the magistrate. It is called YEWPAIYINCHIW. The reason assigned for this arrangement is, to prevent traitorous natives disclosing the secrets of the Empire to foreigners.

And the Poon-u-une magistrate, adds, as an additional reason, the fact, that of late years, a gradually increasing number of foreign vessels anchor at Lintin, from whence they cruise about, while traitorous natives, in fishing, and tanka boats, supply them with provisions; smuggle goods; diminish the revenue, deal in contraband articles, &c He has taken the securities, and licenced a few Compradors, whom he calls, substantial people, skilled in foreign languages.

Local changes of Government Officers. The *Heongshanune* is removed, and his place filled up by a person nained *Lawhoyweck*; his title is *Teiuyay*. The Macao *Tutong* is also removed. His successor is one *Funglapcheak*, who is promoted from an inferior Office, to this situation.

On the 9th instant, the Tartar General ordered all his Officers to assemble in the great Hall, that he might examine them in person, as is the Official duty of the General, when he has to report on their health and fitness for service. However, that was only the pretext; the real object was to ascertain the highest bidders for places at all the customhouses, which, as a perquisite for the poor army, usage allows him to fill. For the Macao inner harbour customhouse, he is said to receive ten or twelve hundred dollars annually. The Pria Grande customhouse, is also farmed or sold, in a similar manner. Fellows pay sometimes more than they can get

fairly, and hence extortions and rows are the consequence.

The new Judge for this Province is detained in Keangsee, trying a case which he must report to Court, and wait the Imperial answer, before he returns.

EXECUTION. On the 4th inst, a nailed express was received from Peking. This nailing consists of two paper threads, passed through the envelope from side to side and sealed; which operation makes it more difficult for any inferior Officer, or other person to open it, till it arrives at the chief Officer to whom it is sent.

This *Tengfungwanshu*, as the Chinese call it, contained an order to execute immediately two pirates who had given passes to trading boats They were forthwith bound, and led out to be decapitated. One of them *Uhing*, was unable to walk; the other *Chingyeenyun*, talked and laughed, as if nothing were the matter. He turned round his head to Uhing, and called out "Don't distress yourself—we shall only be separated a short time—in sixteen years we shall come back again."

There are more executions take place in Canton, than in any other Province of the Empire. About 20 years ago, the attention of Government was called to the fact. They consulted the Chinese Geomancers to ascertain the cause. These impostors said, that the earth where the executions took place, whether fertile or sterile, had an effect on the increase or diminution of crime. It was now in too fertile and prosperous a spot. It was then at the outside of the south gate of Canton; and in consequence of the sage advice of the Geomancers, Tyburn was removed to the outside of the north gate for a time The executions however increased, and after a trial, Government reverted to the original place of executions, where it still is. It is a small spot at which there is a pottery for making clay furnaces It is a place of blood, and a potter's field. A little lime is sprinkled on the ground before the execution, and the bodies are thrown up at the foot of a dead wall, with a mat cast loosely over them, while the heads which have to be exhibited in terrorem, are hung up in little cages against the wall.

ROBBERY. On the 5th instant, at the village of Shunoan, about midnight, a knock was made at the door of a country Gentleman named *Faong*, and a voice called out, "the Shunoan magistrate has arrived." The door being forthwith opened, a party of thirty or forty rushed into the house, who styled each other *Lanyay*, the title of Mandarins, and *Chaiyik*, that is, police runners. Every one was armed. Some guarded the gate, while others plundered the house of clothes, money &c to the amount of five thousand tacls.

LAONG, the next day, sent petitions to all the various Officers of the district, doing this is called *Tungpin*, a method adopted to secure attention. But all have rejected his petitions, on acount of the inexpediency of acknowledging the truth of such a case; in which the robbers assumed the style and manners of Mandarins and Police. Petitions against banditti are seldom received, for the same reason. Government requires the petitioners to soften down the terms, and call an open robbery by banditti, a simple theft.

Lares & Penates. March 17th. This day, Mr. Editor, being the 2nd day of the 2nd moon, is an annual festival in China, in honor of the *Fokshin Towte tsaou*, "Felicitous Gods of the district's apotheosis." *Tsaou* means, in ordinary language, the birthday of a mortal; but in this connexion, means, the day when a mortal became a god

As you walk the streets of Canton, you (if observant) will see in niches and corners, stone figures of a little bearded old man, and an old woman, sitting beside each other. These are the *Towte Powsaat*—the district gods and goddesses.

On this day atheistical literati, magistrates, mandarins, merchants, shopmen, and plebeians, all let off crackers, and light candles, roast pigs, and present them with geese, ducks, fowls &c, as sacrificial victims, with dumplings, fruits, and spiritous liquors, as offerings to the Towte Powsaat.

Caps, boots, jackets &c, made of paper,—a complete wardrobe, being placed in a red-paper trunk, are all burnt, and sent into the invisible state, for the use of these deified personages. These foolish observances are attended to, with special devotion, in all the Government Offices. The thing most dreaded on this day, is the falling of rain; which indicates the opposite, viz a drought in the course of the year. The proverb runs thus.

Tapshap Towte eechay;
Yatpokyat shai.

"The wetted, divinity's clothes, will take a hundred days to dry."

The worshippers of there dumb idols, are, on this day, dressed in the best attire they can procure. Bonnets are borrowed for the occasion, by those who have none of their own. They perform the thrice three prostrations, called *Saam-kwei kaw-kaw*, i. e. "Three kneelings, nine knocks." At the public Offices, a master of Ceremonies, in imitation of Imperial Etiquette, attends. He calls out. "Approach the altar—kneel—knockhead—rise. Again, kneel—knockhead—rise. A third time, kneel—knockhead—rise. The ceremony is finished."

Such are the divine honors, required of an Embassador to the Court of Peking.

Whilst kneeling, the people often mutter indistinctly, prayers to the Towte Powsaat, imploring temporal prosperity. That they may [Fattsoy] "increase in wealth" is the first Petition of the tradesmen's prayer.

After these forms are gone through, plays are acted at all the public Offices, for many days afterwards.

The populace let off an enormous rocket, called *Faa-paou*, the "flowered gun." There is a straw shot placed at the mouth of it, which rises a considerable height in the air, and blows the man on whom it falls. The people strive against each other, to get possession of it, till, occasionally, lives are lost in the conflict. He who gets it is expected to provide the *Faa-paou* for the ensuing year. Some go to a hundred Dollars expense. All Canton feast to day, on the tens of thousands of victims, offered to the *Towte Powsaat*.

The new moon, and the full, are days observed by all the Chinese, as times of worship to the gods. People in dwelling houses, shops, temples, and Government Offices, on these days, burn gold and

silver papers, light candles, offer incense, let off crackers, and present cups of tea, before the domestic, and other idols. Some perform these rites without adding personal adoration whilst others choose to worship and pray.

Government Officers usually quit their houses before day light, and repair to some adjacent temple to burn incense.

This is the custom at the new and full moon, all the year round. On the first and second new moons, in the year, there are extraordinary observances, when sacrifices of various kinds, and burnt offerings are presented to the idols, libations of wine, [or rather spirits] are poured out, prayers offered in full dress, money given by superiors to children and dependents, for good luck &c. &c.

The court circular of His Excellency the Governor, announces to day, that on the second new moon of the present year, he went out early, and repaired to the Temple of WANCHEONG POWSAAT, and offered incense. He then went to the red-walled, yellow-tiled Imperial Temple, of ten thousand years, and attended the reading of the Sacred Edict, i. e. Imperial sermons on the political and social duties of subjects. This service being finished, he repaired to the Temple of the old mother of Ursa Major, called TAWMOWKUNG, and offered incense. Then he returned to his Palace, and received the congratulations of all the civil & military Officers in the city, on the return of the new moon.

His Excellency the FOOUNE, or Deputy Governor went through similar ceremonies on the same day, and also attended the Imperial Hall. There are only sixteen of these Imperial Sermons, and they have been read, and re-read for the last thirty years; so that although they were written, and paraphrased for the use of the people, but very few attend. The Governor and his fellow Officers, who are obliged to attend, have the advice all to themselves. After the service, His Excellency paid several visits, one to congratulate the Commissary General of the Province, on his wife's birth-day; another to the Chancellor of the Literati, &c. On his return home, the Hong merchants, and salt merchants, waited on His Excellency to congratulate him on the new moon, and all the Officers of the city, either called or sent their cards.

A great deal of time is spent in Official visiting, by the Chinese Officers; and an opportunity is thereby afforded, without exciting suspicion, for carrying on their intrigues, by verbal communication, on subjects about which they dare not write. A man in China cares very little what he says. Words vanish into thin air, and leave no trace behind. But they are very cautious what they commit to writing, because documents remain, and may be produced as proof.

CHINA March 22nd 1828.

By the Letitia we have received Straits' papers down to the middle of November.

The Singapore Chronicle gives an account of the interference of the Dutch, in a dispute among the native Princes of Johore, respecting the possession of the Carimon islands: which it is supposed has been fomented by the Netherlands' Resident at Rhio. It appears, that under pretence of aiding the party they have espoused, a Dutch Schooner, falling in near the Carimons, with a trading Prahu, bound from Singapore to Kampar in Sumatra, gave her chace, and althó she hoisted a white flag, and afterwards lowered her sails, the schooner fired three shots into her, one of which killed the jemmoody, and another severely wounded one of the crew. On this the Nacodah & crew, deserted the Prahu, and made the best of their way back to Singapore, where they stated their case. A letter on the subject was instantly addressed by the Government of that settlement, to the Dutch authorities at Rhio, which will no doubt have the effect of preventing the recurrence of similar aggressions, on the native traders frequenting Singapore. It is to be hoped, however, that the wanton cruelty of firing into a defenceless boat, entirely in their power, will not be passed over without a just retribution.

The Malacca Observer announces the discovery of a rich Gold mine in the vicinity of Mount Ophir, which is said to be within the Company's limits.

The first numbers of the Penang Register & Miscellany have reached us, but they contain little else than extracts from the English periodicals.

BORNEO. I am happy to see, Mr Editor, an original account of the island of Borneo, in the Singapore Chronicle. It is however, as yet incomplete; the numbers containing the article having been injudiciously, divided among three or more papers. Original information, concerning these Eastern, and by the Press, ill-represented parts of the world, in what will make Asiatic newspapers valued in Europe, or perhaps I might use a more comprehensive term—CHRISTENDOM. This word includes America, both North and South.

Although religiously speaking, christendom presents, many dark spots; still in reference to science; to the arts; to equal rights; christendom, though very far from being immaculate, presents the greenest portion of the globe. And the best part of christendom, is most interested for the welfare of mankind.

Original information, therefore, concerning these parts of the world, but little known in christendom; will be if not the most amusing and lucrative, the most useful and most lasting, *material* for Asiatic Editors.

Borneo, contains, it appears, many thousand natives of China. The Dutch authorities assiduously endeavour to extract a revenue from them. It is to be hoped that they also use means, to communicate to them some moral good.

It is my humble opinion, Sir, that the STRAITS Editors, would make their papers go further beyond the STRAITS, if they would first inform themselves more fully, concerning the natives; and in the next place, communicate more freely, what they do know about them, whether good or bad.

You send forth news of China proper; and I dare say you would be pleased to receive news, about Chinese colonies. Thus the philosopher, and the philantrophist, might compare notes, to ascertain, what a Chinaman is, under the paternal pagoda despotism; and what he is under the Christian rule of Holland, Spain, and England. I speak of Spain in

reference to Manila. But there, I believe, there exists not a newspaper. But if there be one, the Editor, I imagine is gagged. Subjects of Catholic States, always blame the Church, for tying the hands of the Compositor & pressman. Whether this be truth or calumny, I don't know. But so it is; the most Catholic countries are the most opposed to free discussion.

X

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In Peking, a Tartar named KWONGSHEN, attempted to violate his son's wife, who resisted, and eventually bit off the end of his tongue She was dismissed without punishment; but he was transported to the frontier, where on his arrival, he is to be punished with a hundred blows.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH. At Macao, on the 7th instant, the Lady of George Robinson Esqr. of a son.

DEATH. At Macao, on the 8th current, Mrs, Martha da Silva Meirop, she is said to have bequeathed to the Poor's house of Macao 20,000 Drs, to the Maiden Hospital 20,000, to the Senate 10,000, to the Convent of St. Francis 5,000, to the Nuns 5,000, and sundry other legacies amounting to 10,000 We hear that she has left the remainder of her fortune, with the exception of one thousand Dollars set apart for masses, to a Malay slave-girl, about 20 years of age.

☞ *In reply to a correspondent, we beg to state our willingness to record occurrences similar to the above, whenever a wish to that effect is expressed by any party interested.*

To. P. D. *We thank P. D. for his good intentions, in sending us a paragraph concerning a Chinese Tailor, having imitated the old patches of a clergyman's gown, on a new one which he made. The story is old and stale, and therefore we hope our correspondent, will be satisfied with this brief notice of it, as we are desirous of avoiding extracts, whether old or new. The tale has never appeared to us at all extraordinary; but just what might have been expected from a person who had never seen such a robe before. We suppose if the gown were patched, the patches had been sewed on as neatly as possible, and might very easily be supposed, by a barbarian Tailor, to be intentionally, and originally an integral part of the Garment.*

The clergyman is said to have belonged to Lord Macartney's Embassy. But the fact is, we believe, that his Lordship had no Chaplain whatever attached to him. For in those good old times, when we were children, the christian Protestant merchants of England, were so much afraid of offending the good pagan Chinese, that there were neither public prayers by them, nor any chaplain connected with them, in China. It appears in the accounts of that Embassy, that his Lordship, actually went out of his way to tell the Emperor Kienlong, that the Roman Catholics sought to convert people to Christianity, but the English had no such wish; and as a proof of what he said, it was added. —I have not allowed any Chaplain to be attached to the present Embassy!

COMMERCE.

OPIUM. The LETITIA from Damaun, with her cargo of Malwa Opium, arrived on the 15th instant Both Patna and Malwa have continued declining; and small parcels have been selling, at various prices, according to the feelings of the proprietors. There has been a demand for both kinds during the week; and the lowest, we believe, that Patna has been sold at is 980 and Company's Malwa 1260 Drs. A few chest of Benares have been sold at 1000 Drs. but the applications for this description of the drug, have been very limited. The Lintin clearances from the 1st to the 15th instant, have been 134 Chests of Patna and Benares, and 171 of Malwa.

COTTON. The Cotton market, not having recovered from the depression which took place on the late arrivals from Bombay and Bengal, no sales have yet been effected. The prices therefore remain nominal.

These being the only occurrences that have passed in our market lately, we are induced, in this dull season of our commerce, to omit a Price current in our present number, to give room to topics, which we hope will be found more interesting; especially as no opportunity offers of forwarding our paper to distant readers; and local subscribers are in full possession of the commercial information of the day.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. SATURDAY, March 29th 1828. No. 13

CONSOO CHARGES.

CONSOO, or rather kungso. "a public place" of assembling, among Chinese merchants, is a building resembling the Halls of various trades in England. In China they are very numerous: many of them may be seen in the suburbs of Canton.—The Oil merchants' Hall, Apothecaries' Hall, Peking Fruit merchants' Hall &c. &c. The traders from other provinces also have their kungso, or as they are all more usually designated, OOYKOON, i. e. Assembly Halls. There is FEICHAW [Green tea country] Hall; the NINGPO Hall; the united Provinces, on the N. W. Frontier, called the SHAANSHEEM Hall, &c. At these Halls, the whole trade meets to deliberate on questions of general interest. The absentees are fined. All the members subscribe so much for the public expences of the Hall; and to conduct legal proceedings, when they are necessary.

The incorporated company of merchants licensed exclusively to carry on foreign commerce, commonly called Hong merchants, have also their Ooykoon, or kungso. In the great fire of Canton, 1822, it was burnt down, and has never yet been rebuilt; because the Hong merchants are desirous of finding a more lucky site for their Hall.

This consoo had a fund, termed the consoo fund, having its origin in the most prudent and politic views. Its object was to create a resource, out of which the frequent exactions of the Hoppo; or any sudden demands of the Government, for the repair of the yellow River, and other purposes; together with the debts of the insolvent merchants of the cohong, were to be paid; and as this last event did not happen in such quick succession as has been the case of late, its accumulation would have been considerable.

By this ready resource, the merchants would always have possessed the facility, of instantly satisfying the claims of foreign creditors, upon their delinquent brethren, without any personal inconvenience, and would have established a confidence, which from many recent failures, has been very much weakened. The intention of this institution, has, however, like that of many other very wise ones, been sadly perverted; and the provident views of the future, have been forsaken, by grasping the advantage of the present moment.

It was established many years ago subsequent to, and probably in consequence of a then very recent, and extensive failure amongst the merchants. It is raised by an additional tax or duty, on foreign trade, levied by the Hong merchants, without any authority whatever from the Government.

For a considerable time, it was collected and deposited in the consoo treasury; but if report does not err, a merchant at the head of the cohong, and consequently having the charge of the treasury, took the whole sum to his own account.

Whether from this cause, or not, we do not know, but of late years, the produce of the tax, has not been devoted to the treasury, altho the importers and exporters of goods, have regularly paid it to the merchant, with whom they had dealings.

Thus the consoo is left empty, and without the means of meeting any sudden demand; which, when it does occur, must be satisfied by a taxation upon themselves, in proportion to the extent of the import trade, which each merchant has had for the season, according to the amount of import duties, each has to pay at the end of the year. And here it may not be improper to remark, that this annual settlement of duties, does much harm, and often proves ruinous to the unthinking part of the cohong.

Some reason may have guided the merchants in their conduct for if this fund had been maintained upon its original constitution, it must in the course of time, have amounted to a vast sum of wealth; and might have become an object, to the overreaching avarice of the Mandarins, and an inducement for them to practice many arbitrary acts of injustice, which poverty holds out little temptation to pursue. And indeed, viewing the enormous power of numbers, with an interest even of 8 per cent, it might have drawn upon it some national consideration.

However, for the good of the foreign merchants, for whose protection this fund was in part, originally intended, it is very desirable that some limited adherence to its first principles should be regarded; for on the failure of any security merchant, in the present times, instead of the debts being immediately liquidated, time is demanded for the payment of the principal, and no interest is allowed; also much procrastination interferes with the arrangement.

Many instances have occurred, where a period of ten years has been taken for this purpose; thus ending in the creditor not even recovering what the common interest of his debt, would, in the ordinary course of trade, have brought him, the principal being forgotten altogether.

POPULAR NEWS. An occasional newspaper is issued in Canton, containing extraordinary documents from the Peking Gazette, and wonderful tales of passing occurrences. The Imperial Edict in our 11th No. allowing volunteers to proceed to Tartary, was hawked about on a slip of printed newspaper.

The following case was published in a like way a few days ago "In the POONG district, dwelt a young woman of the name LING, [which means cold and cruel]. She was married to a Cantonman of the name KWAN, to be his wife. Cruelty to her became natural. I lived in her neighbourhood seven years, and calculate that she beat to death four slave girls.

One day, I happened to meet with two of her uncles, and talked about this business. They gnashed their teeth with indignation, and said that I had underrated her murders; and counting with their crooked fingers, made out that she had beaten to death fifteen slave girls.

I then secretly thought—"Shall such a cruel person meet with no retribution!"—During the 12th moon of the last year, it fell out that this woman became ill of, I know not what disease. Her whole

reference to Manila. But there, I believe, there exists not a newspaper. But if there be one, the Editor, I imagine is gagged. Subjects of Catholic States, always blame the Church, for tying the hands of the Compositor & pressman. Whether this be truth or calumny, I don't know. But so it is; the most Catholic countries are the most opposed to free discussion.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH. At Macao, on the 7th instant, the Lady of George Robinson Esqr. of a son.

DEATH. At Macao, on the 8th current, Mrs. Martha da Silva Meirop, she is said to have bequeathed to the Poor's house of Macao 20,000 Drs, to the Maicau Hospital 20,000, to the Senate 10,000, to the Convent of St. Francis 5,000, to the Nuns 5,000, and sundry other legacies amounting to 10,000 We hear that she has left the remainder of her fortune, with the exception of one thousand Dollars set apart for masses, to a Malay slave-girl, about 20 years of age.

☞ *In reply to a correspondent, we beg to state our willingness to record occurrences similar to the above, whenever a wish to that effect is expressed by any party interested.*

To. P. D. *We thank P. D. for his good intentions, in sending us a paragraph concerning a Chinese Tailor, having imitated the old patches of a clergyman's gown, on a new one which he made. The story is old and stale, and therefore we hope our correspondent, will be satisfied with this brief notice of it, as we are desirous of avoiding extracts, whether old or new. The tale has never appeared to us at all extraordinary; but just what might have been expected from a person who had never seen such a robe before. We suppose if the gown were patched, the patches had been sewed on as neatly as possible, and might very easily be supposed, by a barbarian Tailor, to be intentionally, and originally an integral part of the Garment.*

The clergyman is said to have belonged to Lord Macartney's Embassy. But the fact is, we believe, that his Lordship had no Chaplain whatever attached to him. For in those good old times, when we were children, the christian Protestant merchants of England, were so much afraid of offending the good pagan Chinese, that there were neither public prayers by them, nor any chaplain connected with them, in China. It appears in the accounts of that Embassy, that his Lordship, actually went out of his way to tell the Emperor Kienlong, that the Roman Catholics sought to convert people to Christianity, but the English had no such wish; and as a proof of what he said, it was added. —I have not allowed any Chaplain to be attached to the present Embassy!

COMMERCE.

OPIUM. The LETITIA from Damaun, with her cargo of Malwa Opium, arrived on the 15th instant Both Patna and Malwa have continued declining; and small parcels have been selling, at various prices, according to the feelings of the proprietors. There has been a demand for both kinds during the week; and the lowest, we believe, that Patna has been sold at is 980 and Company's Malwa 1260 Drs. A few chest of Benares have been sold at 1000 Drs. but the applications for this description of the drug, have been very limited. The Lintin clearances from the 1st to the 15th instant, have been 134 Chests of Patna and Benares, and 171 of Malwa.

COTTON. The Cotton market, not having recovered from the depression which took place on the late arrivals from Bombay and Bengal, no sales have yet been effected. The prices therefore remain nominal.

These being the only occurrences that have passed in our market lately, we are induced, in this dull season of our commerce, to omit a Price current in our present number, to give room to topics, which we hope will be found more interesting; especially as no opportunity offers of forwarding our paper to distant readers; and local subscribers are in full possession of the commercial information of the day.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. SATURDAY, March 29th 1828. No. 13

CONSOO CHARGES.

CONSOO, or rather kungso. "a public place" of assembling, among Chinese merchants, is a building resembling the Halls of various trades in England. In China they are very numerous: many of them may be seen in the suburbs of Canton.—The Oil merchants' Hall, Apothecaries' Hall, Peking Fruit merchants' Hall &c. &c. The traders from other provinces also have their kungso, or as they are all more usually designated, OOYKOON, i. e. Assembly Halls. There is FEICHAW [Green tea country] Hall; the NINGPO Hall; the united Provinces, on the N. W. Frontier, called the SHAANSHEEN Hall, &c. At these Halls, the whole trade meets to deliberate on questions of general interest. The absentees are fined. All the members subscribe so much for the public expences of the Hall; and to conduct legal proceedings, when they are necessary.

The incorporated company of merchants licensed exclusively to carry on foreign commerce, commonly called Hong merchants, have also their Ooykoon, or kungso. In the great fire of Canton, 1822, it was burnt down, and has never yet been rebuilt; because the Hong merchants are desirous of finding a more lucky site for their Hall.

This consoo had a fund, termed the consoo fund, having its origin in the most prudent and politic views. Its object was to create a resource, out of which the frequent exactions of the Hoppo; or any sudden demands of the Government, for the repair of the yellow River, and other purposes; together with the debts of the insolvent merchants of the cohong, were to be paid; and as this last event did not happen in such quick succession as has been the case of late, its accumulation would have been considerable.

By this ready resource, the merchants would always have possessed the facility, of instantly satisfying the claims of foreign creditors, upon their delinquent brethren, without any personal inconvenience, and would have established a confidence, which from many recent failures, has been very much weakened. The intention of this institution, has, however, like that of many other very wise ones, been sadly perverted; and the provident views of the future, have been forsaken, by grasping the advantage of the present moment.

It was established many years ago subsequent to, and probably in consequence of a then very recent, and extensive failure amongst the merchants.

It is raised by an additional tax or duty, on foreign trade, levied by the Hong merchants, without any authority whatever from the Government.

For a considerable time, it was collected and deposited in the consoo treasury; but if report does not err, a merchant at the head of the cohong, and consequently having the charge of the treasury, took the whole sum to his own account.

Whether from this cause, or not, we do not know, but of late years, the produce of the tax, has not been devoted to the treasury, altho the importers and exporters of goods, have regularly paid it to the merchant, with whom they had dealings.

Thus the consoo is left empty, and without the means of meeting any sudden demand; which, when it does occur, must be satisfied by a taxation upon themselves, in proportion to the extent of the import trade, which each merchant has had for the season, as according to the amount of import duties, each has to pay at the end of the year. And here it may not be improper to remark, that this annual settlement of duties, does much harm, and often proves ruinous to the unthinking part of the cohong.

Some reason may have guided the merchants in their conduct: for if this fund had been maintained upon its original constitution, it must in the course of time, have amounted to a vast sum of wealth; and might have become an object, to the overreaching avarice of the Mandarins, and an inducement for them to practice many arbitrary acts of injustice, which poverty holds out little temptation to pursue. And indeed, viewing the enormous power of numbers, with an interest even of 8 per cent, it might have drawn upon it some national consideration.

However, for the good of the foreign merchants, for whose protection this fund was in part, originally intended, it is very desirable that some limited adherence to its first principles should be regarded; for on the failure of any security merchant, in the present times, instead of the debts being immediately liquidated, time is demanded for the payment of the principal, and no interest is allowed; also much procrastination interferes with the arrangement.

Many instances have occurred, where a period of ten years has been taken for this purpose; thus ending in the creditor not even recovering what the common interest of his debt, would, in the ordinary course of trade, have brought him, the principal being forgotten altogether.

POPULAR NEWS. An occasional newspaper is issued in Canton, containing extraordinary documents from the Peking Gazette, and wonderful tales of passing occurrences. The Imperial Edict in our 11th No. allowing volunteers to proceed to Tartary, was hawked about on a slip of printed newspaper.

The following case was published in a like way a few days ago "In the POONU district, dwelt a young woman of the name LING, [which means cold and cruel]. She was married to a Cantonman of the name KWAN, to be his wife. Cruelty to her became natural. I lived in her neighbourhood seven years, and calculate that she beat to death four slave girls.

One day, I happened to meet with two of her uncles, and talked about this business. They gnashed their teeth with indignation, and said that I had underrated her murders; and counting with their crooked fingers, made out that she had beaten to death fifteen slave girls.

I then secretly thought—" Shall such a cruel person meet with no retribution! "—During the 12th moon of the last year, it fell out that this woman became ill of, I know not what disease. Her whole

body became putrid and broken. The stench was intolerable. Her cries of pain were heard outside the door. She continued alive till yesterday, at the 2nd watch, when, the skin and flesh having entirely fallen from her bones, she died. This was the miserable retribution of cruelty!"

SUICIDES. "In Tungwang Street, on the south side of the city of Canton, there reside upwards of fifty families. Since the new-year, in less than one month, seven women and girls have hanged themselves. What Demons or Imps possessed them, it is impossible to tell."

On the west side of the city, in the suburbs, dwelt an aged widow, who had attained her 70th year. She was poor, and worked with her needle, or washed, for a subsistence. She owed five or six months' rent. Her landlord unroofed her house to drive her out; and next he took away other people's clothes, which she had received to wash. This entirely overpowered her and she hung herself up to a beam. She had a poor son, who carried things for sale about the streets. He came home, and found his mother dead. With what the natives consider prudence and wisdom, he let her hang, to see whether he could make a good bargain with the landlord or not. Four days elapsed in fruitless efforts: and the dead body of his aged mother remained hanging by the neck, till the local magistrate came, and sat as coroner. He ordered the landlord to provide a coffin, and be at the expense of the interment. He had a right, it was granted, to ask for his rent; but he had no right to carry off other people's clothes. Whether he will be farther prosecuted remains undecided.

THE REBEL CHANGKIHUR'S KINDRED.

PEKING. The Criminal Board, in obedience to his Majesty's pleasure, have decided on the sentences of the two rebel criminals, OLEAHAAN, and MAIMANTALEE. Oleahaan confessed that he was the nephew of the pretender CHANGKIHUR; that he accompanied his mother to the region of GAANTSEIH, where they dwelt some time. Last year Maimantalee was ordered to take him to Cashgar. There he was caught by the Imperial army.

Maimantalee confessed that he had heretofore been acquainted with Oleahaan; that last year when they heard that Changkihur had arrived at Cashgar, he was directed by the Pihkih of Haouhaan, to take Oleahaan thither. He had never seen the rebel Chang, but had merely been employed in feeding horses. He had never accompanied him to battle &c.

The Law stands thus. Males implicated in rebellion, above eleven years of age, and under fifteen are to be imprisoned till they become of age, and then transported to Ele. Another clause runs thus, All plotters of revolt, whether principals or followers, shall be decapitated. Again; all those who may have been forced to join the rebel band, and who have never opposed the Imperial troops, but have voluntarily given themselves up, shall be sent to new dependencies, to be slaves &c.

Now, Oleahaan, the rebel Chang's nephew, is only twelve years of age. It is inexpedient to send him to Ele, when he may become of age, lest he create a disturbance. At present, we sentence him to close imprisonment, till he shall be sixteen years of age, when the Imperial pleasure concerning him must be again requested.

As to the criminal Maimantalee, he knew very well that the rebel Chang had usurped the four cities and he presumed to escort Oleahaan to the rebel camp. The rebel Chang also viewed him as one of themselves. The prisoner was not forced to join the rebels; nor did he deliver himself up; therefore, his case does not come under the simple sentence of being made a slave to the military. Since he received support from the rebel, it is impossible for the national Law to spare him.

We sentence Maimantalee, to immediate decapitation, according to the law, which makes no distinction between principals and followers, who have plotted rebellion. But, it appears, this criminal is well acquainted with the rebel Chang, having entered the world with him, and hereafter, when the rebel is caught, some one may be required to recognize him: therefore we direct that Maimantalee be imprisoned till the rebel wings be exterminated, after which, let the sentence of death be executed. His Majesty approves the sentence—Respect this.

IMPERIAL CLEMENCY. His Majesty's pleasure has been respectfully received as follows.

"To-day, at the assize held in the Imperial palace, two state-prisoners appeared: The first Pintsing, lately the Resident at Casghar, with full powers; whilst there, he behaved himself irregularly, and failed in soothing and nurturing the people. The Criminal board, with the members of the Imperial Household, met and tried his case, which was put under the law entitled." "Provoking revolution among good people" He was sentenced to decapitation, after a period of imprisonment. The other prisoner Sihpooching, was also at Cashgar, with full powers to correspond with the Sovereign. During his Residency, the Mahommedan rebel Changkihur, entered the frontier; and the Criminal board tried this case under the charge of a "failure in military movements" of which he was found guilty, and sentenced to be decapitated.

Had these crimes come to light at the moment, I the Emperor would have maintained the strict course of law, without indulgence. But several years have elapsed; there is a defect of evidence; and the absence of confession. I therefore exercise clemency.

The first criminal [who is of the Imperial clan] is hereby delivered over to the Court of the Imperial kindred, to be confined within a circle of bare walls, forever and ever. The other is delivered over to the Criminal board, to be forever imprisoned—I desire thus to manifest benevolence, beyond the laws' requirements.—Respect this."

CANTON. Yesterday his Excellency the FOOUNE received from his Imperial Majesty, the bestowment of the word HAPPINESS, with a haunch of venison [deer] from Peking. The usage is, on such an occasion, to throw open the gates of the public Hall, admit the venison and perform the thrice three knock-head ceremony, towards the throne of the Monarch, and thank him for his condescension.

SPRING SACRIFICES. The Court circular from the Governor General's Office, announces daily, the act of putting an Official stamp, on forms of prayer, paper scrolls, as substitutes for silk, &c, to be presented, with sacrifices, in behalf of Government, not by priests, but by civilians, to the temples of various gods—the god of literature, the god of the wind, the celestial and the terrestrial gods; and to Confucius. These prayers, and sham-silks, are, after the necessary prostrations, burnt, and passed into the invisible state, to compliment and clothe the personages to whom they are offered.

On the eighth of the moon, being Sunday, the FOOUNE, and all the civil and military Officers of the city, assembled before the Altar of the gods in heaven, and the gods on earth, sacrificed, and worshipped. Certain inferior scribes of the local magistrates' Offices, did homage to the god of the wind.

After the service, they all returned to their public offices, to issue and receive despatches. And in the mean time, the NAMHOYUNE, was engaged in questioning a bankrupt merchant, how he had got rid of so much cotton, in so short a time, without any return, as is alleged he did.

Canton March 26th. An express has been received from the HOOPOO [or Board of revenue] at Peking, directing the Government of this province, to send up to Court three hundred thousand taels, from the Land-tax.

The QANCHATSZE, or Judge, whose name is YEW-TSOWTUNG, and who is reported to be so severe, has arrived in the city. His reputation for strict & impartial justice is very high. Popular opinion expects considerable benefit to the province from his administration. He has an elder brother residing here, who was formerly the Whampoa magistrate, & whose Official character, was as infamous, as this man's is extolled.

The new *Hoykwan*, or commissioner of customs, commonly called by foreigners, Hoppo, is daily expected. His name is *Eeenlung*, and title *Taiyuen*, great man—Magnate. The word Hoppo is derived from HOOPOO, the Board of Revenue at Peking, and has been transferred to the person formerly commissioned by the Board. At present the Hoykwan is always appointed by the Sovereign, and the Office given to one of the Imperial slaves of the Household.

CHINA March 29th 1828.

Bengal papers up to the 7th of January, & Straits papers to the 27th, have come to hand by the last arrival—Sir Charles Metcalfe, associated in the minds of some of our readers, with the late Sir Theophilus in China, gave in December, a splendid entertainment to Lord Amherst, whose name is also associated with China.—Amherst-town and the whole province, are, we are sorry to hear, from these papers, most unpromising.—Rangoon is blessed with an intelligent and liberal native Governor. Dr. Price, an American missionary we believe, has the education of some Birman noblemen, and the English Bible society at Calcutta furnish him with the Holy Scriptures for their use—At Malacca, a school by an English Lady, has been commenced for the instruction of native female children, Chinese, Malays and others.—The liberal Governor Elphinstone, of Bombay has headed an association of Gentlemen, who take shares, in the London University to encourage and support that institution. We have given our opinion in favor of the diffusion of knowledge, and therefore sincerely rejoice in these indications of an increasingly enlightened age.

In a late number, we touched lightly upon the embarrassment of one of the merchants of the Cohong, which has been a subject of very great interest for several weeks past; and we have refrained from noticing more particularly the circumstances, being informed that some arrangement might be adopted whereby his mercantile operations could be continued.

His debts amount to the very considerable sum of seventeen lacs of Dollars, with very few assets to meet them; and his failure (or what is terned, the breaking of his Hong) now seems inevitable. His arrears to the customs for duty, are upwards of four lacs; and in consistency with the rules of many other states, all Government claims take the precedency of settlement. It may convey some idea of the extensive confidence, that is reposed by the foreign merchants in Canton, when we state that the remainder of his debts, may chiefly be alloted to the European and American residents. The matter remains in suspense for the present; but the arrival of the new Hoppo in a few days, will bring it to an immediate issue.

The insolvent, in such cases, is committed to custody, and afterwards transported to Ele in western Tartary. This tranportation is for life; unless some general pardon occurs, which has been the case in several instances, and bankrupt Hong merchants have returned to their homes.

The Edict issued by the Hoppo regarding the trade with foreigners, which we published in out number of the 8th instant, is to take effect in a few days.

Regulations of this nature generally produce a momentary sensation of surprise, and very often of dissatisfaction, which, a little time usually removes. Upon the policy, or impolicy of the measure we have no wish to enter. Its main object, we believe is to confine the Tea trade exclusively to the Hong merchants, which will no doubt be accomplished, by a rigid adherence to the power that is given them. And althó the tenor of the Proclamation totally forbids the outside merchants, or Shop-men from having any commercial dealings with foreigners, it will most likely find its relaxation, in the minor branches of trade being still continued by them, under the mode of concealment, which the Hong merchants may find it both their interest and convenience not to interrupt.

The Company's Bengal Cotton by the Bombay Castle, and Ann, has been sold at 9 taels. 2 mace per Picul, but the cargo of the Louisa lately arrived, is not yet disposed of. The holders of the two cargoes from Bombay, have not received any temptation to make sales of their Cotton; for the market is in the same languid state, as for some time past.

The Merope arrived on the 24th instant, bringing about 1050 chests of Patna and Benares, the proceeds of the first Calcutta sale, at which the average of the former, was Rs. 1790. 9. 4: and the latter, Rs. 1577. 7. 0. Some activity of demand has prevailed during the week, for all descriptions of the drug; and the last sales of Patna have been made at 1000 Drs, Benares 960 Drs & Company's Malwa 1250 Drs, but the price of the day is for Patna 1040 a 1050 Drs. even under the circumstances of the Merope's supply, & the daily expectation of the Ahmerah & Cashmere merchant,

which left Singapore previous to the sailing of Capt. Parkyns, and hopes are entertained that the market will improve. The report of the failure of the ensuing crop, is again revived. The clearances at Lintin up to the 23rd instant were, Patna 176, Benares 49, & Malwa 244 Chests.

The Hannah & Good Success are expected to leave this for Bombay on the 5th proximo, the latter touching at Manila. The Bombay merchant & Ann, will leave about the same time, for the Straits & Madras, on their way to Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived *March 20th, Brit Brig. Louisa, Mackay, from Calcutta. 24th Brit. Ship Merope, Parkyns, from ditto.* At Macao, *24th Port Ship Tejo, from Manila.*

Passengers. *Per Louisa, Mr. Hollingworth, Per Merope, Mr. Mackay.*

Cashgar. Na, *Governor of the Province of Peking, who about twenty years ago, was Governor of Canton, and recalled on account of the English expedition, is ordered to proceed express to Cashgar, to act in concert with* Changling *the commander-in-chief there, and endeavour to arrange the public affairs so as to permit the return of the grand army.*

EXCHANGE on England, Six Months 4 s. scarce
" Bengal, Thiry Days, 204
" Bombay Thirty Days, 210 a 213
" Sysee silver premium per cent. 7

PRICES CURRENT *Canton March* 29th 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar black	10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut	2½	Picul
Bird's nests	20 a 34	Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.	5 a 67	Picul
Camphor malay	20 a 2	Catty
Cloves Molucca	40 a 60	Picul
Cochineal	400 a 550	Picul
Copper South American	23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan	26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments	100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn	40 a 45	Picul
Cotton Bombay [Taels	8, a 9 5,	Picul
Bengal	8 a 9 2,	Picul
Madras	8 a 10	Picul
Cotton goods British, [Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds	4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.	7 a 8	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds	3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds	2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	2½	Piece
Gudbear	25	Picul
Gutch Pegue	6 a 7	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet	80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth	60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws	60 a 90	Picul
Flints	1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude	20	Picul
Iron bar	2½	Picul
ditto Rod	4½	Picul
Lead	6	Picul
Mace	75	Picul
Nutmegs	55	Picul
Olibanum garbled, in chests	4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna	1000	Chest
Benares	960	Chest
Company's Malwa	1250	Chest
Damaun do.		Chest
Turkey	740	Chest
Pepper Malay	7	Picul
Putchuck	11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver	80	Picul
Rattans	4½	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa	5½	Picul
ditto Lintin	6½	Picul

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul
Sandalwood	12 20	Picul
Shark's fins	15 a 18	Picul
Skins, Beaver	4 a 4½	Each
Fox	1	Each
Rabbits	40 a 46	100
Seal	1¾	Each
Sea Otter	40 a 45	Each
Land otter	5 a 6	Each
Smalts,	12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits	5 a 6	Cwt.
Tin plates	11 a 12	Box
Tin,	19 a 20	Picul
Woolens, Broadcloth,	1 a 1¾	Yard
Camlets English	30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch	34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto	6 a 7	Piece

EXPORTS.

Alum Sp Drs.	2, 80	Picul
Camphor	32	Picul
Cassia	16 a 18	Picul
Ditto buds	28 a 30	Picul
China Root	3, 50	Picul
Dragons blood in reeds, good	80, a 100	Picul
Galangal	5	Picul
Gamboge	65	Picul
Hartall	12 a 13	Picul
Mother o Pearl Shells	20 a 22	Picul
Musk	80	Catty
Oil of cassia	1. 70	Catty
Rhubarb	65	Picul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan	400	Picul
Ditto Tsatlee	450	Picul
Canton Taels	215 a 270	Picul
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.	14	Picul
Do. Canton, 1st sort	10	Picul
TortoiseShell	1000 a 1100	Picul
Turmerick	6	Picul
Vermillion	45 —	Box
Nankeens Compy's 1st	95	100
2d do do.	85	100
3d do. do.	60	100
Blue	95	100
Small	45 a 48	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY, April 26, 1828. No. 14.

CHINESE ADMIRAL, AT PRESENT OF THE CANTON STATION. This gentleman, named LEHEEM-TONG, has lately written a small volume, on the requisites, for an effective naval establishment, on the eastern coast of China. His pretensions to notice are founded on a long period of service, from CHEKIANG Province, southward to Fokien, Canton, and Cochinchina, under his uncle LECHUNGGEI, or, "the faithful and intrepid Le," an old naval Officer on these shores.

To enable our readers to form some idea of a modern Chinese Admiral, we will make a few extracts from his pamphlet, referring the curious to the original Chinese work, for fuller information. The title of the book is.

"GOVNOT SHUTCHING, CHEENFAT, KELUKCHAT"
"A memorial on the water-ways (or courses), and modes of fighting, at sea." "I have long thought [says the writer] that battles at sea are more difficult than those on shore. For when the waves are high, the vessel is tossed up and down, the sails are to be hoisted or lowered, and the helm to be nicely attended to; beside the capabilities of the men are different; and a disparity in the guns, & arms exists; therefore unless a regular system be adopted, no success can be expected; for the guns will not hit the mark. Victory depends on the commander, & the commander's power consists in having good men. If the men be skilled in seamanship, and the method of fighting, and there be a talent for the employment of marines, with a oneness of heart, and a slaughtering effort, you may swear to effect deeds which will recompense the country's kindness. The men will be like the monarch's fingers and arms, and the Officers will be like his belly (*) and heart. Then, one may withstand ten; and ten oppose a hundred. Victory must be the result.

But it is hard to obtain men who are thoroughly versed in the currents, tides, and courses, by sea. If one or two experienced persons be found, they are only acquainted with their native place; and are by no means well acquainted with the coast of the four provinces Canton, Fokien, Chekiang, and Kiangnan. Under these circumstances, when an enemy is met with, the commander is unable to act for himself, and is obliged to depend on a helmsman who indulges his own caprice, to advance or recede, whence numerous failures occur, and the commander is quite hand-bound.

Officers indeed, who are well acquainted with the art of war; the course to be steered; the currents and tides; the peculiar disposition of the vessel; and the way of handling the helm, are very few.

I originally possessed neither talents nor knowledge, but happily from a boy, I grew up to manhood, at the heels of my uncle CHUNGGEIKUNG, who had served on the coasts of all the four provinces, in the pursuit of Pirates, with whom he had often fought, and always conquered. He never lost a battle. Thus having had more than ten years' experience, I obtained some knowledge of the mode of fighting; and I would not be selfish, but desired to publish my opinions, for the use of those who are like-minded, and submit them to their perusal, hoping that their higher intelligence will make a selection.—This is my preface."

"All naval commanders ought to be acquainted with seamanship, and the mode of fighting.

In the first place ships of war must be strongly built, and kept in good repair. Sails, cordage, firing, and washing the ship's bottom, must be all carefully attended to. Then she will sail fast, and no apprehension of winds or waves need be felt, and she may dash into the enemy's line, break it, or run them down.

In the next place, the "Mandarin troops" [the men of war's men] must be able to hold the helm, and be well skilled in sea affairs. They must understand the mode of fighting, and have a good quantity of gall [i. e. courage]

And in the third place, the ship of war must be well provided with guns, arms, ammunition, combustibles &c in good order.

If these three essentials be furnished, you may hope to gain every battle, and conquer every enemy. These requisites are indispensable to enable a naval commander to withstand his foes.

Various other details must also be attended to. Every war boat should have a very thick netting that may surround the vessel, like a city wall, and being kept wet, ward off the enemies' weapons, and shot. This will also give courage to the men. For every hundred men, there should always be ready at hand, four hundred weapons of various sorts. When falling in with an enemy, if the vessel be at a distance, the great guns should be used; when nearer, small arms, stones, fire arrows, sharp pointed arrows, &c. and when still nearer, fire cannisters, fire-tubs, and stones, may be thrown into her; and when near as possible, let the whole combustible apparatus, be simultaneously let fly. When an enemy's vessel approaches either head-on, or alongside, all the marines must have fire-arms, long spears, guns &c, quite ready, to oppose the enemy and let fly at once. When the enemy is coming head-on, the men in our ship should also be provided with hooked and forked weapons, with swords and shields, to act as circumstances require; and be ready to throw their combustibles. If the enemy's ship take fire, her men will of course be desirous of running away; but our people should be ready, with their hooks or forks, to prevent her getting away; and then, availing themselves of the smoke, board her, sword in hand. But our vessel must be laid fast alongside, before the boarding takes place. If these things are properly attended to, you will be able to advance with safety, and conquer; or to retire with speed, and defend yourself."

The Admiral next gives directions for smaller vessels attacking larger ones, by combustibles, &c

(*) *The belly is, with the Chinese, the seat of intellect; and the heart of the affections.*

powder bowls, to set them on fire, and blow them up. In doing this he employs transport boats lashed ahead of the war-boat. He recommends long bars of iron, pointed at the extremity, and fastened to the foremast, so as to stick out over the bow, like scorpions' feelers, which are to be run into the enemy's side, and stick fast. He next gives some hints for building good boats, and the materials of which their masts, sails, and ropes, should be made.

On the subject of tides, and currents the admiral is very full, and gives an exact list of distances, which may be gone in one tide, down the coast to Cochinchina; mentioning the names of places where safe anchorage may be found in a gale of wind. He professes also to give a similar account of the coast from Canton province, up to FOKKEEN, AMOY, CHEKIANG, KIANGNAN, &c, as far as TIENTSIN, in the Gulph of Peking; tiding it all the way, against the wind. From AMOY, he allows THIRTEEN watches, for a passage to FORMOSA; and four or five days from Formosa to Manila. Each watch is about the space of two hours. Suppose a Ship taking her departure from Amoy, he gives the distance in watches, to a great many islands, and places, the Chinese names of which are inserted.

The Admiral has moreover, attended to the weather, in his publication. After the summer solstice, when the north-east wind prevails, great heat is indicative of strong winds, and heavy rain. The absence of heat, and white clouds, indicate light winds. A double rainbow appearing, you may expect a strong gale, or a typhon. In the fourth, fifth, and seventh moons, gales of wind may be expected.

During these months, if the clouds generally, assume a red appearance, you must make haste, and prepare for a strong gale. If the clouds change to a streak of red, or three or five colours, and the streak be long, with a little rain, there will not be much wind; but if the streak be short, and no rain fall, then, in less than three days, there will be a strong gale of wind. If dragon-flies are abundant; or there be heat, and white ants flying in great numbers, especially if there be great heat, a sudden typhon may be expected. If, when the sun is descending below the hills, the clouds change to a deep red, the next day there will certainly be either a gale of wind, or heavy rain. If the sun have a circle around it; or the moon be surrounded by a ring, or have feet-like clouds, with a red appearance, there will, within three days be a great change in the weather, either wind or rain.

In predicting the weather, the state of the sea is also to be attended to. When a sea gets up without any wind, great care must be taken. Either wind or rain will come; if a Typhon comes on, it will be very severe, and sudden. If the sea change, and emit a disagreeable smell; if the water becomes reddish; or blackish; or if large fish swim on the surface; or if groups of flying-fish appear; if the fish appear to be pursuing each other, a change may be expected, and either a gale of wind, or heavy rain.

The Admiral has next a section on the rocks and shoals along shore. On the coast of Chekiang, there are rocks, but no shoals. On Fokien coast, there are a great many rocks, and some shoals. On Canton coast, there are a great many shoals, and but few rocks. On the coast of Hainan, both rocks and shoals are numerous.

On currents, in the China sea, the Admiral says, if in the midst of the current, the water make a noise, you may be sure it is an eastern current.

The tides at FOOMOON, the "Tiger's gate", or the Bocca Tygris, are as follows. On the 1st, 2d, & 3d, days of the moon, flood-tide commences at 8, morning and evening; and the ebb at 2, &c. &c.

Thus we have given a view of our valiant Admiral's book, & shall conclude with his closing lines in verse,

"Hoysheong, fungpo; samshap neen:
Lowsum, huetcheen; manyun tseen:
Shingyun, huypooy; tseongkwan yin:
Chemong funming, kumkaw teen."

TRANSLATION.

"I on the seas, midst winds & waves, have floated thirty years:
With toiling heart, in bloody battles, have withstood myriads of men, hence
His Holy Majesty, has graciously requited me with an Admiral's seal, and
My only hope is, by the rising increase of a meritorious name.
To produce a sensation in the nine (*) Heavens."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

SHANSE Province. One of our Héén magistrates is deprived of his rank, and office, previously to taking his trial, for conniving at extortion and oppression, which caused the death of the individual who was the subject thereof.

WOOKETAI, a censor, has memorialized his Majesty on the suspicious death of a play-actor, who being invited to the lodgings of KWAN, an Officer of rank, to a drinking match, drunk himself to death. Kwan, instead of calling in the police to examine the body, removed it secretly, and had it interred. This proceeding has excited suspicion of something different from the alleged cause of the play-actor's death, and Kwan is ordered before the supreme criminal Court, to give an account of his conduct.

The Emperor, and the Governor of KEANGNAN Province, differ in opinion, about the preference due to the coasting, or to the canal transit of grain, to the North. His Majesty this year, prefers the canal; and writes rather sharply to the Governor, for his pertinacity in taking up Junks, to proceed coastwise. There seem to be conflicting interests at work, as well as a disinclination to increase the liberty of navigation. For when people get fairly out to sea, there is no telling where they may go.

The names of the four foreigners, who were seized on the coast of eastern Tartary, two or three months ago, have never appeared again in the Peking Gazette. In the year 1816, two foreigners were taken, in nearly the same place, and put to death, as spies.

(*) *The expression refers to a system, like the Ptolemaic, which places the earth in the centre, and surrounds it with nine celestial strata: the remotest (of which is, the Paradise of the immortal Gods, Heaven) and the most honorable divine names, are in the language of adulation, applied to the Emperor of China.*

Whether these four have shared the same fate or not, is uncertain.

In CHEKEANG Province, KOSHUNCHANG, a local magistrate, is degraded, and subjected to trial, for having delayed and trifled with a case of open robbery by banditti.

Two fellows in Peking have robbed a Temple of the Sacrifical utensils. They are Tartars. One is to be branded, transported, and wear the wooden collar two months, before the multitude: the other for one month; then to be flogged with a whip, and dismissed.

In the desert of Cobi, the Imperial army has lost an immense number of horses, mules, & camels, for want of water and provender. The Commander-in-chief has requested that Government will not require them to be replaced, by those in charge of the expedition.

The Governor of KEANGNINO, has requested to be removed to HOONAN, that he may be near his aged mother, now in her 74th year. He writes most pressingly to the Emperor to do him the "heavenly favor" of granting his request. His Majesty however declines, on the ground of its being a bad precedent.

HIS MAJESTY, the Emperor of China, of whom, though what we say be unknown to him, we desire to think and speak, with the respect due to the very extraordinary situation, in which the Providence of the Almighty, has permitted him to be placed, requires.

He is an absolute monarch, over the largest associated population under Heaven. No man on earth has so much power, over so great a number of his fellow-creatures, as the Emperor of China.

His present Majesty is said to be in the 47th year of his age. In youth he was devoted to martial exercises, very common in China; and went through such severe courses of training, as to injure his health. Not content with abstinence, he attempted to increase muscular strength by the use of medicinal stimulants, which caused the entire loss of his teeth. Before he was an Emperor, he was active, intelligent, quick, severe, and irascible. Experience seems to have rendered him more cautious, and mild; although he appears still a strict man.

On joyous occasions, such as an accession to the throne, the monarch's attaining a certain age, completing the cycle of 60 years, &c, it is customary to grant a general pardon, excepting always atrocious crimes. His present Majesty has done very little in this way. We remember his father had great doings when he reached his 60th year; and gave out what he would do at his 70th. We felt misgivings in perusing the Peking Gazette. He died suddenly, literally on the high roads of Tartary, two or three years afterwards.

Many Chinese Statesmen have argued against general pardons, as unjust and pernicious: and the people of Canton are now suffering from liberated convicts, who were formerly of the pirate Apowtsoy's squadron.

CONFUCIUS. The Governor of Shantung province, in which is the birthplace of the great Sage, has requested His Imperial Majesty, to furnish money to repair the Temple, dedicated to HUNGFOOTSZE, [as he is called in this province] at KEUHFOW, the place of his nativity. The Emperor enters devoutly into the suggestion, and has granted permission to draw for the purpose, the sum of 21,800 Taels. He requires the repairs to be substantial, that the rites of sacrifice, [to Confucius' manes] may be honored, and the adoration reverently performed.

The Chinese do not consider Kungfootsze [as he is called in the Mandarin tongue] to be a god; and moreover he never taught the existence of separate spirits, nor the immortality of the soul, & yet they worship him! The modern Confucionists, deny the separate existence of the human spirit. They consider death to be annihilation; which they usually express, by comparing death to the extinguishing of a candle. Fire, flame, heat, and light, all cease to be. The low notions prevalent concerning the Deity; and the foolish notion, that Emperors hermits, & virgins, become gods, and goddesses; mixed up with the popular belief of transmigration of souls; and the philosophical surmise, that accountability does not extend beyond the consequences of vice or virtue in this life, make the Chinese Official literati, [vulgarly called mandarins] that humbug moralizing, prating, licentious crew, that they very generally are. The Confucionist sceptics in China, have an influence in the state much greater than the Romanist clergy, in the most catholic country of Europe, and though literate, they hate the introduction of real knowledge, and prefer, very much domination and slavery, to liberty and equality. They scorn the idea that the SEWMAN "the small people" should have the right of private judgment, or opinion; seeing the literati are to them infallible guides.

CHINA April 5th 1828.

Since our last publication, the SUMATRA, from Salem 8th November, has arrived in our port. We have not yet received any papers by her, but understand that she brings no news of general importance. She spoke the ASIA from Philadelphia on her way here, off the Cape of Good Hope.

We have been reading the Penang papers received by the late arrivals, and are presented with a great mass of intelligence from this quarter of the world.

In the Editor's very laudable desire to impart to his readers, events passing in a spot so interesting as this place must be, to all parties in the Straits, we lament that he should not have been more fortunate in his correspondent, who has certainly proved himself a very inaccurate observer of passing events, and a most superficial reasoner. His communications indeed, are so generally incorrect, that we fancy he must have been giving way to a pleasing humor, and indulging in a hoax, to amuse his eastern friends.

The alarm which the Editor feels at our free communication of the progress of the Opium trade, may perhaps subside, when we assure him, that although this traffic is morally interdicted, as may appear by the frequent Edicts issued by the Government, yet it is virtually connived at. And since the drug has been brought to so general an estimation, and has become such a decided luxury, no actor the state is likely to prevent the indulgence of it. The difficulty of obtaining it, will only increase the desire for it. On the events relating to this subject, we wonder how his

Canton correspondent could have erred so egregiously, in the reports he has made to him.

We are sorry to learn, that the gold mine, lately discovered in the vicinity of Malacca, does not promise to turn out so well as was expected.

MR. EDITOR. *You noticed in one of your early numbers, the projected improvements in front of our Factories. I am sorry to observe the little progress that is made in carrying them into effect & I am told that a spirit of hostility on the part of certain individuals, has tended to retard them, but I cannot bring myself to believe, that there exists in our society, one who would set himself up in opposition to the accomplishment of an object so universally popular. I am rather inclined to credit a report that the delay proceeds from the tardiness of the Chinese authorities, who have certain forms to go through. The Gentlemen of the committee, however, are steady and determined, and will, I feel persuaded perform with credit, the task which they have so kindly undertaken.*

I am just returned from Macao where I had the pleasure of walking over the new road. As yet it is only in progress, but the improvement already effected is very great; and its completion will render Macao doubly desirable as a residence. Thanks to the public spirited Gentlemen who superintend this road, one may now enjoy his evening's ride; and indeed he may very shortly drive in his carriage, with the most perfect security, where a vehicle of the kind never moved before. I am told that the Macao Races are soon to be revived—In short Mr. Editor, we are advancing rapidly in the path of improvement: and I trust that our native friends will profit by our example, and gradually adopt a more liberal policy, in their intercourse with foreigners. *N.*

MARKETS.

It seems that this market for Pepper is on the decline, attributable to the chief supplies required for the northern provinces being conveyed direct to Nanking, and other places, by the Cochinchinese junks, by which so much expence is saved, when compared with the cost of transit from the Port of Canton. The quantity now on hand here is by no means considerable; still it is sufficient for the neighbouring demand, for some time to come; and little prospect remains of the price being carried higher than 6½ to 7 Dollars.

The orders from the interior, have been of late very contracted for Tin, and as there is at present in Canton about 6,000 Picuts of Banca, which is likely to be moved off very slowly, no increase of our quotations of 20 to 21 Drs, can be expected.

The annual consumption of Betel-nut is computed at about 30 to 40,000 Picuts; and as there is now remaining from the last year's importations, about 30,000 Picuts, the present price of 2½ Drs, may be viewed as the maximum for the next season, when the usual abundant supplies may be looked for.

The difficulty of gaining freight to bring an overabundant quantity of Rattans, will at most times secure to the importer, a price of 3½ to 4 Drs, per Picul, but the quality is a very material consideration.

On Malay Camphor, Birds' nests, and many of the minor products of the Straits and the Eastern Islands, little is to be remarked, beyond that of claiming the attention to quantity as well as quality.

We cannot convey a truer state of our cotton market, than by reporting that the late cargos of the *Hannah* and *Good Success* have been sold at 8 T. 1 m. & 8 T. 4 m. per Picul which is nearly a reduction in value to the former prices of one Tael per Picul; and no improvement is likely to follow, unless very limited importations occur during the season, or diminished products of the Nankin crop should appear.

As a sufficient time has not elapsed, for the Opium dealers to ascertain the purity or touch of the quality, and the weight of the chest, of the new Opium lately received by the Merope, none has yet been brought forward to sale; but the slight demand that has lately existed, and which brought the Patna of last year up to 1070 Dollars, has within these few days much abated; and at this moment, for any moderate quantity, we do not think that 1050 Dollars could be obtained. Malwa has remained stationary for this week past at 1250 Dollars per chest; and an immediate decline is not apprehended.

We annex the last month's deliveries; and state the consumption of the past twelve months, including the supplies drawn from Macao, to be, of Patna & Benares 5114, and Malwa 4361 chests, amounting in value to Dollars 1,03,82,141, and the Turkey may be estimated at a sale of about 1600 chest which is a very considerable increase upon former demands.

In our next, we intend to give a comparative statement of the sale of Opium from the year 1821, to the present period, which may we hope, prove interesting to our readers, as it will display the variations in value during that period, and shew the very extraordinary encreased consumption of the drug.

In every other particular, our market remains under the same characters, as conveyed in our last number.

The Lintin clearances in March were Patna 249 chests, Benares 79, Malwa 336. There remained on hand, on the 1st. current Patna 993, Benares 101, Malwa 783, making a total of 1957 chests.

The Honorable Company's Treasury, was closed for bills on the Supreme Government, on the 29th ultimo.

PUBLIC SALE AT MACAO OF THE NETH: SHIP ROTTERDAM.

On wednesday the 9th instant, at 2 P. M. will be sold by Public Auction, at the Netherland's Consulate office, *for account of whom it may concern, the Netherlands' Ship called the* Rotterdam van Amsterdam, *Capt. J. T. De Vries, together with the masts, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and other appurtenances, as described in the General Inventory. For further particulars apply at the Neth. Consulate office.*

At the same time will also be sold from 400 *to* 500 *Peculs of* Japan Copper.

A Copy of the Inventory of the Rotterdam may be seen at the office of Messrs. Thomas Dent. & Co, Canton.

Macao 2nd April 1828.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived March 30th Am Ship Sumatra, from Salem 31st Brit Ship Almorah, Boyd, from Calcutta. April 2nd. Brit. Ship Ephemina, Harper, from N. S. Wales

Sailed from Whampoa, March 29th Am. Ship Discovery, Sturgis for Lintin.—*From Macao*, 28th. Sp. Brig. Triumfo, Escovar, for Manila.

Passenger, per Almorah, Mr. Boyd, from Calcutta.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. SATURDAY, April 12th 1828. No. 15.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Many of our readers know that Opium is strictly forbidden by the laws of China, to be imported into the Empire, a prohibition that has its existence, in a moral consideration. Nevertheless it is the country, where the principal portion of the Indian Drug is consumed, together with a large quantity of what is produced in Turkey.

The extent of interest, in a commercial point of view, is described in our Journal from time to time; still it may not be uninteresting to have related a few sketches of the internal trade, & circulation of the Drug.

The grand Emporium of the trade, was formerly at Macao, but in the progress of enterprise, it found its way to Whampoa, the anchorage of the Port of Canton, for all foreign ships. There it remained for some time, till in 1821, the remonstrances of the Hong Merchants, against an illicit commerce being brought into the very Port of the country, from whence it was interdicted, gained its removal to Lintin, where it has since been very quietly conducted. Here are several ships stationed, who receive it from the importing ships, as they arrive.

The transactions commence with Brokers, who speak English, and are conversant in foreign Commerce, whose only remuneration, is a commission of two Drs. per chest, paid them by the superior Agents, who act often in the capacity of Opium Merchants, and another middle man with regard to the adventuring parties. These men remain in Canton, and carry on no direct intercourse with the foreigner, and are but few in number. The names of some, are known to the residents here under the appellations of HUNCHBACK, LAMEFOOT, COCKEYE, &c; thus designated by their bodily deformity, which reminds us of our juvenile recitation in story, where many of the Heroes of the piece, are characterized by their personal defects.

The activity of purchase is always evident, on the arrival of the salt, and other Junks which come generally from various Ports on the coast, in small fleets, and several from Chinchow, Nankin, Souchong, & Hamoon, and on their departure, when outside of the Port, take in the Opium.

The adventure is extended to all the crew, by which conjunction of interest, united exertion and secrecy are secured. These visits are at stated periods; and in the absence of a real demand, speculators are engaged in, by the Opium merchants' making bargains on time, to meet the return of their constituents.

One leading principle of the trade, never departed from is that of receiving the money before the property is delivered. On payment being made, an order is given on the commander of the Ship where the Opium is deposited, & which is conveyed thither by smugglers, who attend with their boats to receive it. These boats are in general manned by thirty or forty persons, of a very active class, armed with pikes, stones, and other missile weapons which they are very dexterous in throwing. On receiving the Opium, it is usually taken out of the chests, and put into bags, as a more ready pack to remove it in, and one that expedites them in their discovery; for although the Mandarins, under the influence of extensive bribery, which their avarice seldom prevents them from accepting, are generally blind to the operations passing within their district, yet they are obliged, frequently from policy, as well as from other causes, to shew great vigilance, which sometimes ends in capture. The Junks cruize off the coast, and the boats join them with this valuable commodity.

At certain periods of the year, presents are sent from this province, to the Emperor, of Fans, Oranges, and other products peculiar to the place, with those brought from distant countries; such as watches, clockware, cloth, &c, &c., by which a facility is given to the transit of the drug, and several hundred chests, are frequently conveyed by these opportunities. The vessels, in these cases, sail under the Imperial flag, which forbids the right of search, and it becomes a high emolument to the Mandarin in charge, who we understand, never fails to accept of the fees of corruption.

Many difficulties are presented on landing the drug, and still more in despatching it into the interior. In extreme cases, the Drug is reduced to the extract, and put in small canisters adapted to portable conveyance, but in ordinary instances, it is removed in the ball, which is concealed in the sleeves and loose dress of the party. And under this process, it is carried thro' the Empire, even to the very confines of the Imperial Palace.

Perplexity seems to attend the trade in all its progress; it commences in hazard, and so continues in every stage, to the very moment of consumption of the Drug, for even in the act of inhaling the delicious draught, the Opium smoker is obnoxious to the laws.

It may be right to mention the economy that is observed in the use of the Drug, for the ashes which are taken from the first smoking, are preserved, undergo a second process of purification, and the extract is sold at an inferior rate.

Smoking houses are very numerous in Canton, and are to be found in every city, town, or village, over the country; and the luxury of the pipe, is sought after by every description of persons, tho' all cannot indulge in it. The Chinese merely smoke; thus they differ in its use, from the Turks, who usually, we believe, chew it.

The consumption of Turkey Opium in the last twelve months, may perhaps amount to 1600 Peculs, and we believe it is very correctly ascertained that it is mixed with the Patna and Malwa.

However injurious a profuse use of this narcotic may be, to the constitution of the smoker, still its demoralizing effects, which are witnessed in the Opium gambling-houses at Singapore, and other Eastern places, is unknown in China.

On a sale of Opium being made by a foreigner, a deposit of 100 Drs per chest is required from the purchaser, by way of securing the contract, and is denominated BARGAIN-MONEY.

CLANS FIGHTING, OR PRIVATE WARS, INTERDICTED.

CHOW, by Imperial appointment, the Deputy CHAUTSZE (Judge) of KWONGTUNG [Canton Province] strictly interdicts the offence of assembling a multitude to fight with weapons, that the preservation of the people's lives may be borne in mind. The laws most severely prohibit assembling multitudes to fight with weapons. The taking away of life by murder, incurs forthwith Capital punishment. The disposition of the people of Canton, is perverse and cruel. They pay no attention to the control of the laws. In the conduct of affairs, they delight in litigation, and have no regard for the preservation of life. Frequently, presuming upon the extensive feuds of the Halls of their ancestors, without regard to recrimination, they forthwith proceed to collect together, a multitude of their own clans'-people, & seizing spears, swords, and other weapons, they fight together, and kill people. All at once there is made a case of murder. They then, either by promises of giving a sum of money, engage a person to personify them as a convicted murderer, or they divide, and give away their paternal property to the wife and children of the person they have employed; and finally, a feeling of devotion takes from these people all fear of death. Standing boldly forward, they plead guilty to the offence; but when they come to the point of being led out to forfeit their lives, they wish to retract when it is too late. Since I have entered upon my office, I have been employed in turning over, and examining cases in law. I have substantially examined the circumstances. Every one on account of a morning's anger, acting illegally, is brought to the torture from which there is no pardon. From a remissness in exhortation and leading, on the part of the heads of clans, their lives are of cheap as light in the scale as a goose's feather. It is better to command and interdict before an offence has occurred, than to admonish and punish, after the affair is past. Summing up all my orders, I hand them over to the supreme Officers, and command them forthwith to publish my mandate. Let each inferior Officer, in obedience thereto, send forth an Edict, strictly requiring the people of the villages to pursue their own duty quietly, and keep the laws. After this the heads of clans and families, must instruct and command their children and younger brothers, to entertain a regard for their lives and families. If they find them quarrelling upon points as imperceptible as a bird's horns [i.e. of the most trivial nature] they ought to sift and lay open the affair. They must not permit the strong and presumptuous to insult the weak, by throwing off restraint, and acting illegally. By these means, it may be expected, that the custom of fighting with weapons, may by degrees be worn out. If after these my commands are made known, there again occurs a case of taking away life, by fighting with weapons; not only will those who were concerned in it incur criminality, but I shall certainly take the fathers and elder brothers of the clan, and punish them most heavily. With reference to what has been already said, you must report to me the mode of obeying my commands, and inflicting punishment, that I may examine and act upon it. Dread and respect this—Do not oppose—Haste! Haste!

VARIETIES. Marshal von Bulow, who brought up the last Prussian division, which decided the bloody battle of Waterloo, became in 1819, an anxious enquirer what he should do, to obtain the approbation of Him, who is the king of kings, and lord of lords. The enquiry terminated in his thorough conviction, that the sort of life he had previously led, was offensive to the divine Being. He first relinquished his former habits, and sought for divine mercy through the merits of Jesus. He then became a conscientious disciple of the Prince of Peace, and next resigned that service, which compelled him to go and destroy his brother's life, at a despot's bidding. He abandoned his military honors, and went to Norway to instruct the ignorant Norweigians, in the principles of Christianity. In April 1827. he was in London, received in a simple congregational church, ordination to the ministry of the Gospel, and engaged to act with the continental society, in teaching scriptural Christianity on the continent of Europe.

Germany is said to be overrun with a system of concealed antichristianism, called Neologism; in which the verities of the Christian faith, are all explained away, by fancy & metaphor, & scientific sophistry.

No books, nor reviews [excepting the Asiatic Journal for September last] have reached us by the latest arrivals. But six pamphlets have come to China, containing six days' religious controversy, between a Catholic priest, Mr. Maguire; and a Protestant preacher, Mr. Pope. It is nothing new that a Pope should be against the Pope. Rival Popes have heretofore existed. The discussion was conducted with great peace and quietness, before an assembly, over which two chairmen presided. On the Romanist side, sat the far-famed O' Connel, and on the Protestant side sat Admiral Oliver. Pope, a zealous, eloquent Irishman, defended Protestant unity the Reformation, and the right of private judgment. Maguire supported infallibility, Purgatory, and transubstantiation. On neither side was there any very close or subtle reasoning. We are Protestants, & therefore have our prejudices, but if we dare trust our own judgment, we must award the victory to Pope.

The dashing Quarterly, has in several quarters, been convicted of lies and misrepresentation, in its late attacks on the Sandwich Island mission, & the Bible Society. It told a lie about Mr. Ellis having only written a letter, whereas Mr. Ellis called in person, and produced proof, that the pretended letter from the Sandwich Islands was a forgery. Mr. Platt, a fellow of Cambridge, has defended the Bible Society, and shewn the misrepresentations of the Quarterly in its manifold accusation. Sir George Staunton's testimony is brought forward in defence of Dr. Morrison, who came in for a slight hit, in that liberal publication.

PEKING GAZETTES. The criminal Tribunal has referred a dubious case to the decision of his Imperial Majesty; and requested him to deprive the accused Officer of his rank, in order to enable the court to examine him with severity. For rank—even money—purchased rank, gives privilege in China. And, in what is called a court of Justice, a person holding office, is exempted from the ignominious

treatment, and severe scrutiny, to which plebeians are at once liable.

In this case, SOOKEUEN, a MINEIO [plebeian woman,] made her appeal by personal cries, against an Officer of the Board of Works, named CHANGCHE, for having done violence to her person. Her father appeared to support the charge. He stated that his daughter was a servant in Changche's house; that this Officer had twice caused her to be bound with cords, in the presence and by the help of two concubines and violated her person. One concubine had since died, and the other flatly denied the allegation.

Changche deposed, that this girl was his bought slave, that she had run away, and her father had brought this charge against him, merely as a set off. But the documentary evidence of the slave purchase, had been stolen by the girl or her father, and there was no midsman to prove the sale.

In the midst of these conflicting testimonies, the court resolved to direct an examination of Sookeuen's person by two midwives. They declared against the truth of the accusation. Then a friend of Changche's interfered, and endeavoured to accommodate the dispute, by offering a sum of money to the father. The father declined the money, but promised to drop the prosecution, on condition that Changche would build a Temple for his daughter, that she might become a nun. The sum required for this, was more than the accused wished to expend, and the negotiation was broken off. The father and mother then both declared against the decision of the midwives, and required a second examination by other persons. This was conceded by the court, and a report similar to the first was returned.

So much for the evidence. Now the court is at a loss to conceive, if Changche were innocent, why he consented to propose an accommodation. His friend Chungtoo said, he volunteered his interference. But this does not quite satisfy the court, and therefore they request Imperial authority to degrade Changche, and examine him with severity; also to torture the father, and to question Chungtoo, the mediator, in the hope of coming at the real truth. The affectation of great zeal in this case, is only to get Changche out of the scrape, which by law, would cost him his life. It is quite proverbial that the Mandarins all support each other, except when private malice, induces them to do a public justice.

CHINA, April 12th, 1828.

His Excellency the new HOYKWAN, of HOPPO, arrived in Canton on the 23rd day of the Moon, the 7th instant, a day considered propitious to the event. He has since been engaged in the usual interchange of ceremonial compliment, and is not expected to enter upon the active duties of office, for a few days to come, when, it is supposed the affairs of the insolvent merchant MANHOP, will first occupy his attention.

Since our last publication, the commercial society of this place has lost one of its oldest and most respectable members, by the departure of J. P. Cushing Esq., who returns in the Milo to the United States. In recording this event, we only express the unanimous feeling of our neighbours in stating that he carries along with him the esteem and good wishes of every individual in our community.

Reports from Cashgar state, that the Rebel Changkaur, has collected 100,000 men, in the neighbourhood of that city: His Imperial Majesty has therefore directed the grand army to be again put in motion, to exterminate this multitude.

Infanticide. At *Kayingchow*, on the eastern border of Canton province; the drowning of female infants is very common: and hence in that district there is not more than one woman to ten men. In poor families, two brothers agree to marry one wife. Such is the depraved state of public morals. *(From a Chinese correspondent.)*

In a number of the REGISTRO MERCANTIL, lately received from Manila, we observe the following paragraph about the Moors, or native inhabitants of Mindanao. "Manuel Pasion, and Rufino Chaves, commanders of the *faluas*, or trading-boats, Tielin and Carile, who arrived at Manila on the 19th February, from Pasacao, in the province of Camarines, report, that there were several moorish prahus cruizing in the vicinity of that place, according to the statement of a prisoner who had made his escape from them. They also report, that about the end of December last, Don Jose Romarate [a Spanish Gentleman well known in China and Calcutta] had been captured with his *falua*, on his way back to Manila; & was ransomed by the head magistrate of the province, Don Jose Felix de Gastelu."

MARKETS. The operations in Opium during the week, have been very limited. The new Bengal drug has not yet been brought forward; and the sales of old Patna have been chiefly amongst the Chinese, who have sold, we understand, as low as 1625 Drs. and Benares at 995 Drs. a chest. The Malwa remains firm at 1250 Dollars.

The clearances at Lintin up to the 6th have been of Patna 37, Benares 32, and Malwa 89 chests.

Upwards of 250 chests of Turkey have been received by the American Ships SUMATRA and AMERICA, which have had a slight effect upon the market. Few sales have been made for several days past, but when the demand returns, we expect to see prices revive.

So dull is every description of trade at this moment, that we have no change to announce, nor any remark to offer, upon that subject which can be interesting.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived *March 30th Am. Ship Asia, from Philadelphia. April 3rd Brit. Ship Caledonia, Whyte, from Bombay. 6th British Ship Cashmere merchant, Paylor, from Calcutta. 7th Am. Ship America, from New York.*

At Macao, *3rd Sp. Ship Union, Cuerbo, from Manila. 4th Sp. Ship Ricafort, from ditto.*

Sailed from Whampoa *April 6th Brit. Ship Ann, Worthington, for the straits & Calcutta. Do. do. Bombay merchant, Oceanstone, for the straits, Madras, & Calcutta. 8th do. Hannah, Martin, for Bombay. 11th do. Good Success, Durant, for Manila & Bombay.* From Lintin *10th Am. Ship Milo, Eden, for Manila, Batavia, & Boston.*

Passengers. *Per Milo, Messrs. Cushing & Hart. Per Ann, Mr. & Mrs. Turner & family, Mr. Templeton & Mr. Mackay.*

Consumption & Value of Indian Opium in China, from 1st April 1821.

	Patna & Benares.		Malwa		Total	
	Chests	Value Drs	Chests	Value Drs	Chests	Value Drs
1821 a 1822	2910	6,038,250	1718	2,276,350	4628	8,314,600
1822 a 1823	1822	2,828,930	4000	5,160,000	5822	7,988,930
1823 a 1824	2910	4,656,000	4172	3,859,100	7082	8,515,100
1824 a 1825	2655	3,119,625	6000	4,500,000	8655	7,619,625
1825 a 1826	3442	3,141,755	6179	4,466,450	9621	7,608,205
1826 a 1827	3661	3,668,565	6308	5,941,520	9969	9,610,085
1827 a 1828	5114	5,105,081	4361	5,277,060	9475	10,382,141

PRICES CURRENT *Canton April 12th 1828.*

IMPORTS.

Amber .... Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar black	10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut.....	2½	Picul
Bird's nests	20 a 34	Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.	5 a 6	Picul
Camphor malay	20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca.....	40 a 60	Picul
Cochineal	400 a 550	Picul
Copper South American	23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan	26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments....	100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn	35 a 40	Picul
Cotton Bombay ..... [Taels	8 a 9	Picul
Bengal	8 a 9.2	Picul
Madras	8 a 10	Picul
Cotton goods British, ..[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds.....	4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.	7 a 8	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.... ..	3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds....	2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	2½	Piece
Gudbear	25	Picul
Cutch Pegue	6 a 7	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet	80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth.....	60 a95	Picul
Fishmaws	60 a 90	Picul
Flints	1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude	45 a 50	Picul
Iron bar	2½	Picul
ditto Rod	4½	Picul
Lead	6	Picul
Mace	75	Picul
Nutmegs	55	Picul
Olibanum garbled, in chests.....	4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna	1025	Chest
Benares	995	Chest
Company's Malwa .... }	1250	Chest
Damaun do. ..... }		
Turkey	740	Chest
Pepper Malay	6½	Picul
Putchuck	11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver	80	Picul
Rattans	4½	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa	5½	Picul
ditto Lintin	6½	Picul

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish.... .... Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul.
Sandalwood	12 20	Picul.
Shark's fins	15 a 18	Picul.
Skins, Beaver	4 a 4½	Each.
Fox	1	Each.
Rabbits.....	40 a 46	100
Seal	1¼	Each
Sea Otter	40 a 45	Each
Land otter....	5 a 6	Each
Smalts, ...	12 a 28	Picul.
Steel Swedish in Kits	5 a 6	Cwt.
Tin plates	11 a 12	Box.
Tin, ...	19 a 20	Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth, ...	1 a 1½	Yard.
Camlets English ..	30 a 32	Piece.
Ditto Dutch ..	34	Piece.
Long-ells, ditto	6 a 7	Piece.

EXPORTS.

Alum .....Sp Drs.	2,80	Picul.
Camphor	32	Picul.
Cassia	16 a 18	Picul.
Ditto buds	28 a 30	Picul.
China Root	3,50	Picul.
Dragons blood in reeds, good....	60, a100	Picul.
Galangal	5	Picul.
Gamboge	65	Picul.
Hartall	12 a 13	Picul.
Mother o Pearl Shells	20 a 22	Picul.
Musk	60	Catty.
Oil of cassia.....	1.70	Catty.
Rhubarb	65	Picul.
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan	400	Picul.
Ditto Tsatlee	450	Picul.
Canton..... Taels	215 a 270	Picul.
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.	14	Picul.
Do. Canton, 1st sort	10	Picul.
TortoiseShell	1000 a1100	Picul.
Turmerick	6	Picul.
Vermillion	45 —	Box.
Nankeens Comp's 1st	95	100
2d do do.	65	100
3d.do.do.....	60	100
Blue	95	100
Small	45 a48	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY, April 19th, 1828. No. 16.

FOREIGN VESSELS VISITING CHINA,

The Registry of Ships, by which their capacities are recognised in most countries, is a regulation either unknown, or not comprehended by the Chinese; and consequently to ascertain the port dues, an actual measurement takes place, on every visit that a vessel makes to the Port.

The rates are regulated by the size, and the scale admits of three classes, as follows, viz.

1st. class measuring 154 cubits at T s 7,4,4,8 per cubit.
2d. do. do. 125 do. do. 6,8,4,0 do. do.
3d. do. do. below 125 do. do. 4,7,8,8 do. do.

In addition to this impost, the sum of 1950 Taels, is exacted under the head of PRESENT, which all vessels must pay, without any reference to their tonnage, thus acting as a forbidding charge to those of a very small class: which also are exposed alike with the first rate vessels, to the Linguist and Comprador's fees of 473 Dollars.

All high duties, and prohibitory laws, whether enacted by the wisest policy, or otherwise, are sure to terminate in the encouragement of stratagem; so under this indiscriminate regulation, many vessels visit China, and receive cargos, without entering into the ports, either of Canton or Macao; a measure accomplished with little difficulty, and without much additional expense, to the regular mode of export.

Yet upon the high principle of strict commercial integrity, we should wish to see this custom discontinued; for as commerce is the connecting link with all nations, the more strictly we adhere to national custom, the better chance there is of preserving amity and good fellowship. And in this age of civilization, and we are happy to think, of moral improvement also, we are unwilling to see any thing that can in the slightest degree detract from that distinguished character, which in former times, gained to the merchants, the title of "PRINCES," and to traffickers that of "the Honorable of the Earth."

A vessel, however, bringing a cargo of Rice [it being purely so, and not forming a part only of the lading] is admitted free of duty, and no present is exacted, a relaxation no doubt having its origin in much wisdom, and expressive of the watchfulness of the Government over the welfare of the people. For in an article of such general consumption, it must be always a desideratum to have it brought to an average of easy access by that part of the community, which forms the majority of every nation.

But in China there are no Corn-laws: no maximum, or minimum line, to protect the agricultural interest. And in a vast population, where Rice forms a very essential part of its food, a redundancy is never feared! Low prices are never dreaded! since by them, the poorer and more industrious part of society, is rendered happy and contented.

WIVES AND CONCUBINES

"Proclamation by SUNG the POONYU, or Whampoa magistrate, to prohibit husbands, from disordering the relative ranks of wife and concubine, and to rectify the public morals.

She who is married by the gradual process of customary presents is a TSEI, or wife: She who runs precipitately like a wild cow, is a TSEEP, or concubine. By these circumstances, the honorable and the mean are clearly distinguished. If the smaller be made the greater; or the base made the honorable, the consequences are most serious. When a mistress-mother is in the house, no audacious handmaid must be allowed to overleap the severing bridge. The wife in-doors, holds the authority; how suffer a flattering concubine to cajole her Lord!

I have lately discovered, that in this district, there are daring and profligate men, who are abandoned to wild licentiousness; by whom, gay & artful concubines are indulged in separate rooms, with their sole affections; whilst the wife of their poorer days, is despised, or looked on with dislike and anger, because of her want of shewy beauty. The wife is left cold, neglected, and solitary,—a widow with a husband! whilst the concubine is dearly beloved, and every night treated like a new bride. She then insinuates her lying tales, her words are listened to and her plots complied with. The deeds done in a dark place cannot bear to see the light. Meretricious arts are forthwith produced by hundreds. And the nearest kindred, related as bones and flesh, are excited to scowl upon each other. Such are the ruinous customs which prevail, and which merit the deepest and bitterest hatred.

The ancient adage is very true. "Families well regulated, will produce a well-governed state." I therefore issue this proclamation to interdict, most strictly, these ruinous customs; and exert my utmost strength to reform them; that the honorable may be honored, and the mean treated according to their mean condition, and the relation between husband and wife clearly established. The ancient YIKKING classic says. "When the dual powers in nature harmonize, then the rain and genial showers descend. And when these descend, then the fruits of the earth are produced."

To these ends I issue my orders, requiring all concerned to inform themselves of the tenor of this proclamation, and to see that they hereafter distinguish correctly, between wife and concubine. If after this warning there be discovered the same disorder in families as before, I am resolved to punish the offenders without mercy. Tremble at this! Give heed to this! Despise it not!"

For wives and concubines to appear before magistrates, to accuse each other, the one of cruelty, and the other of usurpation, is a common occurrence in China.

The Law of the case is, "whoever puts his wife in the place of a concubine, shall be punished with a hundred blows of a round cudgel; and whilst his wife is alive, whoever puts a concubine in the place of his wife shall be punished with ninety blows, and order be restored.

NOTES on the law say, "The wife is the husband's equal; a concubine is only one who is permitted to see him occasionally. The honorable and the base are clearly distinguished, and should not be confounded. To depress the honorable, and exalt the base, is absolute rebellion against social order; and therefore offenders are punishable so severely."

GAMESTERS. All around KWONG-CHOW-FOO, there is a class of persons, who make gambling their business. Sometimes they meet in flower-boats, and sometimes in houses rented for the purpose. The gamesters, who are occasionally people of family, literary rank, and some property, form partnerships, and inveigle the sons of rich men to play. To inspire confidence, they wear large gold rings round their wrists. When once the simple become stupified with the love of gaming, they are soon ruined.

There are seven noted gamesters in the neighbourhood. CHEONGHEEM is the first, a literary Doctor 50 years of age, an exceedingly bad man, profligate, and devoted to gambling. FEICHINGPO, a fat old woman 70 years of age, still in robust health, and boxes well. She also has pugilists who attend her as bullies. A Tea merchant, many years ago, bought her from the haunts of prostitution. At his death, he left some money, with which she commenced a gaming house, and connected herself with police runners, swindlers, and such like, to whom she was a liberal patron. She has now amassed, it is said, a lac of Drs. She lives on the island Honam, opposite Canton; and, the breath of scandal whispers, is admitted to the acquaintanceship of a Hong merchant's wife, who has consented to be considered the adopted mother of Feichingpo's adopted son. HUNGKWEISZE is both a smuggler, and a gamester, &c. &c. FEITSUK is a great boxer, and shameless leader in gaming and kindred vices.

The law of China on gaming is, all who play for money or goods, shall receive 80 blows. The property found in a gaming-house shall be confiscated. Those who keep a gaming-house shall be subject to the same punishment. To play for drinkables or eatables, is no offence.

SUPERSTITION. It has been reported to His Majesty, that one of the Palaces, at the ancient Tartar Capital, MONGDEN, is injured by time, and leaks during heavy rains. Repairs are therefore determined on, but previously, the Imperial Astronomers are requested to ascertain whether or not next year will be a lucky time to undertake the repairs. If not, they must be deferred.

A CHARM, to be recited to Budha's mother. "Nan mo sat to nan, San maon, san po to ke te nan." &c &c

These sounds are as unintelligible to the native Chinese, as to the English reader. But if any monk, or nun, shall repeat this TOLONEKINS 80,000 times, all the crimes they may have committed uninterruptedly, through interminable past ages, shall be annihilated, and leave no remnant. Wherever the devout monk or nun may be, they shall have direct intercourse with Budha. All supplies of wealth shall be completely according to their wishes. In every future life, they shall be in the priesthood, maintainers of the pure laws of POOSAY, and forever have a place in the human heaven, never falling down to a lower grade of existence, but shall be upheld and protected by the power of all the heavens.

In domestic life, those who will repeat this charm 100,000, or 700,000 times, shall never meet with any calamity, sickness, or vexation, but in all they do, shall enjoy harmony and peace; in their dreams, shall see Budha, and all, even their most enormous crimes, shall be completely annihilated, &c.

HAVE CUSTOM. Those who have visited China, know, when the reason of certain proceedings is asked for of the natives the constant reply is "HAB CUSTOM." With this answer foreigners are often offended, and think it silly, perhaps without reflecting, that if they interrogated themselves, and the ways of their respective countries; or if they were interrogated by others, the only answer they could give, would often be "It is the custom." CONSUETUDO is recognised in English law, to a great extent, as the LEX NON SCRIPTA; and the most ancient Laws in the world, those of Moses, are thought to have frequently recognised, and been founded on an anterior JUS CONSUETUDINARIUM.

Although in religion, and popular domestic observances, the Chinese act on the authority of custom; the Government, we believe, does not admit of any unwritten Law. Custom, or usage, which in limited monarchies serves to interpret the Law in doubtful cases, is, in China, done by the absolute authority of the monarch himself.

OATHS—it is impossible to govern without them, say the statesmen in the British Senate. And more than that, they seem to say by their practice, the more the better. The Deity is appealed to by law, many times a day, about pounds, shillings, and pence; in which appeals 99 out of a hundred are perjuries. But even taking the average of perjury at a much lower rate, suppose one out of a hundred, or even suppose none, still we deny the right of any inferior authority, to make so many frivolous appeals to the supreme power. China is governed without oaths. We believe no Chinese court ever administers an oath; and China is the most populous country on earth, it is therefore possible to govern without oaths.

Chinese Sayings "He who mentally it not *quickeared, & sharpsighted*, is unfit for a King; and he who cannot be both *blind, & deaf*, when occasion requires, is unfit for public business.

"He who would farm, must seek a robust slaveman; & he who would weave silk, must find a strong slave-woman; this is domestic economy."

"In national affairs, when about to declare war, no monarch should consult with a (*Pih meen shuo sang*) white-faced bookworm."

(*Remonstrance presented to the Founder of the Sung dynasty A. D. 960*).

"*His Highness laughed aloud*"—*Highness*. The Chinese use the simple word *Sang* [Highest] to denote the *Emperor*; the very same word that in Canton jargon means *First-Chop!*

II KINGS X. 7th "And they slew seventy persons, & PUT THEIR HEADS IN BASKETS, & sent them to Jehu at Jezreel." This disgusting mode of gratifying a despot's revenge, is still practised in China. From the most distant parts of the Empire, the heads of traitors and rebels are sent to the Monarch.

And the end designed by hanging a whole dead body in iron chains formerly practised in England, is attempted in China, by suspending the criminal's head in a basket, or cage, the cage is made of wooden bars, just large enough to contain the horrifying spectacle of a human head, severed from the body, corrupting, or corrupted. Official people are deputed after execution, to carry these displays of severe justice, to the place where the crime which induced the punishment, was committed, and they are there hung up to be a warning to others.

To the Editor—SIR.—*The Christian authorities in the straits of Malacca, have, it is said, interdicted religious controversy in their law of the Press. As it is to be presumed that all legislators, have reasons, and good reasons too, for the laws they enact, I have been thinking, what could induce the proposal, and enactment of this law. The religions which exist in the straits are, three, Polytheism, Mahomedanism, and Christianism (as the French have it). In compliment to the timid Christians, I have put their system last. Now can it be, that the Christian authorities are conscious of weakness? for great authorities, who have little arguments, generally dislike discussion. Or can it be, that the Christians are so tenderhearted, they would not disturb, by an exhibition of Christianity, the poor Pagans and Mahomedans? Or (for there is a third supposition) do the Christians think religion altogether such a secondary concern, that the truth or falsehood, of any, or of all the systems, is of no consequence, and therefore, by authority, they preserve from wear and waste, the pens, paper, and ink, of religious controversialists?*

I fancy some sage friend will whisper, that none of all these three suppositions is the right one. Polemics are always so ill-tempered, that religious error, or ignorance of religion, are better than anger: and therefore, the Christian authorities have prohibited religious controversy. This is specious; but I don't know that Government need be so zealous against the sin of anger in one case, unless it can be so in all cases. Indeed unless anger proceed to hard speeches, or hurtful blows, I do not know that it is a proper object of legislative interference. For, anger, unless unjust or excessive, is not a sin in the sight of Heaven, much less a crime against man. I have failed, I fear, in discovering the real motive of inhibiting religious controversy. It is not likely Mr. Editor, that you will be incommoded with papers on religious controversy, and therefore the precaution of prohibiting yourself, from receiving them, does not seem called for. Whatever is important and useful, is benefited by discussion. For, there is a tendency in human nature to deteriorate, both in principle and in practice. Suppression of sentiment has a similar effect on mind, that stagnation has on water,—both corrupt.

President Adams, and some others, thought the storms of war necessary, to purify the atmosphere of social existence; and, altho they deprecated war's constant concomitants, murder, rape, and rapine, they preferred war, now and then, with all its ills, to a dead calm of universal peace. I am not of the same opinion. But I am of opinion that a collision and strife of sentiment, is infinitely better than apathy on important subjects; or the death-like stillness produced by the cold iron hand of infallible despotism. He who forbids religious controversy, defames the glorious Reformation, to which England and America, the freest of nations, owe the principles which have made them so. What! enjoy the sweets of the reformation, and call back Martin Luther from his grave, to bid him hold his tongue, and restrain his pen! Alas! alas! what a falling off!

X.

CHINA, March 19th, 1828.

In our first page will be found an Official Edict lately issued by the Whampoa magistrate, against irregularities in private families. Our object being to present a faithful picture of this Empire, we deem it our duty, to lay before our readers such authentic documents as fall in our way, more particularly Official documents, however disgusting the picture which they may exhibit; as from these the moralist & the philosopher, will be better able to draw correct inferences, than from the writings of a foreigner.

On the 16th, about midnight, a fire broke out in the northern quarter of the city. It raged furiously for upwards of an hour; and was not got under, until upwards of twenty houses had been consumed.

On the 5th current, a meeting of the foreign residents was held at Macao, at which various regulations were agreed to, respecting the new roads; and a trustee and two managers for the present year were elected. After the meeting, a subscription was commenced and we are happy to learn that ample funds will not be wanting for the accomplishment of this undertaking, should no obstruction be offered by the native authorities.

We understand from Macao, that at the Sale on the 9th curt, the Netherlands' Ship Rotterdam, was knocked down at the price of 4900 Dollars; and the Japan Copper at 24 Drs per Peeul, the purchaser paying the Macao duty of 4 per cent, auction fees &c. amounting together to about 7 per cent.

TARTARY. Hostitilities have again commenced near Cashgar.

NAYENCHING, the governor of Peking, who was ordered to repair to the seat of war, has reported to his Imperial Majesty, the names and rank of about thirty Officers who fell by the hands of the rebels, during the 12th moon of the last, and the 1st moon of this year. Several of them belong to the yellow standard of the Imperial clan. His Majesty has ordered the usual posthumous honours to be conferred; and the families of the fallen to be rewarded. The names of these persons are before us, but they could not, by being inserted, excite any interest out of China.

Reports are in circulation that the Rebel Chief, Changkhur, has been taken prisoner, and his army completely annihilated. These rumours, however, require confirmation.

Not having received our despatches by the *Cashmere merchant*, until Wednesday last, altho she arrived off Macao on the 6th current, we have been hitherto unable to notice them.

In the *Penang Register & Miscellany*, we observe that the boat's crew, which deserted from the H. C. S. INGLIS, when she was at Singapore, had fallen into the hands of pirates, by whom they were murdered with the exception of one man, named Benjamin Sly, who, after much suffering, reached Penang in safety. The H. C. Schooner Zephyr, on her way to Penang, fell in with a piratical force of 12 prahns.

In the same paper will be found the account of a daring outrage committed by the Rajah of Acheen, in violently taking possession of a Schooner, the

property of an English merchant from Madras, which put in to that port for a supply of water.

We have to announce the arrival at Lintin, on the 14th current, of the Prussian Ship *Princess Louisa*, from the west coast of America, and the Sandwich Islands. No news has yet transpired. We have had no other arrival during the week.

THIEFCATCHERS. Seven of the KWONGCHOWFOO's police, who were convicted of preferring false accusations against innocent persons, and other malpractices, have been liberated by the Governor, and sent out in every direction, to catch real thieves, with a promise that their fidelity and success, will be accepted as an atonement for their crimes. That merits atone for crimes, is a doctrine maintained by Chinese moralists, and admitted in the daily practice of Government in reference to its Officers. This doctrine however does not apply to the people, when Government is a party.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold by public outcry, on the 20th of May next if not previously disposed of by private contract, the Brig Letitia, of 92 Tons register measurement, built at Damaun in 1821, fresh coppered eighteen months ago, and now riding at Lintin, ready to proceed on any voyage, being well found in every respect.

For a list of stores, and other particulars, apply to B. Barretto Esq. Macao, or Messrs Magniac & Co Canton, who will grant orders to parties desirous of inspecting the vessel, and to whom offers may be made.

Canton, April 15th, 1828.

COMMERCE.

It has been insinuated that our remarks upon commerce are too general; and especially in reference to the article of Opium. But our opinion has always led us to suppose, that the more extended our observations could be carried, upon the trade connected with the port, at which we reside; the more acceptable would our Register be to our readers; and our study has been to gain the best information upon every subject on which we have ventured to treat.

On referring to all the publications of the day, that are issued from the great commercial depots over the world, it will be seen that the most exact and ample detail of supply and diminished stock, are given. The time has long ceased since mystery has been found useful to trade. In works of art indeed, secrecy may sometimes be found requisite; particularly where the wealth of a nation is greatly augmented by its manufactures; and it becomes policy to protect that superior ingenuity of machinery, which has cost so much time and expence to bring to perfection. But universal commerce stands in need of no such precautions. The principle most to be desired in commerce is liberality; an openness of dealing and free communication will eventually prove successful; and these accord with the exalted mind of the merchant of the present age.

Monopoly of knowledge, is like that of all other objects of peculiar engrossment, quickly dying away. And if the fields of India produce double the heads of poppy in one year, that they did during the last, and a zest for its juice encreases throughout the population of China, use no reserve, but let it all be known, and the naturalist and the merchant, will be equally instructed.

The regulation which we lately adverted to, that was to be adopted for the direction of the foreign trade of this place, has not taken effect, but as we anticipated, the mode of business has reverted to the ancient system. The proposed measures were found impracticable, and the Hong merchants soon perceived how inadequate they were to the supporting of so extensive a monopoly; for, as merchants, they are certainly without that capacity necessary to the management of a general trade, the minutiæ of which, they are not at all acquainted with.

Indeed to throw out of employ so numerous a class of men, and those too of good conduct and respectability, was neither just nor politic; and the subject had produced amongst them, as great a sensation as any Spitalfields, or other manufacturing grievance which occasionally takes place in England. Deputations have been daily waiting upon the cohong. Placards were to be seen in numbers against the walls, all breatheing complaint, & some in a style not very complimentary to the British part of the community, whom they considered, thó perhaps incorrectly, as most active to accomplish their downfall.

We may now assure our distant readers, who may be planning their visits to this commercial spot, that their old friends "outside," will be found in statu quo; and we hope that in all their transactions, they will evince a redoubled energy of attention, and strictness of integrity, to justify the confidence that may be reposed in them.

The result of the analysis of the new Patna Opium, proves it to possess a pure extract of 47, 48, & 49 per cent, which united, with the chests being of a fair weight, brings it to the character of that of last season; an event, in the estimation of the Chinese, which leads them to prognosticate, that the two last will not be followed by a third year of similar production.

Markets Little has yet been done, in disposing of the new Patna. The brokers have procured a few chests on trial, which we understand have been paid for at the rate of 1030 Drs; but since its good quality is now thoroughly ascertained we hope that the first active demand, will bring the price up. Malwa still commands 1250 Drs. Old Patna 1000 a 1010, Benares 985 a 990, and Turkey 730 a 735 per Picul, at which rates several parcels have been purchased in the course of the week The Lintin clearances up to the 11th, have been of Patna 71, Benares 56, and Malwa 139 chests.

The cargos of Cotton brought on account of the H. C. by the *Almorah*. and *Cashmere merchant*, have been sold at 9 T. 2 m. per Pecul; but the private consignment by the *Caledonia*, is still undisposed of; and our market for this staple, continues without the slightest appearance of improvement.

In other articles we know of no alteration, excepting that a further rise in Quicksilver is expected, but which will probably by checked by the first extensive importation.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY, April 26th, 1828. No. 17.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold by public outcry, on the 20th of May next, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the Brig Letitia, of 92 Tons register measurement, built at Damaun in 1821, fresh coppered eighteen months ago, and now riding at Lintin, ready to proceed on any voyage, being well found in every respect.

For a list of stores, and other particulars, apply to B. Barretto Esq. Macao, or Messrs Magniac & Co Canton, who will grant orders to parties desirous of inspecting the vessel, and to whom offers may be made.

Canton, April 15th, 1828.

TRANSLATION OF A PETITION FROM THE GENTRY, BAILIFFS &C, OF MONGHA VILLAGE, TO THE KWANFANFOO, (*) AGAINST THE NEW ROAD.

A PREPARED PETITION.

Chaomwanling, who has purchased the degree of *Kumshung*, with the senior people, *Lengkwongchun*, the *Tipaou* or Bailiffs, *moulieng* &c [nine persons] of the village, Mongha, distant from the city, a hundred, and twenty Le, hereby petition against a lawless and violent road repair, in which the living are insulted and the dead annihilated; and the darkness and light, wind and water fortunes injured. With heartrending cries, we implore the favor of Government, to issue a severe and everlasting prohibition.

The ground on which barbarians live at Macao, is limited by fixed regulations. On the east side, the Kennel gate is their limit; and on the west, *Sampa* [St Paul's] gate, is the boundary. All the ground beyond these limits, is the dwelling place of the Flowery [Chinese] people. There, a clod of earth, marks the resting place of the deceased. For several hundred years, Government orders to this effect have been respectfully received, and acted on, without any deviation.

But in the 7th year of the late Emperor *Kenking*, (A. D. 1802-3) some crafty barbarians, long plotted a villainous scheme, and employed labourers to make a road from Kennel gate to the hill called Bothadog-winding; which was to be a road for rambling play, and running horses abreast. When Chinese subjects saw the injury done to their ancestors' remains, and tombs, they flew upon mass, to reason and discussion; and forthwith stopped the thing desired. In twelve years, the old wisdom sprouted out again, and vain hopes arose of making a road. The then Tsotong, *Ling*, prohibited it. In the 17th year of the late reign, labourers were secretly bribed, who assumed the liberty of pushing down the great rock of the coming-Dragon, at the red tea-garden hill. The scheme was to make a horse road. The design was reported to Government, and the then Tsotong [conjuror] *Chaw*, examined the place, and decided that the proceeding was very greatly detrimental to the dargness and light, the wind and water fortune. He allowed by proclamation, a stone tablet to prohibit it; even after digging and scraping away the earth. Should any violate the order, on being represented to Government they would be prosecuted.

In the 4th year of His present Majesty *Taukwang*, the then Kwanmanfoo, and Tsotong, were petitioned against road-making, outside Kennel gate, and they put a stop to it. These cases are all on record. Often have we had to thank the Majesty of Government, for the purity and intelligence, and extraordinary kindness, which have to this day, excited the thanks of the dead and the living. But length of days generates baseness. The villainous barbarians' wicked intentions have again arisen; and suddenly, during the first decade, of the first moon, of the present year, they had the audacity to head several scores of barbarian slaves, each carrying a military weapon, when, at the narrow path for cowherds, and wood-cutters, near the red tea-garden hill, where was an important vein of the coming Dragon, they dug up and lowered away a piece of rock to widen the path for the horse road. Old grave booths, and tomb *cumuli*, that impeded their horse road, were at their pleasure scooped away, that they might have the sport and play, of going and coming on a broad horse road.

Now every man has had ancestors, and now can any man sleeve his hands, stand by, and look on the bones and flesh of his ancestors as he would on a way faring man. The natives roused the Macao runners, to petition all the local magistrates, and had to thank the late Tsotong, *Chaw*, for ordering the runners to suppress the proceeding. A temporary sleep took place; but unexpectedly, some native vagabonds, coveting gain, and lost to goodness, espying that *Chaw*, the Tsotong, had gone to Canton on public business, forthwith hooked on with the barbarians, and contracted to hire labourers to form a road, from Kennel gate straight out to Dragon fields, increasing its width along the side of the hill, for the convenience of a horse road, without the least regard to grave booths, and tomb *cumuli*. No fingers can enumerate the injuries sustained by the villagers. But how can eggs conflict with stones! Several scores of people have been obliged to remove the bones of their ancestors, to avoid the barbarians' horse road.

Humbly reflecting on the path of several hundred years, a level ground thoroughfare, which these villainous barbarians have long desired to form into a broad road, on which to exercise horses, play, and rove about; we feel happy, that, depending on the favor of Government, they have been interdicted, and prevented from doing so.

Now again there is a false declaration made, that a road is repairing for the benefit of foot passengers. This is the pretext, but to widen a horse road is the fact. But the Macao barbarians, when about to repair a house, or piece of ground, are obliged by [Chinese]

(*) *The Kwanmanfoo; i.e. the army & people ruler, is an officer especially appointed on the coast. It is he who grants permits to pilots to take Ships up the river. He is generally a military officer.*

law, to petition and request the golden permission, (of the local mandarins) and even then they are required to make the new exactly like the old. They cannot add a single new beam, nor a single stone. How much more then is the forming a horse road a great violation of existing laws and prohibitions; without having previously petitioned and requested leave, before the bar of all the mandarins, they have presumed to head scores of barbarian slaves; have levelled Government hills, and charity graves, violently rolled down wind and water fortune sands, and rocks, with the unfeeling cruelty of wolves and tigers. How can the laws endure it!

But there is reason to fear the barbarians' wolfish dispositions will not cease, and that they will again scoop and raize the coming Dragon's wind and water important vein, and then it will be impossible to preserve the tranquility and happiness of the hundreds of families who compose that village.

We rely on a benevolent magistrate's virtuous rule, who is possessed of integrity and intelligence; and who loves the people as his own infant children. We therefore have in this document pointed out successively the facts, and knocking head before the Bar, prostrate, beg for condescending commisseration, and that our cause may be transmitted to all the great authorities! Moreover, we beg that a prohibitory proclamation may be issued to cut off all future creepers. Then the living and the dead will equally be grateful for the kindness received, for ten thousand generations to come; with intense earnestness, we lay this before the bar of our great venerable Father, for his decision and concurrence.

Appended are two sketches or plans, of the projected horse road, to be opened by the barbarians.

Taouhwang, 8th year, 2nd Moon.

DECISION OF THE KWANMANFOO ON THE MONGHA GENTRY'S PETITION, WHICH IS QUOTED BY HIM AT LENGTH.

"On this petition coming before me, I find, on examination of the records, that I had previously enquired about the proceeding, and had ordered the *barbarian-eye* [1] to interdict it altogether. The said barbarian-eye then presented a petition, and I issued a proclamation discriminatory and severely prohibitory. Moreover I commanded the said barbarian-eye to put down the thing contentedly, and not allow of any disturbance. These proceedings are on recorded

Now, that the facts have again come before me, by the preceding petition, besides ordering a proclamation, I again order obedience to the former order, sent to the said barbarian-eye, that he may instantly and obediently conform; and directly, prohibit and put a stop to the acts of the black slaves: and not allow them, outside Kennel gate, in that tape of country, to presume to dig up the Government ground, and the charity graves; nor violently level away the wind & water fortune sands and rocks, which is detrimental to the resident natives' grave booths, & tomb *cumuli*, and tends to originate things infelicitous. If he presume to disobey, and again allow the black slaves to act irregularly, I am resolved forthwith to send general information to all the great authorities of disobedience to government; a case which will be prosecuted with all the severity of law. I imagine the said barbarian-eye will find his inability to sustain this heavy load of guilt.

Let what is done in obedience to this be reported to me. Let a cold shiver seize you on deserving this! Heed this! Disobey not! A special order.

2nd Moon, 26th day."

[1] *The "Barbarian-eye" is supposed to denote the Procurador of Macao. He is the medium of intercourse with the Chinese government, and is designated in this insulting manner, by the Chinese, who pretend not to know what name to give him; and hence they call him, an inexpressible sort of* Headman; *taking only however a part of the head, an eye to see and direct, but not allowing in the figure any brains to control the vision.*

CURRENCY OF CANTON.

The internal exchange of Canton is various, and settled by the mercantile usages of the place. Payments are most usually made in the chopped or defaced dollars, weighed by Taels, and their decimal parts of Mace, Candarins, and Cash.

The East India Company invariably keep to the standard of 718 Taels for 1000 Spanish Drs; but all the commercial Houses, in their leading transactions amongst themselves, and with the Hong merchants, adopt that of 717 Taels per 1000 Drs. Shop dealings are frequently made at 715. Bengal Opium is always paid for at 718, the only preeminence it seems to enjoy over the drug which is the produce of other parts of India.

As most accounts are kept in Dollars & cents, to avoid the perplexity which the observance of these different rates would create, it is customary, we believe, with most Houses, to settle with their COMPRADOR, or cash-keeper, at 717, thus leaving the benefit of chance, as his chief emolument; and a very good one, it no doubt generally proves to be.

Many articles are sold by the Tael, such as Cotton, Tea, Canton silk, and frequently Sandlewood, and some others, and in these cases, the sum is reduced to dollars, at the rate of 72 Taels per 100 Drs. Sycee is sold either at par, or at a premium, or discount and being weighed in Taels, is brought into Drs at 717. Boat expenses charged in Taels, are calculated at 74 Taels per 100 Dollars. Ship Compradors' accounts are always kept in Taels; which used formerly to be converted into Drs at 75 per 100, but latterly the exchange of 72 is most generally adopted, the weight of Dollars being paid at 715 per 1000.

Out of the various descriptions of Drs brought into China, those of the old Spanish Government, or Mexican, or Granada Drs, alone are received in payment by tale or reckoned by number. Of these, the old and new heads of the coinages of Charles 3rd & 4th, and of Ferdinand 7th, are always preferred; altho the other coinage, which is called *Cowhin* are not refused, but taken with a small discount. These coins are current in the interior of the Empire, whence a great many are annually taken. The other kinds, those coined by the Republican states, are sold in the market at either a premium, or a discount, as the demand for exportation may be; many of them being of equal value with the others, in India. On the return of the merchants to Nanking, Chinchew, and the Tea Countries, at the end of the season, new Dollars are frequently in great request, and bear in that case, a premium of 3 to 5 per cent, and sometimes even more, but this has not occurred lately.

As only one coin is issued throughout the Empire of China, denominated a *Cash*; there are petty shroffs, or money-changers, seen in stalls in various streets, who exchange single Dollars, or small pieces of silver, into their convenient currency, receiving a commission for the accommodation. Of these cash, 1000 make a Tael; they are a composition of copper and tutenague; and altho individually of so small a value, they do not escape the art of counterfeiting, and adulteration.

On receiving Dollars, a shroff, or man from one of the Shroff-shops, attends, to examine them; for which he receives 1 Tael, & sometimes 2 Dollars per 10,000 Dollars; and is responsible for their purity.

CHINA, April 26th, 1828.

We have inserted a rather curious document from the Macao villagers, against the improvements from which we had—now we fear, prematurely, expected great results.

These Mongha Gentry, are chiefly the connexions of a late Hong merchant, whose sons are rising, and of an old Linguist; the whole of whom have received their property from foreign commerce. It is pitiable to see such pride and such ignorance united. The purchased buttonman; and the elders of the people; and the constables or bailiffs [we know not which to compare them to exactly] coming forth in high aristocratic, patriotic pride, to abuse the barbarians, from Christendom, under the epithets, villainous, crafty, cruel, wolfish &c. &c. Their folly too! thinking it more lucky to have a bad road than a good one! There is beside, a great deal of misrepresentation, exaggeration, and falsehood, mixed with a portion of truth, in their eloquent appeal to the Kwanmanfoo. This document, however laughable it is to Europeans, is a fair specimen of special pleading in China, and has immense weight against plain sense; and common reason. We should like to see a counter Petition, opposed to these nine hole-&-corner gentry; for, a fair, open, public-spirited appeal from barbarian foreigners, would, we are persuaded, procure, in Macao, such a reasonable thing, as a tolerable road, all over the peninsula. But, when will the barbarians unite? We express a wish, rather than a hope.

The *Heongshan* magistrate, a short time ago, sanctioned the road, now the Kwanmanfoo has forbidden it. The road Commissioners should have employed a Chinese lawyer, to plead their cause in writing.

On the 21st current, about 1 in the morning, Canton was visited by a violent thunder storm. The lightning flashed, and the thunder rolled with terrific grandeur, with little intermission for upwards of an hour; and the rain descended in torrents, accompanied by violent gusts of wind. The weather has been very unsettled for several days past; thunder & lightning have been very frequent; and an unusual quantity of rain has fallen. For the last month, the Thermometer has ranged from 65 to 80°.

THE TARTAR PRETENDER TAKEN PRISONER.

Peking *March 9th* 1828. *An express which travelled at the rate of 800 Chinese miles daily, has been received from Changling, the commander in chief at Cashgar, announcing to His Imperial Majesty the joyful tidings, that the arch-rebel Changkihar had been captured alive. The Emperor has conferred rewards and honors, on all those who were the bearers of this intelligence.*

ACCIDENT. On the 24th of the first moon, at a religious Drama, the wife of *Wongshungsoy* attended. The lady was pregnant. At noon, whilst leaning over the bannister, looking at the play, a boy was born. For women under such circumstances, to be looking at plays, and to be delivered, is a rare occurence. *(Chinese Reporter).*

CHINESE TYPES. The moveable types hitherto employed by Europeans, have, we believe, been generally engraved. No method of casting them has ever been adopted extensively. We hear that the Revd Mr Dyer, an English missionary to the Chinese on Penang, contemplates casting them in the following manner. Have the characters wanted first cut on wood, by a good Chinese type-cutter. Then take a fac-simile of the engraved block on clay. Upon the clay cast the type metal, then saw the characters, and dress them to the proper size. We see various objections to this mode of proceeding, but sincerely hope he will overcome all the difficulties, so as to make Chinese moveable types tolerably cheap.

The Principal of the Anglo Chinese College, the Revd David Collie's translation of the Books of Confucius, was, by last accounts from the Straits, expected to be out in March.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

We never recollect to have seen the commercial state of affairs so completely inactive as they have remained for some time past, for with the exception of Opium, which may be considered as excluded from the regular trade of this port, there is not a demand for a single article.

The reports of the tumults in the northern provinces having terminated by the capture of the rebel leader, being confirmed, is an event which may create a return of adventure to that portion of the Empire, which it seems the late warfare had much interrupted, and this may give life to a considerable part of the foreign commerce of Canton.

The scarcity of money seems to be very generally felt, and this added to the approaching annual period, for the payment of the Government duties, and the agitation of some local commercial arrangements, may greatly interfere with the spirit necessary to mercantile operations.

We may have been rather premature in the declaration made in our last number, that the matter with the outside merchants had been settled to their wishes, as we understand, it still remains at issue.

An importation of about 3,000 Peculs of Sandalwood has just been brought into the market by the Prussian Ship PRINCESS LOUISA, from the Sandwich Islands, which, with the expectation of further supplies from that quarter, has brought the price down to 10 Dollars per Pecul, for that description of wood; but has had no effect upon the higher

qualities. The intercourse with these interesting Islands seems to be daily extending; and the increase of civilization will, we hope, keep pace with the progress of commerce,

Several parcels of new Patna Opium have been sold during the week at 1030 Dollars, which has reduced that of last year to 975 a 980, and Benares to about ten Dollars less; but not a chest of the new Benares has yet been sold, nor has any trial of its quality been made, or price fixed. The Malwa still keeps at 1250 Dollars, and Turkey has been selling at 730 per Pecul.

The first crop of Canton Raw Silk will be collected about the middle of May, and should the heavy rains that we have experienced in the last month, continue much longer, they may injure the production materially.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Sailed from Macao *April 20th, Port. Ship Gratidao, for Batavia.* From Whampoa, *23rd. Brit. Ship Louisa Maley, for the Straits & Calcutta.*

Passengers, *per Gratidao, S. Vancaneghem Esq. and the Officers & crew of the Ship Rotterdam.*

DIED suddenly, on the 18th current, KHEEQUA, the celebrated Lackered-ware merchant, an individual well known to foreigners, and much respected for his integrity, and steady attention to business.

PRICES CURRENT *Canton April* 26th 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16 Catty
Bicho de mar black		10 a 36 Picul
Betel nut		2½
Bird's nests		20 a 34 — Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.		5 a 6 Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27 Catty
Cloves Molucca		40 a 60
Cochineal		400 a 550
Copper South American		23 a 24
Do. Japan		26 a 27
Coral Fragments		100 a 140 Picul
Cotton yarn		35 a 40
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	8 a 9
Bengal		8 a 9 2
Madras		8 a 10
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.	
Chintzes 28 yds.		4 a 5
Longcloths 40 yds.		7 a 8
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		3¾ Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		2 a 2½
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2¼
Cudbear		25
Cutch Pegue		6 a 7
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95
Fishmaws		60 a 90
Flints		1½ a 2 Picul
Ginseng crude		45 a 50
Iron bar		2½
ditto Rod		4½
Lead		6
Mace		75
Nutmegs		55
Olibanum garbled, in chests		4 a 6
Opium Patna old 975, new		1030
Benares old 965, new		995 Chest
Companys Malwa		1250
Damaun do.		
Turkey		730
Pepper Malay		6½
Putchuck		11 a 12
Quicksilver		80 Picul
Rattans		4½
Saltpetre at Wampoa		5½
ditto Linin		6½

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13
Sandalwood		10 a 20 Picul.
Shark's fins		15 a 18
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½
Fox		1 Each.
Rabbits		40 a 46
Seal		1¾
Sea Otter		40 a 45 Each
Land otter		5 a 6
Smalts,		12 a 28 Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits		5 a 6 Cwt.
Tin plates		11 a 12 Box.
Tin		19 a 20—Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¼—Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32
Ditto Dutch		34 Piece
Long-ells, ditto		6 a 7

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2, 80
Camphor		32
Cassia		16 a 18
Ditto buds		28 a 30
China Root		3, 50 Picul.
Dragons blood in reeds, good		80, a 100
Galangal		5
Gamboge		65
Hartall		12 a 13
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22
Musk		80
Oil of cassia		1. 70 Catty.
Rhubarb		65
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		460
Ditto Tsatlee		450
Canton	Taels	215 a 270 Picul.
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10
TortoiseShell		1000 a 1100
Turmerick		6
Vermillion		45 — Box.
Nankeens Compy's 1st		95
2d do do.		85
3d do do.		60 100
Blue		95
Small		45 a 48

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY, May 3rd, 1828. No. 18.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Canton, April 15th, 1828.

CHINESE GOD-OF-WAR, KWANFOOTSZE; ADOPTED AS THE PATRON DIVINITY OF THE REIGNING TARTAR FAMILY.

KWANFOOTSZE, lived during the civil wars in China, when the Empire was divided into three kingdoms; during the second century of the Christian æra. He attached himself to the king LEWPEI, and rose to the rank of General in the army. He was courted by the rival monarchs, but remained faithful to his own prince. He was a man of small stature; but determined, daring, and fierce in battle. His first act was, the murder of a man, probably under some idea of patriotism, which obliged him to flee from his native State. And he at last came to an untimely end, having his own, and his son's head, cut off, by a rival General. The gravehistories of China state that, having received an arrow in his arm, although the wound healed up, in damp weather it always gave him acute pain. HWATO, a celebrated surgeon of that period, told him the poison of the arrow had remained in the bone, and he must have the flesh cut open, and the bone scraped. Kwan consented immediately, stretched out his arm, and had the operation performed, whilst he drank wine, laughed, and talked with the people around him, as if nothing was the matter.

He was styled, "the Majestic, and awe-inspiring conservator of flowery Summer, i. e China". He is now called KWAN, the holy Imperial Prince, and observer of the world. Under this title, there is a moral Essay attributed to him, exhorting men, to fidelity, temperance, and righteousness.

Since the capture of Changkihur, His Majesty, the Emperor of China, has published the following Proclamation.

Ever since the Tripod of our Dynasty was firmly established, His Majesty Kwante has often displayed, gloriously, spiritual and divine aid.

Changling, the Commander in chief, reported last year, when Changkihur excited insurrection, and the rebels advanced as far as Aksu, whilst our troops attacked them, a gale of wind suddenly arose, and filled the air with flying sand and dust. Then the rebels saw in the distance, a red flame illuminating the heavens, and they were either slain or taken prisoners.

On another occasion, whilst Changling was leading on the Imperial forces at Hwan river, the rebels annoyed the [illegible] during a whole night; till a violent tempest arose, which our troops availed themselves of, and dashed in among the rebels, when an innumerable multitude of them were taken, and had their ears cut off.

The next morning the rebels all confessed, that they saw in the midst of a red flame, large horses and tall men, with whom they were utterly unable to contend; and hence they were obliged to flee.

All these manifestations have proceeded from our looking up, and relying on the spiritual Majesty, and glorious terror of Kwante, who silently plucked away the rebels' spirits; and enabled us to seize alive the monster of wickedness (Changkihur) and so eternally tranquillize the frontier.

It is therefore right to increase our sincere devotion to Kwanfootsee, in the hope of ensuring his protection, and the tranquility of the people, to ten and hundreds of thousands of years.

I hereby order the Board of ceremonies, to prepare a few words, to add to the Title of Kwanfootsze, as an expression of gratitude for the protection of the God.

Respect this.

Alas, for human reason! Such is the religion of one of the greatest monarchs in the world, who reigns over hundreds of millions, who have had the use of Letters: and proud *Savans*, for scores of ages! Such is the "pure Deism of China" of which we have heard some enemies of Christianity boast!

TALES OF CHANGKIHUR.

There are at present in Canton, a great many convicts [some say a thousand] who have obtained their liberty, in consequence of their services in the war against Changkihur. One of them has stated, that the rebellion arose from great provocation on the part of Government Officers; as indeed rebellions, insurrections, revolutions and rows, generally do.

Changkihur was rich, liberal, and kind; ever ready to advocate the cause of the oppressed. The Mahommedans regarded him as a divine being; and in all their difficulties, would run hundreds of miles to tell their grievances to Changkihur: and listen to his decision. They called him a *Shingjin*, holy man, sage, or prophet; as the Mahommedans use the word Shingjin.

But the Chinamen, both common people and Government officers, insulted and oppressed the Mahommedans, just as the Gentry of Canton insult the poor Tanka-boat people. [This is our native correspondent's comparison—we think he might have included the European barbarians] This insult and oppression were not for one day only, but continual; and the Mahommedans cherished their indignation and resentment against the Chinese. Their rath occasionally burst forth during the last ten years.

At last, some of the Mahommedans having cultivated ground, it was usurped by the Chinese. The owners appealed to the Chinese authorities, who gave them no redress, but connived at the Chinamen's usurpation; and instead of helping the Mahommedans, punished them. The aggrieved farmers had to

Changkihur, to state their wrongs. Chargkihur then stood forth in their behalf, and appealed to the Chinese authorities. They assailed him with the charge of interference in matters not his own; with being receiver-general of all complaints, and such like illegalities, and subjected him to the chastisement of *Szeshih-yantsze* forty blows of the bamboo, and added insult to the oppression of the Mahommedans. Hence [says our Chinese authority] *designing* Mahommedans! excited the multitude to declare for Changkihur, and honor him as their head and leader. Thus he became a rebel, at the head of hundreds of thousands. He essayed the deliverance of the oppressed and has failed. Terrible is the fate which awaits him!

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The rebellion of Changkihur on first breaking out, was most formidable. The rebels took every city they attacked; they gained every battle they fought. And hence the Mahommedans' cities, although strong, having Changkihur's friends inside, fell as soon as they were assaulted. In one day four submitted. And after taking the cities, all Chinese, whether belonging to the army or the people, were, men and women, old and young, indiscriminately butchered, to "eze out the accumulated resentment which had long been gathering." The blood flowed like a river. The dead were every where strewed across the desert. The cruel revenge the rebels took, is truly more than human nature can bear to describe. Let tyrants tremble!

A THIRD STATEMENT. After Changkihur had taken the cities, his power was most piercing. Although troops from Kirin; the river Amour, and other parts of eastern Tartary, were brought against him, none of them dared to oppose his front. Then, General *Yanguchun*, made a general search for convicts who had been sent to the frontier army, and obtained about three thousand: and the one half of these were Canton people. These were placed in the front of the line with these orders. "Is it, men, your desire to return to your homes? Do you wish to be promoted to Official rank? If you wish these things, announce your names. I will give you a place in the army, and will trust to you to lead the van. You shall have your monthly allowance, and if you behave meritoriously, shall be rewarded just the same as the regular troops" At once two thousand voices responded "we will go." Of these about one thousand four hundred and seventy, were Canton men. Swords and shields were put into their hands, and they were made the advanced guard. &c.— This account being the production of a Cantonese, is of course complimentary to his provincial friends, who being "short, small, active and unfeeling," did wonders in killing and frightening poor Changkihur's rebel banditti.

That the people in western Tartary were goaded to rebellion, by unprincipled Officers of Government, sent thither as a punishment, for crimes perpetrated in China, was admitted in several documents published by Imperial authority.

CHINESE CUSTOMS. In the month of April generally about the 5th, the *Tsingming* term occurs. Tsingming denotes, pure and splendid. This is the season when all persons, throughout the Empire, whether rich or poor, repair to the Hills, or *Tumuli*, of their ancestors, to worship.

The rich collect all their kindred to accompany them, on these occasions. They kill victims; prepare fruits, cakes, & wine, in the greatest variety, and abundance; erect a booth on the Hills, provide candles, incense, gold and silver paper, suits of clothes, red and white slips of paper, &c. &c; and assemble by hundreds to sweep the tombs, and refurb them. They then kneel down, worship, pray, and sacrifice to the—we know not what name of their ancestors. The prayer offered runs thus.

"We, a multitude of children, grandchildren, and other descendants, now, on such a day, have come hither to worship at our ancestors' Tumuli. We pray that by the protection of our ancestors, we may become prosperous; and that their descendants may have constant support"

These ceremonies being ended, they rise up from their knees, to eat, to drink, and to play,

The poor enter into the same ceremonies as far as their means will allow. The observances may take place on any day within one month, from the commencement of the Tsingming term. The benevolent perform these rites at graves which have ceased to have posterity on the spot. On Java, and at other colonies, in the archipelago, societies are formed to do these honors to the destitute dead. And a Chinaman's greatest fear is, that he shall not have posterity to worship at his Tomb.

The raiment, gold and silver paper, and the sacrifices, are all supposed, to feed, clothe, and enrich the deceased, in an invisible state.

Why the people pray to their deceased kindred as gods, we are at a loss to conjecture; especially as the Chinese Confucionists deny the existence of separate spirits.

At the Tsingming term, those who think their ancestors interred in unlucky places, remove the remains, to some other region. The bones are collected, wrapped in paper, deposited in an urn, and carried to another grave. The old coffin is thrown away. We hear, that at Macao, nearly a hundred bodies have been disinterred, to make way for a new road. The kindred accepted a pecuniary compensation, of about six dollars, from the road Committee, to remove the bones of their sires. They are at liberty to do so; but Government would not on any account compel them.

A POOR SCHOLAR. A man lately deceased, appeared for trial before the King of the infernal regions. The King adjudged that as he had, during his previous state of existence, lived in excessive luxury, he must return to life on Earth, in the character of a Scholar. A demon lawyer remonstrated, saying. This man has been a great transgressor, and deserves such kind treatment. The King laughing, said "this having been a great transgressor is the very reason why I decide that he should return to life to be a poor scholar, with a large family, of small children, raising a killing cry in his ears all the day long. That will be punishment enough." *(Chinese just book).*

The following comparative statement of the sales of Teas, at Quebec, Montreal, New York, and Halifax, we republish from the *Philadelphia Price Current*, hoping that it may prove interesting to our mercantile readers in the East. The prices are stated in American cents.

Sales of Teas.

TEAS	QUEBEC 5th May 1827	MONTREAL 19th May 1827.	NEW YORK 26th May 1827	HALIFAX 18th June 1827
Hyson,	49 *chests lb* 101 *P.* 108	121 *chests lb* 103 *P.* 105	273 *chests* } *lb.* 100 *P.* 137 423 ½ *do.* }	70 *chests lb* 90 *P.* 95
Young Hyson,	127 *do.* — 89 *a.* 93	103 *do.* — } —104½ *a* 111½ 103 *Boxes* }	299 *chests* } —87½ *a* 119 193 ½ *do.* }	189 *do.* — 45½ *a* 58½
Hyson Skin,	50 *do.* — 53 *a* —	637 *chests* — 55 *a* 57½	2129 *do.* — 59 *a* 82	199 *do.* — 55½ *a* 74
Souchong,	77 *do.* — 59 *a* 69	40 *do.* — 51½ *a* 65	153 *do.* } — 53 *a* 66½ *442½ *do.* }	15 *do.* — 50 *a* —
Twankay,	381 *do.* — 58½ *a* 60	1305 *do.* — 58½ *a* 61½	293 *chests* — 70 *a* 72½	
Congou,	74 *do* — 55 *a* —	18 *do.* — 55 *a* —		1550 *do* } 35½ *a* 52½ 940 *Boxes* } 43½ *a* 55
Bohea,	79 *do.* — 35 *a* —	79 *do.* — 35 *a* 36½		400 *chests* — 30½ *a* 31½

CHINA, May 3rd, 1828.

In giving the Opium returns for the past month, we think it right to remark, that the sales of the day have not kept pace with the deliveries of Patna, as many chests that were cleared had been of former purchases, deposited on loan, and lately redeemed; which mode of making advances together with the system of time sales, and other irregularities, frequently gives a false colouring to the real state of the market, and is often, we think, prejudicial to the foreign holder.

The questions in agitation as to the future plans of negotiating business with the Chinese, are what occupy the chief consideration of the moment; and in this confined sphere, constitute the politics of the day. As yet no final determination has been come to, but we hear that the matter is likely to be arranged, by an extension of the number of unprohibited articles.

Two deputations have waited at the city gates in the course of the week, to present petitions, which were readily received. One was presented by the American merchants, regarding the mode of conducting their trade; and the other, by the claimants on the Estate of the insolvent merchant Manhop. These are recourses only resorted to, on occasions where petitions conveyed in the regular way, through the medium of the Cohong, are contemned by the high authorities, to whom they are addressed. And it may be worthy of consideration, if such indifference is shewn to the just demands of a few resident and long established merchants, whose debts are of a most simple nature, altho of large amount, what will be the condition of affairs, should the looked for freedom of the trade to China take effect: when of necessity, a diversity of connexions would arise a variety of conflicting interests, and a considerable share of commercial altercation? We who have long witnessed the existing system of China trade, look forward with feelings of deep interest to that moment.

But before this event occurs, we hope the British Government will have taken into its consideration, the interruptions that so essential and extensive a branch of its commerce, has hitherto suffered, and still remains constantly exposed to; and will have adopted those resolute measures, for its future protection, which may give perfect security to its subjects, and their property.

In this age of almost universal civilization, it is to be regretted, that the world should be shut out from so vast and fine a field of commerce, which a general and free intercourse with the Chinese Empire would present. A country, whose coast abounds, with harbours calculated to receive every class of Shipping, with rivers & canals that intersect it in every direction, giving facility to the transit of goods; and whose extent from the latitude of 20.° to 45.° north with a range of longitude of 25 to 30 degrees, must give a great variety of climate, and consequently as great a diversity of wants; seems designed by nature for universal commerce; and being thus gifted, should maintain that social feeling with all those nations, whose adventurous spirit leads them to her distant shores.

It has been long noticed that there is a growing taste for the European manufactures; and the principal circumstance that arrests their circulation, is the high rate to which they are doubtless brought,

before they reach the interior; and which must continue to be the case, whilst the foreign trade is confined to one port; and that at the extreme southern limit of the Empire. And reversing the position, this remark applies equally to the exports of the country, some of which are conveyed from a very distant part, and at a very considerable expense, upon their original value; so that in many instances, they are brought to too high a price for the foreign market. But Chinese prejudice, or pride, or whatever evil passion it may be termed, that renders them thus inhospitable, seems to be invincible.

Our new Judge. This gentleman is quite adored by the populace, and dreaded by the magistracy. As he approached Canton, his Excellency the Governor sent the two local magistrates of the city to receive him at some distance from the town. Instead of taking this kindly, he gave them both a good scolding, for quitting the Official duties devolving on them towards His Imperial Majesty, and towards his subjects, to come and pay an idle visit to him. He has brought with him it is said, only two or three clothes trunks, and only five servants.

On his arrival he went to the Temple of Mars, and performed his devotions. After which, on entering his office, he found crowds of petitioners waiting at the gate of his court. He received and read their petitions on the spot, saying to this man—your petition should be presented to the *Kwang-chau-foo*, to that man, your's should go to the *Namhoy* &c. and a few he received, as properly presented to himself. On reading one case, he smiled a sort of sneer, and exclaimed. What! this grievance unredressed! It is further reported, that he has a most patriotic antipathy to removing the rubbish, and enclosing the ground in front of the barbarian Factories. Governor *Ee* was inclined to yield to kind feeling, but Judge *Yaou*, has put in his veto-request, that the whole contemplated improvements should be interdicted.

Thunder Storm. We understand from Macao, that on the night of the 20th ultimo, a very awful storm of thunder and lightning occurred; and it had been succeeded by frequent storms up to the 24th. We have heard of one native who was killed by the lightning. It entered at the top of his head, and opened a very small aperture in his scull. The natives say he was a poor man of very good reputation, and are at a loss to imagine why this calamity befel him. They suppose he must have been a wicked man in his former state of existence; alluding to the doctrine of the Metempsychosis, which is always running in their minds.

Opium, is a poison which has flowed through the Empire for many years; and although often prohibited, correction has been found impracticable. There is great avidity to obtain the clandestine fees; and the Officers of Government will not sincerely endeavour to carry the laws into effect. At the same time, they make pretexts to extort money.

In Macao, a mere rock of a place, there are as many as eighty houses opened for smoking Opium. They are more numerous than Rice Shops. And every Shop, or house, pays the Chinese Officers a monthly fee as hush-money. Beside this monthly charge, there is a fee demanded by every new Officer who arrives. *Fung*, the new Tsotong, has demanded of every house, nine Dollars *(A Chinese correspondent)*.

Religious procession. There have been people wicked enough to say, that various rites and ceremonies, in certain Christian churches, were borrowed from Roman pagans: and we have heard baptized deists, express a very great preference of gay Chinese idol processions, to lugubrous Christian processions.

A Chinese correspondent has sent us a brief account of a procession, which occurred, in *Sunooy* district, on the 22nd of the 2nd moon. The idol carried about was the holy father, *Hung*, whom his Imperial Majesty has recognized, and annually sends a Legate from Court to do him honors. On the day referred to, the holy Father, Hung, was paraded about the market-places. There were eight precious stewards of the ceremonies—a large collection of curious and antique things—scores of vernal nymph and satyr platforms—gongs and drums in scores of pairs—comic theatricals, five houses—and, in the evening, ten illuminated decorated lilyflower-boats. Lanterns and candles shed a flood of light. Twenty stages were erected on the water, and cruized about on the river—Scholars and ladies collected like gathering clouds—and, really, the heavens, on that occasion, ceased to be night.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived *April 23rd Dutch Ship Wilhelmina, from the Sandwich Islands & Peru. 29th Sp. Brig. Hercules from Pangasinan.*

Sailed *April 29th, Brit. Ship Almorah, Boyd, for Singapore & Calcutta. May 1st do. do. Caledonia, Whyte, for Bombay.*

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

We cannot announce any alteration from the mercantile advices conveyed in our last number. A further supply of Sandalwood of about 3000 Peculs, has been received by the Dutch Ship Wilhelmina, from the Sandwich Islands. The *Caledonia's* cotton still remains in the possession of the consignee, which holds out a gloomy prospect to the adventurers, in that staple, which may soon be expected here. The American Ship *Howqua*, from Europe, which was to have touched last at Gibralter, and was expected to sail from thence in November, has been anxiously looked for; for some time past.

The Lintin clearances of opium for the last month have been of Patna 317, Benares 104, and Malwa 291 chests; and the remaining stock on the 1st instant was of Patna 1483, Benares 357, & Malwa 471 chests. The present prices cannot be quoted higher than 1010 Dollars for new Patna; 980 for the old; 960 for old Benares; 1250 for Malwa; and 730 for Turkey; but no purchasers have yet appeared for the new Benares. There has been a moderate demand for Opium in the course of the week, which however has latterly declined.

☞ Communications for the Editor are received and extra copies supplied, at the Europe Bazar.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 11 SATURDAY, May 10th, 1828. No. 19

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold by public outcry, on the 20th of May next, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the Brig Leddia, of 92 Tons register measurement, built at Damaun in 1821, fresh copped eighteen months ago, and now riding at Lintin, ready to proceed on any voyage, being well found in every respect.

For a list of stores, and other particulars, apply to B. Barretto Esq. Mengo or Moses Magnaio & Co Canton, who will grant every facility to persons desirous of inspecting the vessel, and to whom offers may be made.

Canton, April 15th, 1828.

PROMOTION, A VERMILLION EDICT.

Peking March 11th 1828, An Imperial Edict issued by his Majestys own hand, written with vermillion ink, has to day been received. It reads thus.

"Since hostilities commenced at Cashgar in the sixth year of Taoukwang, the Minister of state, and Member of the Council of war, Tsaou, has night and day assisted me, and laboured with severe toil, in military affairs. In the distribution of Imperial orders, whether great or small, no failure has occured.

Last year, although the four cities were recovered, as long as the great rebel,—the supreme evil,—was not captured, my favors were sparingly dispensed. But now that the source of calamity is taken alive, and the red flag has announced the victory, it is right that the great Officers of the military movements, should be additionally rewarded for their encouragement.

Tsaou chintung, a great learned man [member of the Imperial Council of six] is hereby created Imperial instructor; and on him is bestowed the honor of constantly using a purple bridle.

On Wanfoo, President of the Board of Official relations, throughout the Empire, is bestowed the title of Guardian of the Heir apparent; and permission to use the purple bridle.

On Wangting, President of the Board of Revenue, is conferred the right of wearing attached to his cap, a peacock's feather.

On Yuhlin, President of the Military Board, is conferred the title of Guardian of the Prince, &c. &c. Mochango, is hereby authorized to walk up and down among the great Officers who direct military movements: and, as to the rest of the Officers, connected with the Council of war, let a list of them be made out, under two classes, and submitted to me to await my Imperial decision—Respect this."

On the same day the following Imperial order was received.

"When the Mahommedan rebel Changkihur, passed the frontier, and created disturbance, I ordered the grand army to go forth, and wherever Heaven's lances pointed, victory was obtained. The four cities were retaken, but the rebel fled, and troops were left to guarded the frontier. However, Changling has reported that the huge evil has been taken alive; and the red standard announced the victory, with an unparalleled expedition, although from the great distance, it required more time than in the interior. From the time of retaking the four cities, to the capture of the rebel, eleven months elapsed; which after all, may be accounted quick work.

The Mahommedan territories are now subjugated, and eternal repose on the frontier may be expected. I with all my Officers and people under Heaven, rejoice together and exult at this event.

All the Officers at Court are deserving of special favor, and I hereby confer upon the Prime Minister Tonten, the favor of restoring to him, a purple bridle. The Governor of Keangnan, Tseangyewseen, who was at Court in the commencement of the war, and had a share in the Military council, and exerted himself diligently, is hereby created a Guardian of the Heir apparent, and a junior member of the Coubeil of Six" [†] &c. &c.

Among the other persons rewarded is Yingho, Commandant at Jehol, who about 18 months ago was degraded from the Ministry, for recommending the opening of silver mines. The veteran *Sung changtung*, is sent from Court to take Yingho's place at Jehol.

Transportation & Slavery. It has for many years past, been the legal practice, in China proper, to sentence criminals, not deserving death, to transportation to western Tartary, there to be given to the soldiery as slaves. But the numbers sent have been so great, that every soldier has of late possessed ten, or a dozen slaves. On these he had power to exercise great cruelty and oppression; and they in their turn often rebelled. On some occasions it is reported, the slaves have risen and murdered all the household of their masters. From the northern parts of the Empire criminals are sent to the south, and given to the Tartar soldiers, who garrison towns to be slaves. Delicate females, implicated by their husbands, are often subjected to this punishment. We have heard terrible stories of the cruelties and indignities exercised upon them. The ladies, wife, daughters &c of Changkihur's uncle, have lately been sent from Peking southward, and subjected to slavery; whilst the men belonging to the family, are separated from them, and condemned to everlasting solitary confinement.

The Emperor's Uncle. His Majesty has been pleased to issue the following commands concerning his late father's elder brother, king *Ketsun*. "My uncle is now in his 83rd year, and possesses great energy, animation, and strength, which is a felicitous omen for the Imperial family. Heretofore when attending Imperial audiences, he has been

[†] *This statesman was Governor of Canton, in 1817, and received Lord Amherst at the Honam Joshouse.*

allowed to enter in a chair, carried by two bearers. But still to have to wait during the cold night (i. e. very early in the morning) is unsuitable for so aged a person. I therefore command that it be allowed him to be carried at once to the interior of the Palace. And in addition to the annual sum granted him as King, he shall receive the bestowment of five thousand taels, to manifest my regard to my kindred, and respect for age.—Reverence this."

SILK.

The nature of the Silk-worm, and the minutiæ of process until the time that it is relieved of its valuable load of treasure, is unnecessary for us to describe, it being a subject so universally understood. We will only venture to point out the seasons at which the collections are made in this country, which as they alternate, are termed crops and their usual product.

Of the silk produced in the province of Kwongtung, there are generally seven crops, the first coming forward in the Chinese 4th moon, or the month of May, and so renewed every month until the 10th or 11th moon. A very small proportion is produced in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton, and it is not equal in quality to what is obtained from other parts of the country. There is a great difference of fine and colour in each gathering, which reduces the silk to the classes of 1. 2. 3 4. & 5th sorts; and the produce of some districts is better than that of others. The higher qualities from 1 to 3, are known in the trade by the character of Loon-kon and Cow-kon. The 4th class admits of a great variety of qualities, and the 5th more resembles coarse grass than silk; and is of so low a value that the duties are always evaded. The whole is collected within about twenty five miles around the city.

The character of the 1st crop does in no wise determine that of the succeeding ones in any respect; for if good and plentiful, the next may be equally so, or the reverse; and is subject only to the state of the weather that intervenes; long continued rains, and very damp atmosphere, being detrimental to the health of the insect. Yet the 2nd and 3rd crops are usually preferred, as coming in at a more settled season of the year; and yield a silk upon whose quality the manufacturer can place more reliance, when he has occasion to keep it for any time, as its colour is not so subject to change.

The customary product of each crop, in ordinary good seasons is estimated at about 3 to 400 Peculs; and after the internal demand is satisfied, the surplus is sent to Bombay and the eastern Straits, where it is principally manufactured, as very little indeed is sent to Europe. And the exports, on the average, may be stated at 1500 to 1800 Peculs of No. 1. 2 & 3. and at 1200 to 1500 Peculs of No. 4. & 5.

The mulberry leaf on which the worm feeds, in these southern parts of the Empire, is from a small shrub, differing very much from that which grows in Nanking, and the northern provinces, which is described to be a large tree resembling that which is the native of Europe.

The Nanking silk is produced in only two crops in the 6th 7th & 8th moons, the first yielding invariably the finest quality, and being also more abundant than the following one.

Of this silk the Tsatlee and Taysaam, are the distinguishing kinds; but they admit of great varieties of quality, dependent very much upon the season, and also upon the care with which it is collected, and prepared for the market. In successful years, about 5 to 6000 Peculs may be obtained; but the production is subject to great fluctuations.

The Tsatlee is the silk most used in China; and consequently is less dependent upon foreign demand, than the Taysaam which is principally consumed in Europe; and in most instances the former commands the highest price. The very considerable demand that exists for the internal manufactures, both for foreign and home trade, must always keep the article of Nanking raw silk within a certain minimum of price, and it is generally estimated that the cultivator can seldom deliver it in Canton under 320 to 330 Taels per Pecul, and gain a reasonable profit by it.

OPIUM.

Mr. Editor. Having frequently on my various visits to this place, taken much interest in the passing transactions in the valuable drug, my attention has lately been attracted by a recent article on the subject in the Singapore Chronicle. I am first struck with the Editor assuming the mass of figures elucidating the extent of consumption, as originating in his own calculation; for being a subscriber to your Register, I discover the numbers in the leading points to be precisely those of your own statements. Of this I have no reason to complain, nor will I dispute with him on the deductions to be drawn from them, in which however I do not wholly agree with him.

I believe the nature of this extraordinary commerce can only be thoroughly comprehended by persons on the spot, and wholly engaged in its operations; and possessing these peculiar advantages, I hope the reports you will make in your Journal from time to time, with occasional reflections, will convey the fullest information to your readers, on the subject.

In reasoning against the possibility of an encreased consumption taking place upon an increase of price the writer's observations appear on the face of theory to be very correct, and in articles of common necessity, or of trivial indulgence, may be just, and in perfect accordance with, the sentiments of most Political Economists; but in one so purely of taste, and one falling under the strong power of habit, which gives a renewed desire to every act of indulgence, we find from daily experience, that the price is of little consideration; for indeed the zest for the gratification too frequently keeps pace with the high rate of an article of luxury.

I believe till the happy reform in the manners of fashionable life in Europe, the price of wine never relaxed the consumption of it, altho it might be confined within a certain sphere of society, seldom, or never descending to the lowest grade of it.

But Opium, whose extract can be disposed of in the smallest quantity, and is subject also to a variety of quality, finds an easy circulation amongst the lower class of the population of China; and since the people are naturally averse to a profuse

indulgence in ardent spirits, the luxury of the pipe is more readily sought after.

I observe the allusion to the Chinese being wedded to old habits, which is true in many instances, and lucky if they are, in any that have a moral tendency; but this bias must be much more powerful than I am ready to admit it is, if it prevents the trial of what appears with others a great luxury, or leads to a discontinuance of what they have ascertained to be a very delicious one, when the enjoyment is at their command;—but Opium-smoking is not a new habit!

The local consumption of Turkey still exists to a certain quantity, and its value has kept pace with the other classes of the drug, in all their advances; but since it has been found so useful an ingredient for adulteration, the demand has encreased, and its price perhaps has been maintained beyond a relative value with the others, even under the influence of a falling market.

The apparent wonderful increase of the demand for Malwa, and the ascendancy it soon acquired over Patna & Benares in price, may be accounted for in its improved production, it frequently possessing a greater quantity of smokeable extract, in the proportion even of 50 to 75 per cent. as well as a growing taste for its flavor—for in Opium, as well as in Wine, there is a great diversity of choice.

The cause of the decline in the consumption of the Malwa this last year, I consider to be owing to the very low prices at which the Bengal Opium has been selling, which while they continue, with a large stock, must preserve the same effect.

The Singapore Editor has drawn very correct conclusions, from the speculations of the Chinese, who we believe, have lately been very severe sufferers. I have noticed your sensible remarks on this subject; and it appears to me that the trade will never go on so well, as when the purchases are made only to gain the natural supplies for consumption, and as these occur at certain elapsed periods, a sufficiency of activity is produced on their recurrence, to keep the market under the influence of demand.

In most of the Chinese speculations, the buyers do not remove the drug from the vessel until they have made a sale of it, which will generally leave the monthly returns of the stock on hand, as the actual quantity on board. I believe that occasionally some may be removed in chests, which may be for the purpose of storing it, but these operations are very limited. The deliveries from Lintin may be always considered as so much Opium taken out of the limits of Canton, to some distant part, for in its vicinity it is never kept.

I hope you will not deem this communication too long on a topic so interesting to the mercantile community of India. PAPAVER.

CHINA, May 10th, 1828.

By the *Colonel Young* and *Falcon*, we have received Straits Papers down to the 27th of March. We observe in the *Singapore Chronicle*, the accounts of a destructive fire, and of a serious disturbance among the Chinese settlers, at Rhio.—At Ayer Bongy, a small Dutch Station, about 30 miles to the southward of Natal, the Garrison revolted, murdered the lieutenant commanding, and a sergeant, the only Europeans in the place, spiked the guns in the Fort, blew up the magazine, and after supplying themselves with a quantity of ammunition, they proceeded to the northward in two native boats, taking with them their arms, and all the cash in the Government chest, amounting to about 6000 Drs.—Accounts from Java wore a very gloomy aspect. They mention that the insurgents had taken Touban and Bantjar, and were then in the vicinity of Rembang, which it was expected would soon be in their possession. At Bantjar, all the Shipping on the stocks had been burned. Sourabaya was considered in great danger, and the Arabs were removing from that place and Grissee to Madura. Altogether the prospects of the Dutch seemed of a more gloomy description then, than at any period since the commencement of the war.

Our Calcutta advices come down to the 23rd of February.—Dr. James, the new Bishop, arrived on the 21st of January.—Earl Amherst had not sailed for England.—The new Governor General was daily expected to arrive in H. M. S. *Undaunted*.—At the 2nd Opium sale, which took place on the 16th January, the price of Patna averaged 1815, and Benarts 1650 Rupees.—At the first Bombay Malwa sale, the average price was 1971 Rupees per chest.

The *Union* has brought us intelligence of the arrival of the *Howqua* at Manila. She left Cadiz on the 4th of December. The Peninsula was then tolerably quiet.—An action had taken place between the combined fleet, of 22 Ships, and the Turkish squadron of 60 vessels, in the Bay of Nazarini. It is said that only 8 Turkish vessels remained after the battle, the rest having been destroyed. We have not heard the loss of the Allies stated with any exactness. We learn however that several of their Ships had put into port to refit.

The Mexican *Brig, General Figueroa*, had arrived at Manila, having been captured on the American coast by a Spanish Privateer. Another prize made by the same Privateer, had arrived at the Marian Islands, and was daily expected at Manila.

Since putting the above in type, we have intelligence of the Howqua's arrival at Lintin; and shall give in our next, such European news of interest as we may receive by her.

On the 6th current, *Manhop*, Hong merchant, was legally declared insolvent, and his Hong shut up.

A severe Edict has been issued against the outside merchants, which has excited a considerable sensation. We shall endeavour to procure a translation of it, for our next number.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived *May 3rd, Brit. Brig. Colonel Young, Quick, from Calcutta. 4th Brit. Ship, Falcon, Moore, from do. 6th Am. Ship Howqua, from London, via Gibraltar, C. of G. H. & Manila. 7th Brit. Ship Bombay Castle, Scott, from Bombay.* At Macao *2nd Sp. Ship Triunfo from Manila.*

Sailed, *May 4th, Brit. Ship Cashmere merchant, Pagler, for Singapore & Calcutta.* Passengers, *Messrs Strachan, Marnell, & Baker.* From Macao, *May 3rd Sp. Ship Unina, for Manila.* Passenger *H. H. Lindsay Esq.*

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. The advices from Bombay describe this years crop of Cotton as very abundant, of particularly fine quality, and very moderate in price. As the London reports are very unfavorable for exports to that part of the world, and no inducement remains to enter into any speculations to China, but in the view of keeping the shipping of the Port employed, we cannot expect that any advance will take place; and this circumstance alone can protect the adventurers to this market, which every day seems becoming worse. The prices we now state must be considered as only nominal; for we do not believe that an actual sale could be made at them for cash.

OPIUM. The Spirit of the dealers has been much checked for several days past, by the interference of the Mandarins with the Establishment of one of our chief Opium houses, in which the concerned have been left very serious sufferers. There has been very little demand lately for Malwa & some days must elapse before that brought on by the BOMBAY CASTLE can operate any change, as its quality must first be ascertained, but a decline is expected. New Patna has been sold as low as 990, & Benares at 960 Drs, whilst those of last year's production have gone off at 970 & 955 Drs. The Small quantity of Turkey brought on by the Howqua, being only about 100, in place of 300 chests which were expected, has induced the holders of that denomination of the Drug to advance the price, and we believe 750 Drs have been given.

PRICES CURRENT *Canton May 10th* 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar black		10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut		2½	Picul
Bird's nests		20 a 34	Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.		5 a 6	Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		40 a 60	Picul
Cochineal		400 a 550	Picul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan		26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn		35 a 36	Picul
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	8 a 9	Picul
Bengal		8 a 9 2	Picul
Madras		8 a 10	Picul
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		7 a 8	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2½	Piece
Cudbear		25	Picul
Cutch Pegue		6 a 7	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Picul
Flints		1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude		50 a 55	Picul
Iron bar		2½	Picul
ditto Rod		4½	Picul
Lead		6	Picul
Mace		75	Picul
Nutmegs		55	Picul
Olibanum garbled, in chests		4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna old 980, new		1000	Chest
Benares old 955, new		960	Chest
Companys Malwa		1250	Chest
Damaun do.			Chest
Turkey		750 a 760	Chest
Pepper Malay		6½	Picul
Putchuck		11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver		80 a 82	Picul
Rattans		4½	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa		5¼	Picul
ditto Lintin		6¼	Picul

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul.
Sandalwood		10 a 20	Picul.
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Picul.
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each.
Fox		1	Each.
Rabbits		40 a 46	Each.
Seal		1¾	Each
Sea Otter		40 a 45	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Smalts,		12 a 28	Picul.
Steel Swedish in Kits		5 a 6	Cwt.
Tin plates		11 a 12	Box.
Tin,		19 a 20	—Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¼	—Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		6 a 7	Piece

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2,80	
Camphor		32	Picul
Cassia		16 a 18	Picul
Ditto buds		28 a 30	Picul
China Root		3,50	Picul
Dragons blood in reeds, good		80, a 100	Picul
Galangal		5	Picul
Gamboge		65	Picul
Hartall		12 a 13	Picul
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	Picul
Musk		80	Catty.
Oil of cassia		1. 70	Catty.
Rhubarb		65	Picul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		370	Picul.
Ditto Tsatlee		420	Picul.
Canton	Taels	215 a 270	Picul.
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14	Picul.
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	Picul.
TortoiseShell		1000 a 1100	Picul.
Turmerick		6	Picul.
Vermillion		45	— Box.
Nankeens Compy's 1st		90	100
2d do do		75	100
3d.do.do.		50 a 55	100
Blue		90	100
Small		none	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 *SATURDAY, May 17th*, 1828. No. 20.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold by public outcry, on the 20th of May next, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the Brig Letitia, of 92 Tons register measurement, built at Damaun in 1821, fresh coppered eighteen months ago, and now riding at Lintin, ready to proceed on any voyage, being well found in every respect.

For a list of stores, and other particulars, apply to B. Barretto Esq. Macao, or Messrs Magniac & Co Canton, who will grant orders to parties desirous of inspecting the vessel, and to whom offers may be made.

Canton, April 15th, 1828.

GOVERNOR LES reply to the American Petitioners concerning the outside Dealers, dated May 5th 1828, received May 9th.

LE, member of the Military Board, Governor General of *Kwongtung* and *Kwongsei* Provinces, declares, to the American nation's (foreign) merchants, *Talapa, Tun, Losze, Lataman, Lisykeihoo, Alefun, Yingpele*, the following

OFFICIAL REPLY.

Examination being made, it appears, that in case of the (foreign) men of all nations coming to Canton to trade, it is required that both imports & exports pass through the hands of the Government merchants. The shopkeepers who deal in foreign commodities were permitted to spread out and sell only eight coarse articles. If they carried on with the foreigners a clandestine trade, they should be punished according to the law against traitorous Chinese, holding a secret intercourse with foreign nations, and trading with them.

In the 45th year of the Emperor *Kienlong*, and in the 23rd of *Keaking*, the Treasurer of Canton, held a consultation on the subject, and reported the result to the superior provincial authorities.

I the Governor, also met with the late Hoppo, and issued a Proclamation on the subject, which is on record.

For several tens of years these regulations have been in existence, and, no doubt, ought to be generally known and obeyed.

The said barbarians a short time ago, repeatedly presented dunning petitions, for things contrary to law, which shews their stupid rashness. From pity to these remote barbarians, I did not inflict chastisement, but ordered the merchants to deliberate safely, and manage. I likewise ordered them to communicate my orders, to the said barbarian merchants, to obey the fixed regulations in their trade.

Now again, abruptly, a third time they have presented a petition saying, "Heretofore we did not know of the law of buying eight sorts," and they also say, "Let us be allowed to buy of the shopmen, Tea, Silk, Cloth, Sugar, Chinaware &c, and the whole be for them reported to the Custom House &c". This is indeed a wilful disobedience to the fixed Regulations of the *CELESTIAL DYNASTY*. Their perverseness and stupidity have reached the acme. Manifestly it is the shopmen who are acting with these barbarians, in the hope of trading with them, and who have edged them on to present these whining, dunning, petitions. This shews in them, a still greater contempt of the laws.

Let an immediate search for and seizure be made of these people. Beside I issue this reprimand, and require that hereafter these barbarians make a point of observing the old regulations. All large articles of commerce must without exception, be fairly traded in, with the *Mandarin merchants*. It is not allowed to go confusedly to foreign-goods shopmen, and clandestinely trade with them. This is a heavy offence against the laws. If the said shopmen dare to stir up the barbarian merchants to confused petitioning: or if they presume to trade with the barbarians, the moment they are discovered and caught, their crime shall positively be punished with severity.

I further make it the duty of the Hong merchants to search and point out the names of offenders, and report them to Government, that, having proof, they may be seized and prosecuted.

If the Hong merchants connive, on its being discovered, they also shall be joined in the same punishment, without any indulgence.

3rd Moon, 22nd day's Declaration.

ORIGIN, USE, AND MANNER OF SWEARING

(By a Chinese).

It is commonly said, "when a creature cannot obtain justice, it cries." The cry is the means by which it expresses its feelings. Man, under similar circumstances, utters oaths. Oaths have existed from ancient times. They are frequently mentioned in the oldest classics. People bound themselves to each other by oaths. Confucius, when suspected of illicit intercourse with a boy, imprecated the wrath of Heaven if he were guilty. In the ancient book of odes, profligate men and women, who held intercourse without marriage, bound themselves by oaths to remain faithful; that though in life they dwelt in separate houses, they would die together, and lie in the same grave; and they invoked the Sun to witness their oath. In the time of the ancient civil wars, the chiefs and nobles swore to be true to each other.

At present oaths are voluntarily used in various cases; when partners in trade lose, and there exists mutual suspicion, they go to the temples, strike the bell, beat the drum, and utter oaths before the Gods. When friends suspect each other of having spoken or acted injuriously, they, in the face of Heaven, utter oaths. Such cases as these are numerous, and downward, to domestic occurrences. If any thing be lost, the servants and slaves, clear themselves by uttering oaths. And there is a still stronger case: young girls, to the number of four or five, or even eight or nine, enter into an agreement, which they

confirm with an oath, that they will never consummate marriage, till they all be married. And some of them rather suffer death, than violate this oath. Thus oaths are used both for virtuous, and vicious purposes; in matters chaste and unchaste, either to clear the conscience, or to induce others to believe what is said.

The manner of swearing is to utter some imprecation, either with, or without, any external corresponding action. They state the case in doubt before the Gods, and invoke their investigation, adding, "If I be guilty, may my whole family, great and small, all perish; may my own body be mutilated; and to eternity may I never have my posterity; but if I be innocent, may I enjoy the protection of the Gods, and blessings revert to those who deserve them."

When a friend is enraged, he drags a man out, and requires him, in the face of Heaven, to clear himself by saying "If I am guilty, or if I have said so, may my whole family die instantly, and be beggars in every future state of existence." The women who form sisterhoods, wish, that if they break their chaste vows, they may sink down to hell, and their heads and bodies be forever separated. When a sister is reported to have broken her vow, the others go to her house, and abuse and insult her, with opprobrious language, till, in shame, she is induced to commit suicide.

In great questions of property, or suspected adultery the accused have recourse to the ceremony of taking in one hand a living fowl, in the other a knife, and with them a basin of unboiled rice, and going into the presence of the Gods; where, having made their prostrations, they cut off the head of the cock, throw rice in the face of the idol, saying, "If I be guilty, may I suffer as this fowl has done." The rice is thrown in the face of the idol to provoke speedy retribution. The swearer goes in at the left side, which is the gate of life; and comes out at the right, which is the gate of death.

Another mode of swearing is by extinguishing a candle, and wishing life to be so extinguished; and the lowest form is, whilst still at the table, to seize any earthen vessel, and dash it to pieces; or in the absence of these, to break the fan which may be in the hand, and utter an imprecation.

The Chinese curse, by saying, "I wish, wherever you go, your road may be darkness: that Heaven may destroy, and Earth annihilate you."

SHROFFS.

The bankers in China may differ in some degree, with similar institutions in Europe, but in their general dealings seem to be much alike.

Their establishments are termed *Shroff-Shops*, of which there are 60, or 70 in Canton, and most of these in the suburbs.

Some confine their dealings to Sycee Silver & Bullion, and are conducted by persons of great opulence; there are others of equal respectability, whose connexions lead them to the exchange of dollars and money transactions only.

The Hong, or Security merchants employ these Shroffs to manufacture the Sycee, with which they have to pay their duties; and every ingot must be stamped with the Hong chop, the date of its melting, with the Shroff, and Shroffman's name; and which constitutes the denomination of Hoppo Sycee.

The Hong merchants are frequently partners in these houses, and so sacred is the obligation in the manufacture of this Bullion, to preserve its proper purity, that no instance is ever found where adulteration is practised; which if detected, would visit the parties, even their families, with the severest punishment.

The Chinese resort to a similar method of analysis, with that practised in Europe, to ascertain the touch or quality, of silver, althó their operation is certainly more rude; but when foreigners have occasion to seek for the like information, great caution is required, as confidence is not always to be placed in the report of the assayer.

When Gold is of a very high touch, its purity is usually, and easily ascertained by the touch-stone, and above the rate of 95 to 96, this last can be fully relied upon; but in descending from these numbers, recourse must be had to the process which is pursued, in the examination of the sister metal, and which they term roasting.

Where great exactness is sought, the metal is taken to the mint, and the purity is pronounced by the touch musters, there kept under Government authority, and which are considered the best.

A stone with the string of the various gradations of touch, is estimated at the value of 150 dollars.

TRIENNIAL EXAMINATION OF GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

The Emperor has examined the list laid before him, and taken into consideration the age, health &c. of the Officers of his Court, wishing to retain all whose faculties remained unimpaired, but resolved not to indulge the imbecile and the sickly. The minister for foreign affairs is eighty years of age, but is still strong and competent to go through the duties of his office. Indeed His Majesty has dismissed only one, who is between seventy and eighty years of age, and always sickly. He is commanded to retire in the possession of his rank.

BARBARIANS.

Mr. Editor. In the translation you gave of the Mongha Gentry's petition, I observed a frequent use of the word *barbarian*. It seems harsh to call us, christians from Europe and America, barbarians. If that be indeed a correct translation of the word. I think however, it is not unlikely to be so; for as the pagan Greeks and Romans, excluding themselves, called all the rest of mankind barbarians, so the modern Christians of Europe, call all the rest of the world "*uncivilized*" which is equivalent, I fancy, to being barbarian.

Sir Walter Scott, in his 5th volume of the Life of Buonaparte, pages 406 & 407, twice within the space of two pages, limits the "*civilized world*" to Europe. The two great Emperors of the North and the South, Alexander and Napoleon [now no more] meant [Scott says] to divide the "civilized world" between them,—but there was a regard to the balance of power in the "civilized world" &c.

Now the Chinese, I understand, and their Tartar rulers, consider themselves as the only portion of the globe that is *civilized*. For, when England sent an embassy to China, from the North west limits of the Earth, the Chinamen gloried in the demonstration thereby afforded, that the luminous Sun of Chinese civilization, drew distant nations to its light and transforming influence. From these considerations, Mr. Editor, I think it very likely, the Chinese mean by their native term, [which is said to be a generic one, for all mankind, except themselves] something like Sir Walter's "uncivilized world," and the ancient term barbarian. Well! if they do call us barbarians—what then? Oh! that is a different question—perhaps the best answer would be "Laugh at them."

X

ANGLOCHINESE COLLEGE, MALACCA.

This institution for the promotion of Chinese literature, and the diffusion of Christian knowledge, and which has been liberally aided by Gentlemen resident in China, has again to deplore the death of its Principal. The late Dr Milne presided two or three years, and died within its walls. The recent Principal, the Revd David Collie, a superior Chinese scholar, left the College on the 1st of March last, to proceed by sea to a cold climate: but he died the following, day, on board Ship, and his remains were cast into the sea. He had not we believe attained his fortieth year, when it pleased Divine Providence to remove him from this world, after a very short illness. A disease of the liver caused his death. A young person attended him for medical purposes, who says, he directed a chapter of the Bible to be read in his hearing, then, lying on his cot, offered audibly, a prayer to God, and died. Mr Collie was from King's College Aberdeen, of which place both he and Dr Milne were natives.

The institution is now under the care of the Revd S. Kidd, who has studied Chinese about three years. It is expected he will be joined by the Revd I. Smith, who is also a Chinese student.

CHINA, May 17th, 1828.

Our London advices by the HOWQUA, come down to the 26th of October, which are little later than we had previously received by way of Singapore. They contain nothing very important. We have received no Spanish or Gibraltar newspapers; and have not been able to collect any further news of interest. The naval engagement with the Turks took place at NAVARINO, not NAZARINI bay, as erroneously stated in our last.

We understand from Manila that another Mexican vessel, captured by the Spanish privateer GRIEGO, was on her way thither, having a cargo of about 400 Quintals of Guatimala Indigo of the first quality. The GENERAL FIGUEROA brought about 300 Quintals. We learn that the whole is shortly to be disposed of, and that there is every prospect of the prices being moderate, as there are no Spanish vessels in the port, bound for Europe.

We have been favored with a translation of Governor Le's Reply to the Petitions presented by the American merchants respecting their trade, which will be found in our first page. This document has been placarded all over the city; and is to be seen pasted against the walls in the vicinity of the foreign factories.

We hope that in any remarks we may make, upon the communications which we may meet with, in contemporary journals, upon topics connected with China, we shall not be considered as ill-naturedly fastidious, when we remark upon such, as may have been conveyed to them in error. Upon these subjects, we may, without arrogating any undue superiority, conceive that we have the advantage of local authority; and when we attempt at correction, it is purely from a desire to disseminate truth and information.

We are led to these observations, on reading an article in the "PENANG REGISTER & MISCELLANY" of the 5th March, on the subject of the delinquency of one of our Hong merchants.

The cause of Manhop's failure (not MANHOFF, a mistake which we can excuse, when we consider how easy the transposition of a name so familiar to the ear in the East, might have led to it) is attributed to a very wrong source,—that of his arrear of Duty, which certainly would never have accomplished his downfal, had it not been connected with very heavy debts in other quarters. The accumulation of a large debt to the Government for duties, must of necessity be very prejudicial to the credit of a man, not in affluent circumstances, yet we believe it is never allowed to arrive at such an amount, as to become the sole cause of a merchant's bankruptcy in China.

The system pursued for the collection of the revenue arising from the foreign trade, is that the Hong merchant pays Export Duties every week, and those on his Imports, at a stated annual period; and although a time of grace is allowed beyond the fixed day, an early settlement is always insisted upon, and is generally accomplished, tho frequently under much difficulty, by several members of the Cohong; except in instances of actual embarrassment, when security for the Government claims is taken from the insolvent's, assets; and the foreign creditors, from their usual leniency, are left the only sufferers.

This mode of paying duties, we have on a former occasion, expressed our opinion upon, as being very injurious; and in mercantile propriety, we cannot see any other system better, than that one of invariable immediate payment.

The indulgence of the State is very politic, when it extends to time under a system of Bonding: but credit for duty on goods absolutely received by the merchant, and circulated amongst the manufacturers and consumers, we consider as a mode fraught with evil in any country, where it is adopted.

A merchant under commonly prosperous circumstances, can always manage to pay the Impost upon the cargos he purchases, and the effort must be light. But an accumulated debt of Duty, arising out of a very extensive commerce, becomes at the end of the year a burthen, which an improvident disposition may not lead him to contemplate with sufficient care.

In public as well as in private transactions, short accounts are best; and we believe we may carry

OUR observations to the extent of the maxim by remarking, that they lead to the cement of good fellowship

Manhop may have had money in his hands on interest, from various individuals; as is customary in this, as in every other commercial country; but that he was the Banker to any particular class of the community of foreigners, or that he acted in the capacity of one generally, is incorrectly stated.

Money lent in this country is principally for a given period of twelve months, sometimes for the space of a month only, at a premium of one per cent per month; and upon these conditions, Manhop, in common with the rest of his fraternity, may have received several loans; but these transactions cannot constitute him as a Banker.

ARRIVED. 8th, Ship Lady East, from Calcutta.

THE WEATHER. Although there has not fallen a greater quantity of rain this spring than usual, the damp weather has been unusually protracted. In the district *Shaouchaw*, to the Nor-west,—the Birman frontier; rains have so swelled the rivers, that neither houses nor people could withstand the torrent. Many houses have been swept away, and their inhabitants drowned.

The old mud Tartar houses in the city of Canton, have suffered much in consequence of the rains. Many of them fell in.

FIRE. A few days ago a fire broke out in the village of Faasan, and consumed about sixty houses. Althó it happened in the day time, the loss of ten lives occurred, in consequence of one of the dwellings being that of a pawnbroker, into which some of the populace having entered to plunder, had the doors closed upon them; and as the conflagration extended they could not make their escape.

MACAO NEW ROAD. In No. 17, we gave the Chinese Petition from the Gentry (and we believe the Clergy of the Jos-house were abettors) of Mongha against the road. In that document they asserted the Portuguese had no claim beyond the city gates. We have reason to think, the Portuguese authorities in Macao have, on the other hand, asserted officially, their right by Imperial grant, during the last dynasty, to the whole of the peninsula, inside the partition wall, called the barrier, or Porta circa. Under the enlightened administration of the present Minister, and his colleagues, we should rejoice to see them make their claim good; and act accordingly.

The village Squire CHEWPOW, who "put forth his head," as the Chinese say, on this occasion, raised from the villagers a sort of Catholic Rent, (like the notorious O' Connel) for the purpose of prosecuting to the uttermost the diabolical barbarians, who wanted to make a good road. The whole parish met at the temple called the new Jos-house, and the money-made graduate, got up such a furious legal document, in which *malicious*, *murderous*, *traitorous*, and all such pretty legal phrases were interspersed, the Governor of Canton felt obliged to order about a dozen local Officers, civil & military, to go and examine the "horse road." They did so; were vexed with the squire; scouted him; and bound him down not to prosecute; and now his subscribers come upon him to refund the money!

NEWLY DISCOVERED ISLANDS.

We have been favored with the following extract from the Journal of the Ship EPHEMINA, lately arrived at this port from New South Wales.

"Saturday 15th of March 1828. At noon Lat. observed 6° 0 2 N, Longitude by Chronometer 159°. 0 8 E. From this Lat. & Long. steered N. W. by W ½ W by the Compass 80 miles, running at the rate of 9 knots an hour, with thick cloudy weather. At 10 P. M., sighted a large high island ahead, bearing from N. W. by N. to W., the distance appearing to be 6 or 7 miles. Hauled out S. W. by W. to clear the land, and steered this course 24 miles; then hauled up N. W., and steered this course 9 miles; we then sighted a group of small low islands, bearing from N. W by W. to N. W. ½ N., hauled up N. by W. to give them a birth, and steered this course 7 miles until daylight, the centre of the large island then bearing East, and the middle of the small group S. S. E. which appeared 12 or 16, in number. Still steering N. W., at 6 30. A. M. sighted another small group of islands [7 in number] from N. W. to W. N. W., steered down for them, and went close to leeward on the S. W. side, they appearing to be completely surrounded with reefs. We sailed along the edge of the reef, within two cables length; it extending from the Eastermost to the Westermost island, level with the water's edge, the distance from the one island to the other being from 3 to 5 miles. About 9 A M., we shortened sail, and *hove to* under the Westermost island, when a canoe came off with 3 men and a boy; the men were tall and robust, of a copper color, and with short black hair. Two of them were tattooed; they seemed friendly disposed, and, would have given us any thing they had, which however consisted only of a very little breadfruit, pieces of sponge of inferior quality, and spears. They had some fresh water in a Gourd; and from what we could make out, they appeared to wish us to understand there was plenty to be had on the island. We *lay to* about an hour, and after giving them several things, made sail steering N W. 24 miles, until noon, when the observed Lat. was 7°. 24 N. and Long. by Chron 157° 50 E., which would place the small island in Lat. 7°. 6 N. Long: 158 E. the large high island first seen, in Lat. 6°. 45 N. & Long 157°. 59 E, and the low group, from 12 to 16 in number, in Lat. 6°. 42 N. & 157°. 38 E. These Latitudes and Longitudes will not agree with making the courses from the preceding noon, but agree with the previous days, until sighting the land, and probably there may be a current setting among the islands. If a Ship be inside the Longitude of from 158°. 25 to 157°. 30 E from the southwaed, it would not be advisable to go to the northward of 6° 30 N. in the night, without keeping a very goop look-out, as there may be a number of detached islands not seen by us."

OPIUM. The Lintin clearances up to the 14th curt have been of Patna 213, Benares 49, & Malwa 46 Chest. The prices may be quoted as follows; Malwa old 1170, new price not fixed Patna old 1000 cash new 990, Benares, old 960, new 950 Drs. per Chest; Turkey 760 to 770 Dollars per Pecul.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY, May 24th 1828. No. 21.

LAWS CONCERNING FOREIGNERS.

It is well known to all our readers, that Sir George Thomas Staunton translated the TA TSING LEU LEE, or fundamental laws, and supplementary statutes, of the Penal code of China; in which, according to Cicero, the "MENS, ANIMUS, CONSILIUM, ET SENTENTIA" of a Government, is likely to be found. Sir George professes to give only the "*Esprit des Loix*," and therefore strict translation is not to be expected from his work: a work which shews in every page, the Scholar, the Gentleman, and the Philantropist.

In Par: XXXIV, he gives the original law on "offences committed by foreigners"; which says they are to be punished the same as natives; and he remarks, that it has been actually employed by the provincial Government, in the case of foreigners residing at Whampoa and Macao. But nothing can be more unfair than this application, because the original law applies only to those who have become voluntary subjects of China: or as they term it, submitted to be "transformed, converted, or civilized." The law has no reference to a foreign merchant who does not wish to be transformed into a Chinaman; but to the Tartar tribes who do wish to be considered Chinese subjects.

In page 528 of Sir George's Code, there is a declaration by the then existing local authorities, that palliating circumstances in case of homicide, would justify the alleged murderer's being sent to his own country to be punished. It is to be regreted that we have not the words of the original.

In page 238, we have the CCXXVth section, under the Headline "Illicit exportation of Merchandize." This Head contains *thirty seven* clauses, i. e. decisions of the Monarch; explaining, extending, or limiting the original law. For, we believe, the last decision of the Emperor, is the law of the land; and hence, as a *practical* book, Sir George's, which contains only the original text of the Law, without the additional clauses, is not of much present use. This is a fact which does not at all reflect on the excellent Author, who never intended his digest, to be a guide to a knowledge of modern law in China; but a philosophical exhibition of laws, which in their spirit [though not in their letter] have governed China for two thousand years.

China is governed by law; that is, no Minister of State, Nobleman, Governor, or any body else, can openly act contrary to law sanctioned by His Imperial Majesty. The "one man" the Monarch, is the only lawless being in the Empire. But human laws, like human creeds, bend to the opinions of the age. The CCXXVth Section, is very imperfectly rendered in the *Leu-lee* by "Illicit exportation of merchandize;" and is literally the "clandestinely going beyond the frontier; and contrary to prohibitions, descending to the Ocean" either with or without merchandize. Under this Head [see the original vol XI] all that concerns the Canton Commerce is included. A friend of our Register has looked over the whole 24 volumes of the *Leu-lee*, and he says the 37 clauses under this head, contain more about foreigners, than any other part of the Code.

The spirit of this section is, that all foreign nations are enemies to China; that she allows no free non friendly intercourse; that she wishes to keep her affairs a secret from foreigners; that all who trade with foreigners, except such as are licensed by Government, are Chinese traitors, or as it is in the Canton dialect, *Hoankan*. If any one is at all suspected of giving any information, legal advice, or similar help, to a foreigner, the local Government immediately raises the cry, *Hoankan*. Those natives who teach the language to foreigners, or write a petition for them, or shew a foreigner the way to the city gate to present it, is called a *Hoankan*. The Governor, who stuck up outside Government House, his abusive reply to the Americans, the other day, declares he will treat the shopmen, as *Hoankan*, Chinese traitors, if they continue to trade. The punishment is, we believe, in extreme cases, death by decapitation.

EPITHETS APPLIED TO FOREIGNERS

It is well known that, like the rest of mankind, the Chinese think very highly of themselves, and very meanly of others; and therefore it cannot be previously expected, that they would use terms which are respectful. If they used words such as *foreigner*, which indicates nothing contemptuous, or unpleasant to the people who are not Chinese, they would stand perfectly acquitted of incivility. But every one knows that in ordinary speech they use to each other, and in the hearing of foreigners, the most contemptuous language: such as foreign devil; red bristled devil; black devil; a devil; flower flagged devil &c. Even His most Christian Majesty's Dollars, they designate sometimes, devil-faced money; and foreign languages they call the devil's talk. Not only the poor ignorant people, but the Gentlemen merchants, the Customhouse Officers, and Magistrates, use such language, and occasionally write it to the parties concerned.

In ancient times, as appears by the Book of odes, foreign countries were called by the Chinese, the devil's regions. "As the Greeks had such an high idea of the pre-eminence to which they were raised; they seem hardly to have acknowledged the rest of mankind to be of the same species with themselves." So the Chinese by their word *Kwei*, which they deal out so liberally, imply that foreigners are not of the same species; for in all these cases, they could use the simple word *man*, if they did not wish to be contemptuous. The Chinese are not at all peculiar in this. There are words in all languages intended to express disrespect for foreigners, from the *Barbarai* of the Greek; the horror of the Tartars; the hatred of *Franks*, onward to the *John Bull*, the *Yankee*, and the *Ingles Diable* of modern times.

The Chinese of the present day, in their Official correspondence, use a word pronounced *Ei*, [illegible]

which they apply to all mankind, except themselves; and they delight to bring it in when the sense is just as complete without it. Thus when they speak of American merchants, they call them American, (Ee) merchants. It has been desired to avoid offensive words; and the usual translation of this word has been *foreigner*; but as there are no American *native* merchants, why distinguish them by the word *foreign?* American merchants, is quite as explicit a designation as language can supply. But if it mean something disrespectful, as I believe it does, then we can see why the proud Chinese delights to drag in his epithet, *Ee*.

The ancient classic, I have already referred to, says, the *remote Ee nations* were what they intended by the devil's regions. They had three other words which they applied to foreigners; those on the east were called *Ee*; those on the west *Jeng*; those on the north *Teih*; and those on the south *Maun*, but none of them meant simply *foreign*. The etymology of the words denotes for the east, a large bow; the west, a man with a spear; the north, a dog and fire; and the south a chattering insect; but this last is now used in the sense of rude, cruel, savage; and is in common speech joined with the *Ee*, thus *Maanee*, and the true translation of the epithet, which I have heard applied to European Gentlemen, is "savage barbarian." The Tartars were once the *Teih*, the dog and fire people, but no man in China among the two hundred millions, dares apply it now to his Tartar conquerors.

In the political morality of Confucius, he speaks of expelling bad men from the middle and flowery Chinese nation, to the four Ee, i. e, the "barbarous nations" all around. (See Dr. Marshman's translation of the *Tahyuh*) The Ee nations therefore contain the refuse of mankind.

It is contained in the Books of Mencius, that the ancient monarchs Shun, & Wanwang, were the first, the one from the eastern Ee, and the other from the western Ee. The commentator however takes pains to explain, that the odium of the word Ee, must not be applied to them; the emphasis is not to be placed on it, but the passage must be understood as declaring the one came from the remote east, and the other from the remote west.

Were this a question of mere philology, it would not be incurious; but the ideas cherished and perpetuated by such language is pernicious to the welfare of mankind. Because such language perpetuates in weak and wicked minds reciprocal contempt, and animosity; according to the homely proverb, "give a dog a bad name, and then you may kill him." The Greeks and Romans not only gave the degrading appellation of barbarians, to every other people, but, in consequence, asserted a right of dominion over them; as the soul has over the body and; men have over irrational animals. Aristotle advised Alexander to treat the Greeks like subjects, and the barbarians as slaves. And in more recent times, we know how the Christians of Europe have treated the people they deemed barbarians, and savages. Although their religion taught them to call no man common or unclean, they have considered Africans and Indians as an inferior species; and deistical sophists have taken the same side as these pseudo-Christians. If this reasoning be just, it is of importance to discontinue among mankind the reciprocal use of contemptuous appellations.

Sir George T. Staunton who led the way in Anglo-Chinese literature, would never use the word Ee, which we have considered above. For, to say that its etymology is inoffensive; and that it is not always meant by the person using it as offensive, is not satisfactory. People who are in the habit of profane swearing and cursing, say they mean no harm by so doing, but this plea cannot excuse them. There is nothing offensive in the ancient Barbaroi The most probable etymology is this. The Greeks who traded with the Phenicians, heard the word *Bar* "a son" often repeated in the names of persons as in the New Testament, we have *Bar-jonas*, *Bartimeus &c*, and in Scotland they have the *Macs*, & in China the *Quas*, hence they called them the *Barbar* people, a nickname not very respectful to be sure, but after all containing no serious reproach. And a barbarian at first, was merely a man who spoke unintelligibly to others, as Ovid when among the Getæ said.

Barbarus hic ego sum,
quia non *intelligor* ulli.

But etymology fixes not the meaning of any word. Use is the law of speech; and barbarian now means a man uncivilized, or untaught; perhaps, one cruel and savage. Z

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Prussian Blue, an article which formerly was brought in considerable quantities from England, is now totally shut out from the list of Imports, in consequence of the mode of its manufacture being acquired by a Chinaman whilst in London; and from timely improvement, it has been brought to that perfection, which renders the consumers independent of foreign supply.

Betelnut. It has been frequently supposed that Betelnut, was in part used in the process of dyeing, but it is correctly ascertained to be consumed entirely in the luxury of chewing. Its natural decay contributes greatly to the decrease of the annual importation.

Cotton is grown in the province of Nanking, and the crops are collected in the 8th and 9th moons. In good seasons 100,000 Bales, or about 200,000 Peculs, may be the estimated product. Its general quality is fine, and approaches nearest to the best Manila staple, and is consumed chiefly in the northern districts, excepting when a redundancy happens, when the surplus is sent down to the southward; where the principal part of the foreign Cotton imported into China finds its demand, and has a very material effect on the Canton price.

The brown of yellow Cotton from which the Nankeen cloth is made, grows in the district of Soochow.

When it is considered how insufficient the supply of the country is to the wants of the manufacturer, and the immense annual importation that it admits of, it is reasonable to infer, that in a more open intercourse with China, a most extensive range through this vast Empire, would be discovered for the circulation of British manufactured Cotton goods: an

object which, we trust will always be kept in view, as one of high commercial importance, and as one likely to preserve encouragement to European industry and ingenuity.

Nankeen cloth. It is difficult to state any given quantity or average of Nankeen cloth, that is annually brought down to Canton, as the fabrication of it is either diminished or encreased, according to the preceding demand: and this variation is not productive of any evil, since the raw material can be readily applied to various other purposes, and the labour directed to other pursuits than that of manufacture, if found necessary.

Sandalwood. Reserving a small proportion of Sandalwood, for the purposes of making cabinets, fans, and other trifling articles, the remainder out of the great quantities annually brought into the country, is used entirely as incense, and at the visits to the principal Jos-houses, or Temples of worship, to the northward, large logs of it are taken as offerings, and are consumed at the Altar.

Post-office. Amongst the desiderata in Canton that of an establishment for the conveyance of letters between it and Macao, upon a regular system of postage, is one that has long been entertained, and which we think might easily be carried into effect.

CHINA, May 24th, 1828.

Finding that some of our readers have been displeased by the publication in our last number of Governor Le's reply to the American petitioners, and that the cause of offence proceeds from our not having inserted at the same time the petitions therein alluded to; we deem it but fair to state, that although our intention was known to many of the parties interested, none of them would favor us with a copy of these petitions, and that it was consequently out of our power to publish them.

In our Editorial capacity it has been our aim to convey useful information, and to avoid the discussion of topics which might excite angry feelings We are neither bound to the support, nor biassed in favor, of any party whatever; and we regret that our motives in publishing Governor Le's Edict respecting the outside merchants, should have been so misconceived, as to be imputed to party spirit, in place of a desire to inform the public of the existing regulations respecting the trade of this port.

Mr. Editor. The Chinese have long been famed for their industry and perseverance, and in no instance have we observed so admirable a confirmation of the fact, than their architectural efforts upon the point. Some time since, we flattered ourselves that the house occupied by the tide waiters was permanently removed; but I grieve to say that very extensive preparations are making for a renewal of the nuisance. The actual legality of the erection of a house in that situation we are by no means sure of; and even if it was duly authorized, it is to be hoped that the residents will not submit to what a trifling exertion of spirit would infallibly remove. Ee

The Orwell. Although disinclined to make extracts from European Papers, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting the following paragraph. It is equally honorable to the receivers as to the bestowers, of the humane act of kindness. Capt. Farrer and his Officers, in acknowledging so gratefully, Capt. Bowers' generous behaviour, before the British public, have done honor to themselves, and we hope have gratified the Captain and Ship's Company, who behaved so well.

The H. C. S. ORWELL, & Am. Ship PANTHER.

Captain Farrer & the Officers of the Honorable Company's Ship *Orwell*, take the earliest opportunity of giving publicity to the generous liberality of the Commander, of the American Ship *Panther*, of Providence, Capt. Bowers, and the services he proffered and rendered that Ship, on weathering a hurricane 60 leagues to the south of Java Head, on the 15th of February 1827. On the morning he descried us, the breeze became favorable for his homeward passage [after a succession of boisterous and contrary winds,] but our crippled appearance induced him to heave to. We were then in want of rigging, blocks, and canvass, having lost an entire suit of sails, and being necessitated to cut away the top-gallant masts, & fore-top masts to save the bowsprit and lower masts. He supplied us to the utmost of his means, and observing from his deck that our Ship's Company were partially Chinese, he readily and heartily proposed "to lay to" by us until we could refit, in order that his people might assist our native seamen. We were happily manned sufficiently to decline his generous offer, and individually rejoiced to see the bark that bore so much worth [unharmed by the hurricane that dismasted us] proceed happily homeward. The Panther 30 leagues from the scene of our disaster, carried top-gallant masts to a varying wind, while our vessel laboured in the fury of a tempest *Morn. Chron. May 22nd.*

Our new Judge, Yaou, derives his name from one of the most ancient and most illustrious Emperors of China. He has dismissed his low-lived brother, and sent him home to farm the paternal patrimony, and keep him out of harm's way. He goes out at night in disguise, and has been known to sit with a small lantern in his hand at the gate of the the Lord Mayor's Mansionhouse, listening to the attendants outside. He has prohibited police runners the use of their master's name on their lanterns He has reduced the Attorney's fees for writing Petitions to one mace two candareens per sheet, and what is better than all these doings, he has liberated about three hundred prisoners detained for shoplifting and such like offences, which neither justified their being transported, nor yet put to death, but required their being chained to a stone block, or to an upright iron bar, one end being fastened to the ancle; and the other to the neck of the unfortunate culprit.

In the Shantung Court of Chancery, an excellent and active Officer has decided *three hundred cases* during the last twelve months. His Majesty has promoted him in consequence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Sailed *May 20th Brit. Ship Ephemina, Harper, for N. S. Wales. Am. Ship Citizen, Beecher, for New York.*

POOR SERVANT SUFFOCATED. Aseong a coollie employed by a foreigner at Canton, being ill, promised a boatman two Dollars to take him to his friends at Macao. The careless boatman put the sick man in the hold of his boat, and covered him over with the boards which form the deck. The weather being hot, the confinement caused his death before morning.

SHANTUNG. This Province, which last year suffered from drought and hail, has, in several districts, by the bounty of the Emperor, been exempted from the land tax during the current year.

THE KIRIN TROOPS, on their way home from western Tartary, have, it appears, secretly taken with them such children as they fancied, on the line of their march. His Majesty is very much displeased, but seems at a loss how to punish them.

CHINA MARKET.

The Chinese brokers report cotton to be at worse prices than when the last sales were made. Quicksilver has declined a little since the arrival of the HOWQUA. The extensive importations of the inferior Sandalwood, have brought that description of the article below the former price. Opium has been very dull this last week, and the little business that has been transacted has been at falling prices. The Lintin clearances up to the 19th instant, have been of Patna 304, Benares 71, and Malwa 126 chests. The rates of the day will be found in our Prices Current.

We have just learnt the arrival at Macao on the 21st current, of the Isabella Robertson from Calcutta.

EXCHANGE on Bengal, 30 days, 200. Gold 25½. Sycee Silver 4 a 4½.

PRICES CURRENT *Canton May 24th* 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar black		10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut		2½	Picul
Bird's nests		20 a 34	Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.		5 a 6	Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		65 a 70	Picul
Cochineal		400 a 550	Picul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan		26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn		35 a 36	Picul
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	8 a 8. 5	Picul
Bengal		8 a 9	Picul
Madras		8 a 10	Picul
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		7 a 8	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		2½	Piece
Cudbear		25	Picul
Cutch Pegue		6 a 7	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Picul
Flints		1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude		50 a 55	Picul
Iron bar		2½	Picul
ditto Rod		4½	Picul
Lead		6	Picul
Mace		75	Picul
Nutmegs		55	Picul
Olibanum garbled, in chests		4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna old 1020 new		990	Chest
Benares " old 1000 new		940	Chest
Companys Malwa		1130	Chest
Damaun do.		1145	Chest
Turkey		775	Chest
Pepper Malay		6½	Picul
Putchuck		11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver		75 a 76	Picul
Rattans		4½	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa		5½	Picul
ditto Lintin		6½	Picul

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul.
Sandalwood		8 a 24	Picul.
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Picul.
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each.
Fox		1	Each.
Rabbits		40 a 46	Each.
Seal		1¾	Each
Sea Otter		40 a 45	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Smalts,		12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits		5 a 6	Cwt.
Tin plates		11 a 12	Box.
Tin,		19 a 20	Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¾	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece.
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece.
Long-ells, ditto		6 a 7	Piece.

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2, 80	Picul.
Camphor		32	Picul.
Cassia		16 a 18	Picul.
Ditto buds		28 a 30	Picul.
China Root		3, 50	Picul.
Dragons blood in reeds, good		80, a 100	Picul.
Galangal		5	Picul.
Gamboge		65	Picul.
Hartall		12 a 13	Picul.
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	Picul.
Musk		80	Catty.
Oil of cassia		1. 70	Catty.
Rhubarb		65	Picul.
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		490	Picul.
Ditto Tsatlee		430	Picul.
Canton	Taels	220 a 260	Picul.
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14	Picul.
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	Picul.
TortoiseShell		1000 a 1100	Picul.
Turmerick		6	Picul.
Vermillion		45 —	Box.
Nankeens Compy's 1st		90	100
2d do do		75	100
3d. do. do.		50 a 55	100
Blue		90	100
Small		none	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 *SATURDAY, May 31st*, 1828. No. 22.

PAGAN DEVOTION.

Mr. Editor, I would not use the word Pagan, in an offensive sense; but only as descriptive of the third grand division of religionists in the world: first, Jewish & Mohammedan theists; secondly, Polytheists or Pagans; and lastly, Christians of every diversity. In the province of Canton, there are, including great and small, about four hundred Pagan temples, or religious houses. Out of that large number, however, there are four preeminent ones, viz, the Sea-screen temple, the Glorious filial-duty temple; the Flowery-forest temple; and the Long-life temple. These temples are the great recipients of Monks and Nuns.

When parents wish their children to become priests, or priestesses, they bring them before a priest who has attained the rank called great Teacher, to see if he will accept the children as his disciples. Grown up persons present themselves to the *Tasze*.

As persons who have no kindred and those who have violated the laws, sometimes offer themselves as candidates, it is the rule to wait several months after the first application, before a positive answer is given.

Boys and girls, men and women, are all received, and when ten or twenty are accepted, a felicitous day and hour are chosen, by an assembly of all the great teachers in the monastery, on which the *hair must fall* from the disciples' heads, i. e, when they must have their heads shaven, and receive the Rules of their order.

An altar is raised, and meritorious worship performed, for a whole night and day, previous to the ceremony. Prayers are read, and homage paid to *Fat* [i. e, Fo, or Budh] in behalf of all the disciples, with the design that they may be elevated to virtue, and put away vice.

The services being over, the disciples take a name or appellation of Budh, as their future name.

They are then caused to recite and learn the prayers to Budh, and to worship him day and night. The *best hands* [says our original] take the first place, and the stupid, a lower one. When they go out to pass a night at any other temple, they receive a badge from their master, and are required to observe all the rules of the temple where they sleep. All the temples except the first, receive female disciples, who, after their dedication, depart, and reside in nunneries. X

NUNS IN CHINA. There are three sorts, the *Nekoo*, who are of the Budh sect; the *Taoukoo*, who are of the sect of *Laoukeun* the alchymist; and there are the *Chaikoo*, who belong to neither of the others, but only live in some retired house, clothe themselves plainly, and live on vegetable diet.

The Budh nuns have buildings on purpose; they shave their heads, wear the Budh gown, and have large feet. Even those who may have had small feet when children, when they become *Nekoo*, take off the bandages which compress their feet. The *Taoukoo*, also live in nunneries, bind their hair in a bunch, wear a loose gown, and generally have small feet, but not invariably. Most of them live in idleness some sew as an occupation. Like monks and nuns in all parts of the world, the Chinese nuns, are seldom supposed to be what they pretend to.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

From the provinces *Shanse*, and *Shense*, a great many traders come to Canton. They bring either furs, drugs, or money. Not money to buy goods, but money to lend, to those who will give them a high interest, and sufficient security. The fact is, that in those two provinces, there are a great many capitalists; and the story is, that the rebel, who subverted the last Dynasty, buried his treasures there which private families have subsequently dug up.

The Capitalists lend their money to poor people, to go whither they please to trade, taking certain precautions, and the best securities they can. On a trader coming to such remote parts as Canton, the capitalists require the borrower to find the heads of the clan, and bring them forward as securities, and he requires also the custody of the borrower's wife. An agreement to return in one year is then entered into. Diligence and attention are required. If the borrower does not return, with capital and interest, within the time specified, the lender converts the man's wife into a slave. If there be only a slight falling off, or deficit, in the course of trade, clemency is exercised. If the borrower suffers Canton people to get into his debt, and is obliged to remain over the year, to see after his claims, although he recover them he is never trusted again; the capitalists conclude, that he wants talent. If he cannot recover the debts, he is compelled to remain in Canton, and "drop his soul here" or something worse; i e, he must either die, or become a beggar. (N. R.)

PEKING.

It has been reported to the Emperor, that the walls, bridges &c of the Imperial citadel in Peking, are very much injured by time. His Majesty has therefore ordered the Board of Works to make a survey, and represent what they think necessary to be done.

An appeal has been made to the Emperor by the supreme Police Court, to know what they shall do with an old offender, LEYSEIH, who made before them the following confession.

"I belong to the district YUENPING, and am now in my 40th year. During the 19th year of the late reign, having committed a theft, my face was branded, and I was transported to *Sgan* province. I made my escape from thence, was caught, and transported to *Kansuh*. I again ran, was caught, and sent to Soochow. In the 26th year of *Keaking*, I made my escape, came back to Peking, and stole money and other things from the house of *Heupeu*. I was caught, my case reported to the Emperor, and the Criminal Board transported me to Canton.

In the 3rd year of his present Majesty's reign, I run and came back to Peking, where after committing eight thefts, I was taken, and transported to Cashgar to follow the army. There for my services, I obtained a ticket of the seventh degree of rank of military merit, and was sent home. I received an Official document from the magistrate of the district, and was allowed to live at large, but in consequence of poverty, was obliged to have recourse again to thieving. On the night of the 26th, I stole five money tickets, and a bundle, from a Bonnet-maker's shop. Thence passing over a wall into a neighbour's house, I stole a teapot, tobacco-pipe, & purse, after which I was taken by the Police. The key and the fan in my hand are what I sadly employed; and this is my ticket of Military Merit. This confession is the truth."

The Officers of the Police Court remark on the incorrigible thieving propensity of the prisoner; and the utter hopelessness that he will ever "wash his heart, or change the skin of his face." Theft, disregard of the punishment, and impenitence, are to him second nature. They therefore request that His Majesty will direct him to be handed over to the Military Board, to proceed against him according to law; which it is said will be decapitation.

DECEMBER 1827.

SPIES. A case of atrocious murder occurred here some time ago, and the murderer has not yet been caught. His Imperial Majesty has therefore given general orders, to the civil & military authorities, to use the most strenuous efforts to apprehend the offender; and among other means, directs them to *purchase spies*; or *threads*, as they are called in Chinese. They want to get a *clue*, and the Government is willing to pay for it.

Espionage is, we hear, very much practised upon foreigners in Canton; in ordinary commercial transactions, and still more when any Row occurs, and when the will of the local government is at all thwarted. We once knew an old Chinese civilian, half way up to a Governorship, invite a foreigner's menial servant to dine with him, and sit down and treat him as an equal, in order to get information out of him. The servants generally are spies for the Hong merchants, and when occasion requires, for the Police. They will indeed serve any master who pays them well; and serve as many masters as pay them. They will reveal A's concerns to B, and B's concerns to A, and so make double profit. This is the rule: there are some exceptions.

CONDEMNED PRISONERS IN CHINA.

At the Autumnal Judgment last year, His Imperial Majesty remarked that the usage was, in cases of condemned prisoners who had been reprieved three successive years, to re-examine their offence, and decide on a mitigated punishment, that benevolence beyond the laws might be manifested to the people. And he added, that there are now in the prisons of the Empire 10,990 odd, criminals lying under sentence of death, who have been reprieved. He therefore commands the supreme criminal Court to examine into their case, and decide on some mitigated punishment, to display the Emperor's pity and compassion.

THE EMPEROR.

The Tartar Kings and great Officers of State, have in consequence of the success of the war, and capture of the great Rebel, petitioned His Majesty, to add to the Imperial title, some epithets of increased honor, The Emperor in an Official mandate on the subject, admits, that there is precedent for so doing, but finds it impossible to consent.

The employment of military in Western Tartary, was, he says, inevitable; but by a reliance on the silent aid of the luminous and azure Heavens; and by the help of his deceased ancestors (whose name he exalts on the page to as high a place as Heaven itself) a speedy termination has been put to the war.

I is wise and holy ancestors, in military glory and virtue, were supernaturally successful, as the page of history shews; but, both *Kanghe* and *Keenlung*, those holy, wise, monarchs, humbly declined the honor now proposed for him; and therefore he must do so too. Still, His Majesty intends to go in person, and worship the Gods of the land and of the grain the protecting divinities of the Dynasty. And he has ordered humble and devout language to be inserted in the form of prayer to be used on the occasion; and requires a formula of the ceremonies proper for so grand an occasion.

His Majesty has conferred additional titles on the Kings and Magnates, who meant to do him honor.

IMPERIAL GIFT.

His Imperial Majesty bestowed at the late new year, upon many of the kings, nobles, and ministers of the Court, the word *Happiness*; and on the very old men, he bestowed the word *Longevity*. These words, we suppose, were written with his Imperial hand, to give them value! Such are the rewards which the worldy, ambitious heart of man, hungers and thirsts to obtain,—a purple Bridle, a ribband, a garter, a bit of paper!

GRAND SACRIFICES.

The Emperor has taken a review of the war, now happily terminated: by which he says "the Majesty of the Empire has been greatly illustrated, and foreign barbarians compelled in fear, to mutter submission." It becomes therefore right to express devout gratitude, by sacrifices to Heaven, to his deified ancestors, and to his deceased mother, to whose Imperial title, another *word* of honorable import, is added. His Majesty considers that he ought to go in person to Manchow Tartary, and worship at the graves of his Imperial ancestors; but as the returning army are still on the road, he is apprehensive that the Imperial retinue, added to the marching military, would cause annoyance to the inhabitants. He has therefore resolved to depute certain Kings to go and offer sacrifice for him, in the middle month of Summer. In Autumn, during the ninth moon, he purposes to take in his train kings and Nobles, and go to his mother's grave, to return thanks for her blessed protection, which has tended to such glorious and joyous results for the Empire. Her late Majesty is called. "The Holy Mother" a title given to one of the Goddesses of the country.

WESTERN TARTARY.

The Governor of Peking lately sent out to Western Tartary, just before the reported capture [for we still have our doubts whether the *true* Changkihur be taken or not] of the rebel, recommended to the Throne certain reformations in the government of the Mohammedan States. These suggestions have been taken into consideration by the Council of Six, *Totsin* and his colleagues; and partially adopted. Hereafter, *Hami*, *Turfan*, *Pakkwan*, and neighbouring places, are to be under the Presidency of Oromousi, *Kihlashaur*, *Koochay*, *Acksoo*,, *Ooshih*, *Yarkand*, *Koten*, and *Yingkeshaur*, seven cities, are to be under the government of Cashgar. This is an improvement on the old system, according to which all these places on the south of the *Tienshan* (Celestial hills) were under the supreme government of Ele, on the north of these snowy, impassable mountains.

Another change is, that the higher Officers of Government are to recommend, and be security for, the inferior. And a third improvement is, to increase the salaries of all the Officers, in order to make peculation and extortion less excusable. The Commander-in-chief of Ele has now 3000 Taels, it is to be increased to four thousand: a member of Council has 1000, increased to 1500. The General at *Koourkilaoosoo* has now 400 Taels, increased to 800. The Resident at Cashgar has 1500 Taels, to be increased to 1700. The assistant has now 700, to which 200 Taels are to be added &c. &c.

SINGAPORE.

The Census of the population of this Settlement for 1827 *exhibits the following result.*

	Males.	*Females.*
Europeans	85	23
Native Christians	119	74
Malays	2850	2486
Armenians	17	8
Chinese	5847	363
Natives of the Coromandel coast	1072	23
Natives of Bengal	237	57
Arabs	17	
Bugese	877	375
Javanese	247	108
	11.368	3,517

Making a total of 14,885, *exceeding that of* 1826, *by more than* 1100. *Besides the classes enumerated above, there are of the Military* 561 *men, & convicts* 382 *men, and* 6 *women, with a considerable number of people living entirely afloat.* (Chronicle.)

CHINA, *May* 31*st*, 1828.

By the *Isabella Robertson*, we have received English intelligence to the middle of November, which confirms the accounts brought by the *Howqua*, of a naval engagement having been fought at *Navarino*, between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and the Turko-Egyptian fleet, under Ibrahim Pacha. The engagement took place on the 20th October, the Turks being the aggressors. The combined fleet was comprised of 26 vessels; and out of the Moslem fleet of 70 sail, only eight remained afloat after the action

The loss of the British was 16 Officers, 45 seamen, and 9 marines killed; and 28 Officers, 130 seamen, and 31 marines wounded. The French had 3 Officers, and 43 men killed, and 3 Officers, and 144 men wounded. The loss on the side of the Turks and Egyptians, must have been immense.

We look forward with deep interest to the receipt of our nex European news; and hope that the glorious victory obtained at Navarino, in the atchievement of which, our gallant countrymen acted so conspicuous a part, will speedily be followed by the restoration of a brave and ancient people, to the enjoyment of that freedom and peace, for which they have so long struggled.

We learn from Calcutta, that on the 8th of March, Lord & Lady Amherst embarked on board H M Yacht *Herald*, on their return to England. She quitted the Pilot on the 10th, and his Lordship's resignation of the Office of Governor General, reached town on the 12th. On the 13th the Honorable William Butterworth Bayley Esquire took the Oaths and his seat as Governor General, under the usual salute from Fort William.

The Calcutta Journals bring us the intelligence of a peace being in progress of negotiation between Russia and Persia, and that the strongest expectations were expressed of the probability of its immediate conclusion by the ratification of the treaty already prepared. The terms were not precisely ascertained, but the Araxes was to be the boundary of the Russian frontier, and the sum to be paid was said to be one crore of Tomans of silver, to be paid, some of the letters said, after the fashion of the Burmese crore of Rupees, in instalments of 25 lacs. One instalment, according to one letter, was already on its way to Tabreez. It is supposed that the moderate terms exacted by the Russians are owing to British influence, and that circumstance must tend to restore that preponderance of British influence in the councils of Persia, which it is so essential to the interest of British India to preserve.

In looking over the Straits Newspapers, we observe almost in every number the account of some act of piracy; and it appears to us a matter of considerable astonishment, that no decisive measures are taken by Government to suppress those daring outrages

His Worshipful, the Judge, has prohibited clerks, Secretaries &c, belonging to the public Offices in Canton, from having the titles of their respective Offices painted on Lanterns, in consequence of their having assumed the authority of these Offices, to oppress the people.

We extract from a London paper, the following remarks of the English aeronaut Mr. Green, on one of his late excursions; trusting that the illusion which he describes may be a subject of interest to those of our readers, who may have taken into their consideration the wonderful facility possessed by a person at the Mauritius of descrying vessels at an incredible distance, and for which power, we believe no satisfactory reason has yet been assigned.

"They also now perceived in the clouds opposite to the sun, a most beautiful and perfect reflection of their balloon and its appendages, encircled by two

haloes, presenting with the utmost correctness, all the varied colours of the rainbow. The nearest haloe was about 100 yards from the reflected balloon, and the other one about twice as far. The former was the most brilliant. The clouds in which this curious illusion was observed, were about 3000 feet distant."

We make the following extract from the *Literary Gazette*, as it seems to bear upon the same subject.

"One day M. Raymond was witness on the *Pic-du-midi*, to a singular spectacle. His own shadow, and the shadows of two persons who were with him, were thrown on a cloud a little distance above them with a surprising exactness and sharpness of outline; and which was more extraordinary, these shadows were surrounded by resplendent glories, of the most brilliant hues."

Mr. Editor. Your learned correspondent, in the 21st number of the Register, speaks of the Judge of Canton being "known to sit with a small lantern in his hand at the gate of the *Lord Mayor's Mansion house, &c.*" Now Sir, as we are not so fortunate as to possess a Concordance of English and Chinese civic worthies, you will pardon this intrusion on your valuable columns, if it be the means of eliciting from your friend, the Chinese name of the Office which he has dignified in this manner.

It is very desirable that your readers should be in possession of a list of the local magistrates, and the Officers among us to whom they correspond. One of your Chinese correspondents may possibly be able to afford this information to the Register. S

ROBBERY OF TEA MERCHANTS. At about 50 Chinese miles from the pass called SHEWKWAN, on the north road, a party of the Triad Society attacked both black and green Tea merchants, on their way to the Tea Countries, and plundered them of their baggage & whatever they possessed. The military were sent after them; caught some, and kept down the rest.

From the same district there are distressing accounts of a most destructive inundation caused by the long continued and heavy rains on the neighbouring mountains. Report says the river rose one night more than 20 cubits, and carried away houses, people, and brute animals, by its resistless torrent. The number of persons drowned is said to be very great.

PUBLIC UNDERTAKING. The Gentry in the district of Haongshan have formed themselves into a Company, to deepen the passage called the flats, from Macao out to the broadway. They expect not only to facilitate the intercourse by boats, but also to gain a quantity of land. It is reported that they have petitioned Government, and obtained its sanction.

FORGERS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Some clerks belonging to the Board of Revenue in Peking, forged Official orders and employed them to extort money from people. They were punished by being made to carry in the streets the great wooden collar, two months in Peking; then to be transported to an unwholesome region on the frontier, viz Yunnan province, and Canton, there to be given as slaves to the soldiery, and to be again exposed in the streets wearing the wooden collar three months.

Hoopih province. Last year, the *Yangtszekeang* river overflowed and destroyed the banks to the extent of 13,110 cubits. An estimate has been made of the expense which must be incurred in restoring the embankments, without remunerating the sufferers, and it is stated at 99,874 Taels. His Majesty has sanctioned this expenditure from the public funds, to be repaid by the inhabitants, within eight years. If the repairs do not last ten years, the contractors must refund the money.

Titles conferred. On *Changling*, the late Commander in-chief in Tartary, His Imperial Majesty has conferred the title. "*Majestic, valiant Duke;*" and on the second in Command, the title, "*Truly Valiant Earl.*" The third of the Triumvirate, is not ennobled, but has received the badge of Imperial favor, a purple bridle.

CHINA MARKET.

OPIUM. Although there have been several small sales made in the course of the week, in each description of the drug, they have been effected at daily decreasing prices; but the decline has been most rapid in the Malwa.

This depression of the market cannot be attributed wholly to the influence of the late arrivals from Calcutta and the expected ones from Bombay, but as much to the principle of bartering the drug for China produce, and appropriating it to the payment of accounts, originating in the plans of some of the holders; a system which has consequently brought many Chinese sellers into the market, who have been willing to dispose of their article of Exchange at any rate, and have been universally underselling the trade. This is a custom which perhaps cannot have a long existence, but must on all occasions be condemned.

The price of the day may be quoted for new Patna 970, old 1010, new Benares 930, old 990, new Malwa 1630 to 35 Dollars; and for that of last season, and Damaun, about 15 to 20 Dollars higher. Turkey Opium being all in the hands of one House, and the stock inconsiderable, has been brought up to 850 Drs, at which there are ready purchasers.

The supply brought by the *Isabella Robertson*, consists of 615 chests of Patna, and 45 of Benares, and the *Carmelita's* cargo is composed of 305 chests of Patna, and 122 of Benares. These vessels left about 100 chests in the Straits. The average of the 2nd Bombay sale was Rs. 1754; and that of the 3rd Calcutta sale Rs. 1728 for Patna, and 1600 for Benares.

COTTON. Our Cotton market continues without the least appearance of improvement, and so little spirit exists among the dealers, that the cargo of the *Bombay Castle* remains yet unsold, and very low prices are offered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived. May 21st Brit. Ship Isabella Robertson, Hudson, from Calcutta. 25th Do. Dona Carmelita, Gray, from ditto. 27th Schooner Dhaulle, Fergusson, from the Sandwich Islands. 29th Brit. Ship Sulimany, Wemyss from Bombay, Do. Edmonstone, do.

Sailed. May 24th Brit. Ship Falcon, Moore, for Calcutta. Am. Schooner Greyhound, for Manila. 28th Brit Brig Colonel Young, Quick, for Calcutta.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 *SATURDAY, June 7th, 1828.* No. 23.

FOR CALCUTTA, TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

The Ship DONA CARMELITA, Captain Gray, will sail from Lintin, in all this month. For freight or passage, apply to.

7th June 1828. *MESSRS MAGNIAC & CO.*

Having been favored with a translation of a Public Reply lately issued by Governor Le, and placarded against the Hong merchants' Warehouses, and the foreign Factories; and of the Petition which induced this Reply from his Excellency; we do ourselves the pleasure of publishing them, as a fair specimen of the difficulties encountered by foreigners, in obtaining redress of grievances in the Celestial Empire; and of the pride, arrogance, and empty boasting generally displayed by the Chinese in their intercourse with strangers. We are happy to learn, that since the issuing of this Reply, *Elung* one of the principal parties petitioned against, has been taken into custody; and that in this instance the petitioners have some prospect of obtaining justice.

To His Excellency the Governor General of Kwongtung and Kwongsei Provinces.

A RESPECTFUL PETITION.

On the 19th day of the 12th moon of last year, your Petitioners *Magniac & Co*, foreign merchants, presented a Petition to your Exsellency, accusing *Manhop* a Mandarin merchant, and *Elung's House*, of having defrauded them of, or in other words stolen from them 1820 Bales of Cotton worth 59,823 Dollars and odd, and soliciting redress.

This Petition was followed by three others, to which your Excellency condescended to reply, saying an investigation had been ordered, and justice should be done.

It is now the 5th day of the 4th moon, and your Petitioners are still unpaid; Manhop's Hong is broke; and the Partners of Elung's House are at large, never having been confined or tried, as far as your Petitioners can learn.

They have been told that Manhop and Elung deny the charge. This was to have been expected, and ought never to have satisfied an honest Judge. Why was this investigation put off till Manhop's Purser, his Cash-keeper, and even his Coolies, had run away? Why were not his books and accounts examined; and severe scrutiny had recourse to as ordered by your Excellency? Is it possible that your Petitioners who have other claims to the extent of nearly three lacs should accuse Manhop wrongfully, in this transaction only? No! the facts are well known. If there was nothing improper done, why did all Manhop's people run away?

If your Excellency allow Manhop and Elung to escape unpunished, who can ever trust a Mandarin merchant again? Your Excellency may as well issue an Edict declaring it legal and praiseworthy, for the merchants, to entice foreigners to deposit their property in their Hongs, and then hand it over to their hidden partners in the city, leaving the foreigners to be paid by instalments from the Cohong.

Your Petitioners have suffered by failures of five or six Hong merchants, but never heard one of them accused of acting dishonestly, on the contrary, they pitied their misfortunes, and even assisted them with money, when in prison; still these men were punished according to law by the then Viceroy.

Now, when a Mandarin merchant is not only largely indebted to foreigners, but accused, and justly accused, of the detestable crime of stealing; in place of prompt punishment, he meets with protection, and his accomplices in iniquity escape altogether!

This must be contrary to law and justice, and cannot be endured!

They trust they have said enough to induce your Excellency to attend to their humble Petition; and to grant them immediate redress, by paying, or causing to be paid them, the amount of their stolen property, with interest. If not, they can never cease from petitioning your Excellency. Their claim is a just one, Reason calls aloud in their favor, and her voice must be heard. The Celestial Empire is their debtor; and her own sense of justice should insure them the payment of their claims.

Your Excellency's most obedient servants.

CANTON, 18th May, 1828. *MAGNIAC & CO.*

LE, Vice President of the Military Board, Governor of CANTON &c.

A PUBLIC REPLY.

To the Indian Barbarian merchants MAGNIAC and JARDINE.

The said foreign merchants thrice before presented Petitions, and orders were given to the Heen Magistrate to prosecute. The property of Manhop's Hong also has been seized and confiscated to pay.

Heretofore when Hong merchants became indebted to foreigners, those who offended were certainly punished. The Celestial Dynasty's laws are rigidly severe, and never shew any partiality. Have not all seen it, and all heard it? Just as in this case, wherein the said barbarians had commercial dealings with Poklung (Manhop's) Hong—take it for an example. In Canton there are a great many Hong Merchants; and the said barbarians were allowed to choose the most substantial, and sell their goods to them. Since however, they took their Cotton, and sold it to Manhop, it must have been that daily there was very great reciprocal confidence. Their being all at once defrauded, shews no doubt the perverse credit of the said Hong; but it also arose from the said barbarians' injudicious selection of a person to deal with.

They have repeatedly dunned me with Petitions, saying in what manner Manhop had secretly removed their Cotton; but they could adduce no substantial proofs. I, commiserating foreign barbarians,

did not inflict chastisement, but ordered Manhop to be imprisoned, and directed if there was not enough to pay barbarian debts, to provide for the payment thereof according to law.

Whether the shopman Elung, had or had not linked on with Manhop to defraud, I ordered the *Namhoy Magistrate* to summon the parties, and examine them. The said barbarians ought to have waited till the matter was clearly investigated, discrimination made, and the affair managed. But now again, the fourth time, they present a petition, falsely affirming that the case is not prosecuted: & go all the length of saying that the accused are allowed to do as they please, without laws, without rule &c.

To be thus disorderly shews that their madness, rebellion, and audacity, have reached the extreme limit. By rights they should be immediately seized and punished: but in clemency I first issue this reprimand publicly.

I again order the Namhoy to reexamine Foklung, and the Hong merchants: and beside doing so, declare that if hereafter, the said barbarians presume again to indulge their humor, and perversely whine and dun me with statements, I will positively order them to be immediately seized, fettered, and severely prosecuted, and will at the same time write to the King of their Nation to punish them severely, to repress such perverse *savagism*. Decidedly I will not shew the least indulgence or forbearance. Tremble at this! Heed this!

TAOUKWANG 8th year, 4th moon, 7th day.

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

We have already heard of the capture of the unfortunate Changkihur, and have notified the fact in the Register, but the detail of circumstances connected with that event, esteemed a highly important one in Eastern Asia, did not reach us till the 26th of May. Exact translation can scarcely be expected from the Register, because there are few persons who deny themselves European reading, to study Chinese, and still fewer who choose to make their Chinese knowledge available to the public. We are obliged to give only the substance of His Majesty's Manifesto. It is addressed to the people of the interior and exterior; to China proper, and China improper, i. e. to all persons at home and abroad—to the world.

ABSTRACT.

"Changling, by an express of 800 miles a day, has reported through the red standards, the capture of the rebel chief. This prompt annunciation has greatly increased my joy. During the 12th Moon of last year, [February 1828] the rebel CHANGKIHUR formed a coalition with a great many of the *Pootoohi* Tartars, and entered the frontier. Then Changling, and Yangfang, took charge of separate divisions of the army, and found by enquiry that the rebel was advancing by the Mahomedan villages *Ourtoo*. But he was opposed by four hundred black-capped Mahomedans, and intercepted with weapons in their hands. Finding this, he retreated beyond the frontier stockade. Then Yangfang taking under his command Government troops, pursued him by night beyond the frontier, to the Iron-capped Hill; around which, by different paths, they pressed upon him, and at once murdered upwards of two hundred of the rebel banditti. The rebel, in front, headed about three hundred of his horse banditti, and rushing on our faces, charged. Our troops arranged their spears and met the enemy. And they previously directed divisions of our troops to come on the enemy's rear. Then *Olihanpaon* and others, lying in ambuscade, separated with troops by different roads, to suppress the rebels. The rebel bandits fled by the mountain valleys. Our troops strenuously pursued, and exterminated above three hundred of the thievish banditti. Now there were only about thirty of the rebels on horseback, and these ascended the hills.

The General *Hoochaou* and others flew on horseback, and straight forwards urged the pursuit. The hill was high, and the road slippery, and the rebels renounced their horses and ascended. Changpaou, with his Mandarin troops, and Mahomedans, also renounced their horses, desperately pursued and killed five rebels. The rest of the rebels rolled themselves down the hills to make their escape by the great bridge. The rebel had now only about ten men with him, who threw down stones from the hill. Then Yungfo and others advanced with parties of military, crowded up the hill, and pursued with the utmost effort, till the REBEL CHANG, exhausted, and in the utmost extremity, endeavoured to cut his throat. But *Hoochaou* and several others pressed upon him, took him alive and secured him. The troops of His Majesty took at the same time eight Leaders, all the rest were exterminated, leaving no remnant whatever.

For this result, I the Emperor look up with gratitude for the luminous protection of the bright Heavens, and the condescending shelter offered by my deceased ancestors; who have enabled me to seize the wicked one, bind him, and clip off his noxious shoots. This is sufficient to tranquillize the frontier, and to rejoice men's hearts. I the Emperor, am devoutly grateful, and feel an exuberance of congratulation with my statesmen and people.

Had Changling as soon as he retook Cashgar, caught the Monster, his merit would have equalled the great warriors of our Dynasty *Chaouhwuy* and *Okwei*; but as ten months have elapsed before the rebel was taken, his merit is second to these Heroes. However as he did not shun difficulties and hardships, but continued his pursuit beyond the frontier, took the great wretch alive, caged him, and has forwarded him to Peking, the case is very superior to that of having commanded the foreign barbarians to deliver him up. The present success was the result of desperate and hazardous effort, it is right to bestow extraordinary largesses, and the most splendid praise.

Changling is hereby created "The Majestic and Valiant Duke," to be hereditary without end. I bestow upon him the right to wear a precious stone on the vertex of his cap, and a round [instead of a square] dragon badge on his breast and back; and restore him to the rank of Great Statesman in the Imperial presence. I confer upon him the right to use a purple bridle; to wear a double eyed peacock's feather; and I loosen from my own girdle two purses, and bestow them upon him; and an archer's white gem ring from my own thumb. The precious stone

knob; the double eyed feather; the round dragon badges, which he is allowed to wear, I herewith bestow; and also give a white gem double joy feather tube for his cap. I give him a white stone symbol of felicity & prosperity for his sash; and a pair of yellow bordered, coral studded purses to hang at it; together with four small purses."

So much for Changling, and Imperial honours. We doubt if the Duke of Wellington's ribbands, stars, and garters, exceed in number the badges of Imperial favor received by the Majestic and Valiant Duke. An Earldom and similar honours were conferred by His Majesty on the second in command; and various promotions and names of honor, especially the Tartar title *Patooroo*, on the Officers and men concerned in the immediate capture of Changkihur. The four hundred black-capped Mahommedans by whose treachery, after all, the unfortunate Patriot was taken, are also to be rewarded as the new Duke may think fit.

His Majesty directs the Governors, deputy Governors, and great Officers of each province to pass on with great case, the caged rebel, as soon as he reaches China proper.

When *Nayenching* the late Governor of Peking arrives at Cashgar, the Duke is ordered to transfer the command to him, and then hasten to the Imperial presence, that His Majesty may be consoled by a sight of the conquering Hero.

The document concludes with an order to promulgate its contents to those *within* the pale of the Celestial Empire, and to those *without* it; to all mankind.

OPPRESSION.

A native who acted many years as a comprador to Mr. — an English merchant, and made a considerable sum of money, built a new house at his native place, near Macao, commonly called *Casa Branca*, where is a military station, to defend the coast, and a sort of walled fortification. His house was situated near the wall. Before it, stood an old tree which the Geomancer told him was unlucky, and therefore he must cut it down. He had already attracted the notice of the Police by his appearance of wealth; and they had the permission of their superior, to find out something against him. Very unluckily he listened to the nonsense of the Geomancer, and directed the large old tree to be cut down, to improve his fortunes. The tree in falling went over against the wall, and tore away part of it, as it descended to the ground. The Police immediately accused him of dilapidating His Majesty's fortifications; prosecuted; ill-used his person; and deprived him of a good many thousands of his Dollars.

This is a specimen of similar occurrences which have recently taken place. Natives who, at a great sea port, go about foreigners, do not always get their money in the most reputable way. The Police find out either the real or the alleged illegality, and insist upon being sharers in their ill-gotten gains. The natives on the other hand, however shrewd they may be, sometimes, in making money, are mere children and fools, in spending it. They set up for fine Gentlemen; become purse-proud and insolent; and seek for happiness in extravagant sensuality. Thus they often lose their property, much faster than they made it; and reduce themselves to beggery and disgrace by their folly and vice, aided by the rapacity of their paternal Government.

CHINA, June 7th, 1828.

The arrival of the *Jamesina* on the 30th ultimo, has put us in possession of Newspapers from Bombay to the 24th of April, and from the Straits to the 8th of May. We do not observe in them any thing very important.

By the *Jamesina* a private letter has been received from Batavia, announcing the arrival at that port, of a vessel which left Rotterdam on the 8th of January. We understand that she brings no political news. Markets were low. She touched at St. Helena, where the H. C. S. *Lowther Castle*, *Bridgwater*, *Repulse*, and *Herefordshire*, arrived on the 22nd January, and sailed for England on the 24th. The *Alfred* arrived at St. Helena on the 28th December, the *Hungerford* on the 18th January, and the *Barrosa* & *Broxbornbury*, the beginning of the same month. The *Charles Grant* had also arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

When the *Jamesina* was leaving Singapore Roads, a vessel was seen to enter from the westward, supposed to be the *Jane & Eliza*, bound to this Port.

The *Observer* of the 6th May contains a Report of the Malacca Free School for the past year, which will be read with pleasure by all who interest themselves in the cause of civilization, and the diffusion of useful knowledge in the East. The manner in which this School is conducted, seems highly creditable to those who superintend its management.

We observe that for some months previous to the appointment of a Mistress to the Female department of the School, the Ladies of the Settlement attended alternately, and devoted two hours a day to the instruction of the girls; and it affords us pleasure to record a circumstance redounding so much to the honor of the Malacca Ladies, and so highly deserving of imitation elsewhere.

DEMISE OF A PARENT. The death of a father or mother, occuring in China, to a person who holds Official rank, disqualifies him for three years. He must, although the Governor of a Province, on the death of a parent, relinquish his Office immediately. The Tartar Officers are by law, required to mourn for a parent only one hundred days. These deaths and mournings open doors for promotion, just as the marriages of Fellows at Oxford or Cambridge. Only the Pagan Chinese, whose misfortune it has been to lose a parent, is disqualified but for three years; whereas the Christian graduate, who has had the - what shall we call it—the *good* fortune to marry a wife, is disqualified for ever, to receive the privileges of a Fellow. We are led to these reflexions by observing in the Peking Gazette, that *Toolikwanyingchoo*, the Resident at Oromousi, is obliged to relinquish his appointment, on account of his mother's death.

SAYINGS. Clothes are best new, Friends are best old

CHINA MARKET.

OPIUM. All the advices from Bombay concurring in the report, that a very material increase of the export of Damaun Opium would take place this season, beyond what was at first announced, many of the holders have shewn a great avidity to sell, which eagerness has naturally communicated an alarm to the dealers; and for several days past, Malwa has been declining rapidly; till now it cannot be noted higher than 910 Dollars per chest, at which we understand sales have actually been made; and prices are expected to fall lower. Several Junks being here, the Chinese have availed of the falling market, and have made many purchases, and those principally in Malwa. The other descriptions of the drug have been affected in some degree, and their values will be found in our Prices Current.

The deliveries for last month amounted to 969 chests, consisting of 472 chests of Patna, 156 Benares, and 341 of Malwa, and the stock on hand on the 1st instant was composed of 2692 chests of Patna, 398 Benares, and 1450 of Malwa, to which is to be added the cargo of the *Jamesina*, amounting to 482 chests of Malwa, and making the aggregate sum of of 5022 chests.

The average price of the 1000 chests of Malwa disposed of at the Company's third sale at Bombay was 1668 Rupees.

COTTON. The consignments of Cotton lately received are still unsold; and no offers have been made but at very reduced rates. Some failures amongst the dealers have recently occurred, and not the least spirit exists to make any purchases. Trade however is generally very dull here.

The *Merope* Capt. Parkyns, has left Lintin on a cruize to the Eastward.

PRICES CURRENT, *Canton June 7th*, 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber.... .... Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar black	10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut.....	2½	Picul
Bird's nests	20 a 34 —	Catty
Black wood or Ebony, Mauritius.	5 a 6	Picul
Camphor malay	20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca.....	65 a 70	Picul
Cochineal	400 a 550	Picul
Copper South American	23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan	26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments....	100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn	35 a 38	Picul
Cotton Bombay ..... [Taels	8 a 9	Picul
Bengal	8 a 9	Picul
Madras	8 a 10	Picul
Cotton goods British, ..[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds.....	4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.	7 a 8	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.... ..	3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds....	2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	1½ a 2	Piece
Gudbear	25 a 28	Picul
Cutch Pegue	6 a 7	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet	80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth.....	60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws	60 a 90	Picul
Flints	1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude	55 a 60	Picul
Iron bar	3	Picul
ditto Rod	4½	Picul
Lead	5½	Picul
Mace	75	Picul
Nutmegs	55	Picul
Olibanum garbled, in chests.....	4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna old 1005 new	930	Chest
Benares ' old 990 Lew	900	Chest
Companys Malwa	920	Chest
Damaun do.	930	Chest
Turkey	850	Chest
Pepper Malay	6½	Picul
Putchuck	11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver	75 a 76	Picul
Rattans	4½	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa	5½	Picul
ditto Lintin	6½	Picul

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish.... .... Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul.
Sandalwood	8 a 24	Picul.
Shark's fins	15 a 18	Picul.
Skins, Beaver	4 a 4½	Each.
Fox	1	Each.
Rabbits.....	40 a 46	100
Seal	1¾	Each
Sea Otter	40 a 45	Each
Land otter....	5 a 6	Each
Smalts, ...	12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits	6 a 7	Cwt.
Tin plates	11	Box.
Tin, ...	19 a 20—	Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth, ...	1 a 1¾—	Yard.
Camlets English ..	30 a 32	Piece.
Ditto Dutch ..	34	Piece.
Long-ells, ditto	7 a 8	Piece.

EXPORTS.

Alum .....Sp Drs.	2,80	Picul.
Camphor	32	Picul.
Cassia	16 a 18	Picul.
Ditto buds	28 a 30	Picul.
China Root	3,50	Picul.
Dragons blood in reeds, good....	80, a100	Picul.
Galangal	5	Picul.
Gamboge	65	Picul.
Hartall	12 a 13	Picul.
Mother o Pearl Shells	20.a 22	Picul.
Musk	40 a 80	Catty.
Oil of cassia.....	1. 70	Catty.
Rhubarb	none	Picul.
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan	400	Picul.
Ditto Tsatlee	430	Picul.
Canton.....Taels	220 a 260	Picul.
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.	14	Picul.
Do. Canton, 1st sort	10	Picul.
TortoiseShell	..1000 a1100	Picul.
Turmerick	6	Picul.
Vermillion	48 —	Box.
Nankeens Compy's 1st	90	100
2d do do	80	100
3d.do.do.....	57	100
Blue	90 a 100	100
Small	none	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 *SATURDAY, June 14th, 1828.* No. 24.

FOR CALCUTTA, TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

The Ship DONA CARMELITA, *Captain Gray, will sail from Lintin, in all this month. For freight or passage, apply to.*

7th June 1828. *MESSRS MAGNIAC & CO.*

EDITAL.

Por Determinação do Leal Senado, em Assento tomado conjunctamente com o Governo Interino, se faz saber a todas, e quaes quer pessoas possuidoras de Notas do mesmo Senado do valor de mil (1000) Taeis, e d'ali para baixo, sejão ellas a pagar ao Portador, ou a pessoa determinada, que dentro do prefixo prazo de dez dias contados da data deste Edital, vão receber o seu pagamento, que será feito pelo Thesoureiro Antonio Joze Gonsalves Pereira, *com a expressa condição, de que findo o dito prazo, ficarão cessando mais juros, sejão elles de qual quer qualidade, e os possuidores de Notas só com o direito aos respectivos capitaes, e juros até ali vencidos: E para que chegue á noticia de todos se passarão cinco Exemplares deste, que serão afixados nos lugares publicos do costume.*

MACAO Contadoria do Leal Senado 9 de Junho de 1828.

CARLOS JOZE PEREIRA.

PETITIONING.

The right of petitioning Government is fully recognised by the usage of China, but it is checked by various regulations. The law on the subject is contained in Sir George Staunton's translation of the Penal Code, under the word *Informations*, Section 332. Subjects are required to petition first the lowest officer in the district, to which they belong. If instead of doing so, the Petitioner at once appeals to a higher authority, he is punishable with fifty blows even though his complaint be just. When however he is either not heard, or justice is not done him, he has the right of appeal, from Court to Court, upwards even to the Monarch himself.

Anonymous accusations are illegal, and the officer who acts upon them, is liable to 100 blows. The officer who will not receive, and act upon Petitions or informations, is punishable with 100 blows. In presenting Petitions, to rush through the retinue of a Mandarin in the streets, to put a Petition into his own hands, is punishable with death. Every fifth day is appointed for receiving Petitions; and it is the practice, although condemned by law, to have them all stamped by an Official writer, who is supposed to peruse them. The Code however, says that such writers were originally allowed for the convenience of people who could not write, and those who can write themselves, need not employ them. The magistrates sometimes tear Petitions in pieces, and throw them at the presenters. Spirited people however, never desist till they obtain a hearing: and in great cases, they beat the Drum at the Chief Judge's gate, to demand redress. There are two Drums at the *Anché-sze's* gate, placed there for the purpose.

The following order from the Governor respecting foreigners petitioning, seems very objectionable. Its design is to make the native merchants responsible for the matter and the wording of every Petition. But to have a direct intercourse with the Government, the petitioner being alone responsible, is better both for the foreigner and the native, if they know their own interests; and is so reasonable a thing, that no Governor could persevere with impunity, in resisting it. The Dietta of the local Government are not law, nor are its assertions, that such and such is law, to be implicitly believed. Foreigners have a right to use strenuous efforts to preserve the few privileges they enjoy, and to endeavour to increase them, as they would do under their respective Governments. That a foreigner has no rights, is a proposition which reason and common sense do not approve.

EDICT *dated 21st May*, 1828.

LE Vice President of the Military Board, General Censor of the Ettipire, Governor of Canton &c. hereby proclaims a second time as follows:

In consequence of foreigners going to the City gate to present Petitions, I before strictly interdicted doing so, as is on record.

But recently the foreigners have again presumed of themselves to present reiterated Petitions, which shews great opposition and obstinacy. And the Hong merchants are daily remiss in restraining and instructing them; also at the time of acting, they neither heed it, nor prevent it. It is impossible for them to deny their guilt. It would be right to seize and prosecute them. But in clemency I again issue this proclamation, whereby I command all the Hong merchants, and the foreigners of all nations, that hereafter, if the foreigners have really any important business, which it is absolutely necessary to state to Government, they must first inform the said foreigners' Security merchant, to translate their Petition for them, and then with the original foreign Petition, to present them through the said Security merchant.

If any again presume to approach the city Gate to present a Petition, the foreigner doing so shall assuredly be punished: and the Security merchant of the said foreigner, who may have failed to discover it, shall together with him, be severely punished. The orders I issue shall be executed. Take heed, and do not with your bodies, try an experiment with the laws; and involve yourselves in too-late repentance.

Let every one tremblingly obey! Do not oppose! A special Proclamation!

TAOUKWANG 8th year, 4th moon, 12th day.

MACAO ROAD.

Having been favored with the following translation of an Edict lately issued by Their Excellencies the Governor and Fooyuen of Canton, respecting the Macao road, with a translation of the Bond and to

have been granted by the Procurador of Macao, we do ourselves the pleasure of publishing them. The right of the Portuguese to the space of ground between the city walls and the Barrier, is now contested, and if they tamely submit to the present Edict, may be considered as forever yielded up by them. We have, however, too much confidence in the reputation for independent principles, and enlightened views, as well as for activity and firmness of character, enjoyed by the Gentlemen now filling the Offices of Judge and Procurador of Macao, unhesitatingly to believe that they will allow the privileges so long enjoyed by their nation in the Celestial Empire, to be so grossly infringed upon; and it will give us pleasure to learn that they assert the rights of their Countrymen, with that spirit, which their fame would lead us to expect from them.

EDICT ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR AND FOOUNE OF CANTON, AGAINST THE MACAO ROAD

23rd MAY 1828.

Luh the *Keun-min-foo*, and *Le* the *Heang-shan heen*, have transcribed an order received from *LE* the Governor &c, and *CHING* the *Fooune* &c of Canton, to the following effect.

This Edict is issued for the purpose of strictly prohibiting foreigners, from presuming of their own accord to make roads, and in order to stop the sources of disturbance.

Le-shing-seen the *Che-heen* of *Heang-shan*, *Luh-tung tsung* the *Keun-min-foo* of Macao, and *Chung-yung-huy* the *Yew-keih* (a) of *Casa Branca*, have reported that the *red-haired foreigners*, were opening and digging out a road on the outside of the *Kennel Gate*, extending to *Lung-teen* and *Wang-hea*; and that mutual accusations had been made between them and the Squire *Chau-yan-ling*, and others.

At that time L(the Viceroy) deputed *Yu-tsze-shen*, the *Yen-yun-tung*, (b) *Sen-she heong* adjutant-general at *Heangshan*, and others, to unite in making an examination and enquiry. Their report is as follows.

"We have examined the neighbourhood outside the *Kennel Gate*, leading to *Lung-teen*, *Wang-hea*, and other hamlets, and extending as far as the back of the temple *Peo tse* [universal assistance]. It is several *Le* in length, and was originally an uneven irregular pathway, and by no means a thoroughfare, or high-road, and by the road side the natives inter their dead. What the foreigners have opened, follows the course of the road; they have cut away turf, in some places about one, and in others several covids. We ordered forth the "Foreign Eye (c)" and the Squire &c, to interrogate and examine them. The said foreigner deeply repented his error, and readily acknowledged his crime; he will not again dare to repair the road. The Foreign Eye likewise presented a duly prepared Bond, and drawn sketch (of the ground)."

Thus the matter comes before us the Governor and Fooune.

It appears that at Macao foreigners are only permitted to dwell withinside the Enclosure, and the space beyond the kennel Gate being outside the Enclosure, how can it be allowed for the said foreigners confusedly to assert that it is an old established road for taking exercise, and presume of their own accord to open and dig out? In indulgently considering that the said foreigners have already repented of their crime and given a Bond, yielding to forgiveness, we dispense with seizing and prosecuting.

Besides ordering the *Keun-min-foo* and the *Heang-shan-heen* on all occasions to examine and watch, it is right to issue a proclamation strictly, and *FOREVER* prohibitory. We therefore proclaim this Edict, that all foreigners who live in Macao may inform themselves fully of it. Hereafter you must positively be careful to keep within your boundary, and dwell quietly inside the Enclosure; if you again presume beyond these limits to dig out and form roads, outside the Kennel Gate, at *Lung-teen*, *Wang-hea* &c, as far as the back of the temple *Peo-tse*, you will be immediately seized, rigorously and severely prosecuted. We will maintain the laws immovably as a mountain; positively not the least indulgence will be shewn. You must all tremblingly obey! Do not oppose! A special Proclamation.

TAOUKWANG 8th year, 4th moon, 10th day.

BOND

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

The original intention of repairing the road outside the Kennel Gate, was to benefit foot passengers.

Now, being desirous for the peace and quiet of the Flowery People and foreigners, and in order to avoid giving trouble and annoyance to the Great Officers of Government, our wishes are sufficiently satisfied by having repaired that part of the road, which has already been done.

The rest of it we have already put a stop to, and *shall not again proceed with repairs.*

As is proper, we make this clear statement to *Le* the *Ching-tang*, or *Heang-shan-heen*.

TAOUKWANG, 8th year, 4th moon, 3rd day.

JOAO RODRIGUES GONSALVES.

Interpreter.

CIVIC WORTHIES.

We have now the pleasure of affording to the public the information wished for by our correspondent S, in No. 22, having been favored with the following communication respecting our "Civic Worthies."

OFFICERS OF THE CANTON GOVERNMENT.

At the head of these is the *Tsung-tuk*, which syllables literally mean Governor General. He has, by English translators, been commonly called Viceroy, but with what propriety we could never perceive. A Viceroy is, according to Dr. Johnson, "one who governs in the place of the King, with regal authority." Now the *Tsung-tuk* does not govern in the place of any king; nor has he *regal* authority; nor any regal title. He corresponds in name, authority, and office, as nearly as may be, to the *Governor General* of India; and as he rules over two large provinces, were it not rather too long a title, Governor General would be the most correct translation.

(a) *A military Officer.*
(b) *An inferior Officer in the Salt department.*
(c) *The Procurador of the City of Macao.*

The next Officer, is in Chinese called, *Fooune*; some English have called him a Sub-viceroy; but if there be no Viceroy, there cannot be a sub. Others have called him, Deputy Governor, because he acts for the Governor, in case of his absence. He is appointed by the Emperor to act with, and assist the Governor. He is a sort of member of Council, and must sign the Governor's despatches. The death-warrant is deposited with him, not with the Governor. He cannot use it, but we suppose if he were not satisfied as to the justice of a sentence, he could withhold it. His name imports, "Soother of the people," it being his duty to calm and keep them tranquil.

Of permanent Officers next comes the *Pouchingsze*, or Treasurer; then the *Oanchatsze*, or Judge; then [to pass over some whose titles we seldom come in contact with] the *Kuangchangfoo*, whom your correspondent meant, we suppose, by Lord Mayor. This Officer is the chief city magistrate; and his authority extends over fourteen such people as the *Namhoy-une* and the *Poonu-une*, who resemble remotely, Sir Richard Birnie and other paid magistrates. Under them, and living in separate offices, are the *Tsotong* tribe, such as they have in Macao and other places.

The *Hoykwan*, vulgarly called Hoppo, is, as every body knows, a sort of Commissioner of Duties, arising from foreign commerce. His rule is confined to the Hong Merchants; but the Emperor gives him rank equal to the Governor's.

The Military authority is a good deal divided. There is no one Commander-in-chief throughout the province. The *Tsungkwan*, is the Commandant of the Tartar garrison, and first in rank. There are two Generals called *Tootung* under him. The defence of the city devolves on him. An Officer called *Kwongkeep*, is the first military authority for ordinary purposes, in assisting the Police, going against banditti, attending executions &c. Over the troops scattered about the province there is a General called *Teituk*; and a sort of Port Admiral, bears the same title. They are distinguished by words which intimate whether the Teituk spoken of belongs to the land, or to the water.

ENGLISH JOURNALS.

Papers and Periodicals up to November have been received in China. In Europe generally, the effect of the battle of Navarino on the Sublime Porte, was expected with breathless anxiety. France has obtained the liberty of the Press, and it seems to run wild on being first let loose. In the United Kingdom, His Majesty's subjects not of the Episcopal Protestant Church, are still intent on obtaining equality of rights, by constitutional means. The abominable Test act, which desecrates the Sacrament of the Lord's supper, by requiring all who hold office, whatever their moral or religious character may be, to participate of it in the Established church, is strenuously opposed by pious Episcopalians, as well as by members of unendowed Churches. Of all monopolies, the monopoly of civil rights by one set of religionists, is most odious; because it offers a bribe to concealment, compliance without conviction, or an hypocritical assent, and because it subjects conscientious men, who cannot and will not, assent to all the dogmas of people in power, to the unmerited and unjust scowl of the privileged, and often profligate, conformist. To deny the free discussion of religion on the one hand, and to grant immunities to all the assenters or conformists on the other, is to offer a bonus to dissimulation, or to drive them to infidelity, thinking, because no man who enters solemnly into so momentous an enquiry as his duty to the Deity, and the destiny of his immortal spirit, can promise or swear to receive every opinion propounded to him by other people, as his sincere conviction and belief.

The assenters, either from indifference, hope, or fear, instead of conviction, form a very numerous sect in all the State Churches of Europe. Dissenters from the State religion, are generally few, for very obvious reasons.

The *Quarterly* contains a Paper on Chinese Novels, reviewing with scurrilous flippancy, two translations by Mr. Thoms, late Printer at Macao. Mr Barrow, under Secretary at the Admiralty, is we suppose, the writer; from his being "old enough" to speak of Macartney's Embassy, which he accompanied to Peking; and also from the general inaccuracy and boldness of his assertions. He attributes to Lord Macartney's Embassy, and to the Quarterly Review, great merit in breaking down the barriers that denied access to Chinese literature, and for explaining its nature. The truth however is, that Macartney's Embassy, although it gave occasion to a host of opinions, did not furnish a single new fact, beyond its own affairs, to those already published by the Catholic missionaries. How could the members of it speak of any thing beyond what their eyes saw? They were so ignorant of Chinese, as to suffer their own native interpreter to call his Lordship, in a paper presented to the Emperor by the Ambassador, *a red-bristled barbarian*. Sir George Staunton and Mr. Davis, are deservedly spoken of, and referred to, in a manner that is complimentary in this Review; whereas another Sinologue who has done more to facilitate the acquisition of Chinese literature, than any other person at present alive on the face of the Earth, is mentioned only with scorn. But this is quite in the manner of the Quarterly, and of the sect to which the Quarterly belongs. Instead of doing justice to their countryman, this organ of the high faction, in the true spirit of the dominant party, affects not to know that he has done any thing worthy of notice.

The opinion given of Chinese novels, by the Reviewer, as to their freedom from all gross and indelicate allusions, is just as true as Captain Hall's declaration to Buonaparte that the Loo-choo people had neither arms nor money; and resembles Captain Beechy's information, given in the Quarterly, against the American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, who, he said, had caused the land to become waste; whereas that land was already waste, before the Missionaries were born. If Barrow knows no more of the primitive Italian novels of which he speaks, than he does of Chinese, he knows just nothing at all.

Journals such as the Edinburgh and Quarterly, when once they have established a character for learning and talent, unless guided by strict truth and

principle, not necessary concomitants of learning, become dangerous propagators of error; because their pages are not open to the counter-statement. It is true those whose persons or principles are mis-represented, may write and publish replies; but these replies rarely find their way to the same persons who have read the mis-statement. The letter from *Boki* the Sandwich Island chief, in the Quarterly, has been fully proved to be a forgery, and certainly an impious and malicious one; for its object was not to get a little money; but to hinder the diffusion of Christian knowledge; and to bring odium on good men. Yet notwithstanding this proof has been published in England, the assertions of the Quarterly remain on its pages uncontradicted. The letter furnishes internal evidence against its genuineness, the style and thoughts are not native. The Americans, the writer says, were teaching the horrible doctrine that men are all equal, from that *text of the Bible* which says, in the kingdom of Heaven none is afore or after another; none is greater or less than another. The Bible however does not contain any such text, but there is something like it in the Athenasian creed. However, unluckily for the clumsy forger, the Americans reject that creed. But it is not necessary to refer to internal evidence; for there are witnesses to prove, that a few months before the date of the letter, Boki could not write, and shewed no inclination to learn; and without miraculous aid, could not have penned the letter, at the dictation of another, any more than he could have originated thoughts so contrary to his native style and manner, and to the facts of the case.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE BAMBOO, & PIPER BETLE; which seldom flower, are said to have done so this spring. Some consider it a prognostic of a plentiful year, and others the reverse; so various are human opinions on matters even of general experience.

PIRATES. According to the Peking Gazette, pirates infest the coast of Formosa; but the war vessels of His Imperial Majesty have had some successes against them.

A RARE OCCURENCE. Yesterday a young wife who was married last year, to one *Hoo*, who lives at the North Mountain Village, had three children at a birth. It is supposed the period of gestation was fourteen months. We lately heard of a similar case in Canton, where two of the infants died.

MURDER. On the 8th of the 4th moon, on the islet Honam, two men quarrelled about a trifling sum in buying and selling, till enfuriated with anger, one of them struck the other, and killed him on the spot. The offender was immediately seized, and carried before the Namhoy Magistrate.

ACCIDENT. A few days ago, a large boat with wind and tide in her favor, run down a small one, in which three passengers and the boatmen were drowned. The people of the large boat were taken into custody, and their case remains undecided.

CRIME. One of the Police who was a great boxer & bully, lately thrashed a man till he died; and by his influence was likely to escape without capital punishment. But while in jail, he took a fellow-prisoner aside and killed him at a blow. His cruelty provoked the Government, and he suffered death by the lingering and ignominious process.

STURGEON. This "Royal fish," called also by the Chinese "the King of fish," is occasionally caught in the adjacent rivers. On the 6th of the 4th moon, two *Tsamlung* "searching-dragon fish," or sturgeons, were caught some where in the neighbourhood of Lintin. They weighed 396 catties, and were sold for 360 cash per catty. All who bought and ate of them, were quite delighted.

THE HEAVENLY FLOWER SOCIETY, is a name assumed by the Beggars' association in Canton. It is said to consist of about a thousand members. Eight Dollars entrance-money is required. There are four head men. These have power to punish severely a member of the association who violates its rules. These beggars require and obtain certain gifts for good luck, on all great domestic affairs whether mournful or joyful; whether at marriages, & births, or deaths, and funerals.

Any street or neighbourhood can free itself from beggars by paying a certain sum to one of the head-men, who sticks up an order that none are to beg there for money. They are still allowed to beg for food. If this be the case, it would be worth while to buy them off from the front of the foreign factories, where they nightly make such a doleful cry.

CHINA MARKET.

The Lintin clearances of Opium, up to the 10th instant, consisted of 127 chests of Patna, 20 of Benares, and 201 of Malwa; but the sales during the last few days have been very limited. The prices have been daily declining, till new Malwa has been sold at 840, and Patna at 905 to 910 Dollars a chest. Some time bargains are reported to have been entered into, both for Patna and Malwa. The expected arrivals tend to keep down the price of Malwa; but it is thought that Patna will not fall below the present quotation, and probably may improve, the lockers being eager in their enquiries after time bargains. Very little remains of the Opium of last year's production, the Patna of which has been sold at 1000, and the Benares at 970 Dollars a chest. Few applications are made for the new Benares, which may be stated at 860 to 865 Dollars a chest. Turkey continues at 850 Dollars a Pecul, owing to the reasons we have before assigned.

No sales have yet been made in Cotton. New Dollars are not to be obtained under a premium of 1 per cent, and Sycee on board is about 5 to 6 per cent premium.

We have no alteration to notice in any other article, either of Import or of Export, as few transactions have occurred to influence the market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived. *May 30th Brit. Barque Jamesina, Grant, from Bombay. June 8th Port. Brig. Esperanza, from Singapore.*

Sailed. *June 9th Brit. Ship Lady East, Evans, for Manila & Bombay.*

From Macao *June 6th. Sp. Brig. Mercurio, for Manila.*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol 1 *SATURDAY, June 21st, 1828.* No. 25.

FOR CALCUTTA, TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

The Ship DONA CARMELITA, Captain Gray, will sail from Lintin, in all this month. For freight or passage, apply to.

7th June 1828. *MESSRS' MAGNIAC & CO.*

CHANGKIHUR'S CONFESSION.

The Generalissimo Changling, has sent to the Emperor the Rebel's confession of what were his intentions, on his second entrance within the Chinese frontier. He said the descendants of *Haouhay*, have every where a great respect and affection for him, and it was his design with his five hundred followers who remained attached to him, to raise the *Haouhan* tribes, and retake Cashgar: but the opposition of the black-capped Mahomedans obliged him to retire. The kindred of the rebel, his wife and others, two women, and an old man, are with the *Haouhan*, but an order has been sent requiring that they should be delivered up, to the Chinese. If the *Haouhan* do so, a promise is given that they shall be liberally rewarded, by the "*Celestial Emperor*" or as the words may be otherwise translated, by the Divine Sovereign, the Emperor of China. Changling expects that dread of the grand army will produce the desired effect, and the kindred will be delivered up. To this despatch His Majesty wrote. "I am pleased beyond expression! It is impossible to pencil the praise to be bestowed."

Changkihur, when taken, rode a grey horse, and wore a blue gold-thread silk jacket. His boots were made of leather. The Chinese, with the assistance of Mahomedans, pursued the rebel among the mountains a night and a day without food, ere he was taken.

KONGMOON TRADE.

This port is situated at a short distance to the S. W. of Hongshan. The Custom house there has of late been unable to raise the usual amount of duties, and has made an appeal to the Governor, requesting that the Junks which were inclined to come to the port of Canton should be compelled to go to the port of Kongmoon. He has conceded their request, and this year the Junks sailing from that, are as follows. for Manilla 5, Batavia 2, Sourabaya 2, Siam 4, Singapore or Penang 3, Tonkin & Cochinchina 6.

These vessels return about the 7th or 8th moon. There are two great Houses at Kongmoon, called the South and North Hongs, under regulations similar to the Hongs at Canton. There all the cargos are lodged when the Junks arrive. Their Imports are similar to those brought by ships from the Straits, consisting of Rattans, Pepper, Betelnut, Bird's nests, &c. &c.

OPIUM.

The *Namhoyuue*, has issued an Official proclamation against Opium, by the authority of the Treasurer of the province. He quotes at length the document published by the treasurer, and sent to all the districts of the province, requiring the local Officers first to give orders to all Opium dealers and smokers to desist from these illegal practices, and deliver up to Government the utensils employed, either in preparing or using the poisonous drug, that they may be destroyed. If this be disregarded, the Police are authorized to employ the military in seizing and bringing the offenders to justice.

The Treasurer's document goes over the usual ground of Opium Edicts; that it is brought from beyond seas, and smuggled into China by foreign ships; that the poison has spread illimitably; that bandits fishing for gain, deal in it largely, or open shops to retail it; that the pretence is, it tends to excite the animal spirits, and to remove obstruction; and for a temporary gratification, lasting disease is induced. "If the Opium smoker be deprived of his pipe a single day, mucous from the nose, tears from the eyes, begin to flow, and meet the saliva at the corners of the mouth. At last the moisture of the body is dried up; the shoulders and back rise, and the head sinks between them; till the human figure presents the appearance of a decayed rotten tree, as if life would become extinct at every breath; and yet the victim seems insensible of the cause. Involved in still deeper depravity is a race of vagabonds, both men and women, who use it as an excitement to sensual appetite, and seduce the simple and unwary. It is a great detriment to the lives of individuals, and the welfare of families; and noxious in the extreme to the hearts of men, and the public morals. In Canton where there is an intercourse with foreign barbarians, the custom of smoking prevails most."

After this exhibition of the melancholy facts, the Treasurer goes on to pronounce commands and threatenings which the *Namhoyuue* reiterates

LAW AGAINST OPIUM, AS CONTAINED IN THE 11th VOL. OF THE PENAL CODE.

Dealers in Opium shall be exposed with the wooden collar about their necks one month, and then sent to the army on the frontier. Accomplices shall be punished with a hundred blows, and transported three years. Those who open shops to sell Opium, and entice the sons of respectable families to smoke, shall be condemned to death by strangling after a period of confinement. Accomplices shall be punished with a hundred blows, and be transported three years. Masters of boats; constables and neighbours, shall be punished with a hundred blows and three years' transportation. Officers of Government at Court who buy and smoke Opium, shall be dismissed from the service, receive a hundred blows, and be exposed with the collar about their necks two months. Soldiers and people who buy and smoke Opium, shall be punished with a hundred blows, and exposed with the collar one month. Eunuchs of the Palace who buy and smoke Opium, shall be exposed with the collar about their necks

two months, then sent to new territories, and be given to the soldiers, as slaves &c. Further, those Officers military and civil, who neglect to discover and seize Opium, and the Hoppo of Canton who fails in this part of his duty, shall all be delivered over to a Court of Inquiry, and punished according to its decision.

COUNTERFEIT CASH,

Several poor people, who, like pedlars in other countries, carry their shop on their shoulders, or as the Chinese phrase is, carry on "shoulder commerce," have applied to the Namhoy Magistrate, complaining of the immense number of counterfeit, and bad copper coin in circulation. You know, Mr. Editor, that what the foreigners in Canton call *cash*, the natives call *Tungtseen*, i. e, copper money. By the way, when your correspondent told us, a week or two ago, about the *Shroffs*; I presume he did not mean to tell the world that the Chinese used the word Shroff. He however did not oblige us with the native term for these money shops.

But, to return to the Butcher who *carries* on the *shoulder commerce*, about Canton streets; he and his fellow-petitioners complain, that in addition to counterfeit coin, there is in the market a large quantity of bad cash as thin as paper not the coin of this realm, but having the names of kings called *Kwangchung*, and *Kinghing* on them. These I have heard are brought from Cochinchina, by the native dealers, who buy them there much cheaper than they can make copper money here. This circumstance moreover, is thought by some old men as rather ominous for the Imperial Dynasty. That the money of a foreign King should circulate in his dominions, seems a lessening of his authority. The same thought would apply to Dollars. However, by battering, stamping, and clipping the face of the barbarian King, as they do on the Dollars at Canton, they will always prevent his being much respected.

The Butcher further complains that good Government cash are so pared round, or scraped thin, that their value is greatly diminished; then there are sandy cash, and leaden &c. &c., so that he does not receive more than thirty per cent of good copper coin. He in his small way, being as he styles himself, by periphrasis, instead of the simple pronoun I, a *pyramme*, is obliged to take these bad cash in the streets, or go without customers, whereas the more opulent resident shopmen, of whom he, and other poor "shoulder merchants" must buy their day's stock, decline taking these bad cash. Further he says the Exchange is against him in his small way; for the wealthier dealers require 950 or 960 of these cash for a Spanish Dollar. This state of things, he says, bears heavily on all who are employed like him in hawking meat, or fish, or shrimps, or vegetables. If we raise the price, says he, we shall find it difficult to sell our goods; if we quit the trade, we are unacquainted with any other—but we have a benevolent magistrate over us, who can prohibit the circulation of base coin &c.

The *Namhoyune* complied with the poor man's request.

To counterfeit the coin of the realm, is in China a capital offence. To clip and debase it, is punishable with a hundred blows, and transportation.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

TIN. Many traders in passing through the Straits towards China, will be deterred, we imagine, from entering into any engagements for Tin, in consequence of the trouble given generally, and the loss sustained frequently, by the villianous practice of adultering it with spelter, or some inferior metal.

By the Chinese who are acquainted with the article, the deception is detected almost instantly from its exterior appearance, producing a rough hard surface, with cracks — but most readily when it is reduced to a state of fusion. And altho this process simply may not determine the precise extent of its impurity which a more scientific research would ascertain, it is sufficient to establish the principle; from which the purchaser takes occasion to make very exorbitant claims, even demanding 6, 7, & 8 Dollars per Pecul, as a compensation for the inferiority of quality.

This nefarious traffick, we understand is principally carried on by the Chinese settlers at Penang and Singapore, and will ultimately prove ruinous to the regular trade.

QUICKSILVER. The Quicksilver brought to China is almost wholly converted into Vermillion, which, besides the extensive exports that take place to India and Europe, finds a very considerable demand in the markets of Peking, Nanking, and Soochow, whither a large supply is annually sent.

As the silver mines of the country are forbidden by the state to be worked, however valuable they may be, this article is not required for that purpose.

Quicksilver is also produced in China, and on some occasions has formed an export to England.

LEAD. It is computed that about a fourth part of the Lead imported into China, is returned to England in the shape of lining to Tea chests &c.

CHINA CAMPHOR is taken from the tree growing in the forests in the vicinity of Chinchew, and the quantity usually collected is from 2500 to 3000, and even sometimes amounts to 4000 Peculs, the chief part of which is brought to Canton by the Junks sailing from that port, and forms a material branch of their commerce. The exports are chiefly to England and India, the former generally through the channel of Singapore, as no Ship carrying Tea is allowed to take it on board; and out of the consignments to India, a great proportion is afterwards transshipped to Europe, where it finds its chief demand.

The Camphor tree which grows in Canton province, does not yield any gum, but is found a very useful timber for many purposes; and is in great estimation for the manufacture of Trunks, a very large number of which are taken away annually by the Ships visiting the port.

SUGAR. The southern provinces of China supply a large quantity of Sugar, which is distributed to a great extent over the other parts of the Empire, where it is always in request.

The principal exportation is to Bombay, and this may be estimated to be annually from 80, to 100,000 Peculs in the raw state, and from 15, to 20,000 Peculs in candy, mostly of the Canton preparation.

This Sugar Candy is of a very inferior quality to that received from Chinchew, which derives its preference from its whiteness and purity, for which it is indebted to its peculiar manufacture; and it is alledged that the nature of the water of the place is the material secret.

CHINA, June 21st 1828.

We understand from Macao, that the launch of the Honorable Company's new Sloop *Louisa* took place on Saturday morning at 25 minutes after 10, when she went off in excellent style before a numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion, and a large exhibition of flags. The party afterwards sat down to a sumptuous *dejeuner a la fourchette* prepared for the occasion. The novelty of the scene excited much interest; and all appeared highly delighted with the kindness and hospitality shewn by the Chief, and the other members of the British Factory. The weather was particularly favorable for the occasion; and it was only regretted that the excessive heat prevented the gaieties of the day being closed by a Ball and Supper in the evening.

In the Penang Register of 14th May, the Editor makes the following observations in allusion to our Commercial Remarks.

"There is however, we have always noticed, a little degree of caution observed here in receiving reports of the state of the China Market about this season, and we apprehend such may be the case in the present instance, particularly when we are told that from 30 to 40,000 Peculs of betelnut is computed to be the annual consumption of China, while the yearly exports from this place alone to that country, are known to have seldom been under, and generally exceeded 50,000 Peculs; at the same time that Singapore has not been without her contribution, & Cochinchina furnishes large supplies of that article."

It must be evident to all who know us, that we could have no object in giving a worse impression of the demand for Straits produce than the depressed state of our market unfortunately required of us, even if we were capable of disseminating erroneous views, from motives of self-interest. This remark equally applies to the commercial community of Canton, who seldom or never speculate in Straits produce, and merely acting as agents in the disposal of it, they would of course be led to give the most favorable possible accounts of the China market, did they study their own interest, without regarding that of their constituents.

With regard to our having stated the annual consumption or demand in the market of Canton, [not in the Empire of China, as erroneously assumed by our coeditor] as not exceeding 40,000 Peculs, we did so upon the most respectable authority. That the quantity exported from Penang & destined for China exceeds 50,000 Pls. annually, we are well aware of; but a considerable proportion is shipped in China Junks, and carried to other Ports of the Empire, as well as Canton The Portuguese also carry on a considerable trade in Betelnut, which is disposed of at Macao, and seldom adds to the supply of the Canton market. The supplies from Cochinchina are also brought in native junks which touch at various ports along the Chinese coast. Our supplies from Singapore have hitherto been very limited. The annual importations from all quarters however, for some years past, have greatly exceeded the demand, of which we cannot adduce better proofs than the considerable stock remaining on hand, and the losses which have been sustained by the importers.

Our object has been to collect truth upon this subject as well as every other, and to disseminate it, without the least endeavor to affect the feelings, or to make it clash with the views of any particular community of persons. Our Register is intended to convey information generally, and not as a private letter of mercantile advice, to serve any individual interest.

CHINESE ASSOCIATION. In Haongshan, there resides a literary Doctor of the name *Ching*, whose family have been persons of note ever since the Sung Dynasty, which flourished in the 12th century. Dr. Ching, during the last year, set on foot among all the gentry of the country, a new association, to be called from its design, the worshippers of righteousness A Hall of worthies is to be erected, into which three hundred & fifty Tablets of deceased ancestors are to be admitted, all arranged according to the rank and worth of the deceased. Every family introducing one of these Divine Tablets, as they are called, is to pay one hundered Taels into the hands of a Treasurer. Dr. Ching is President. The sum to be thus raised is 35,000 Taels of Silver, which is to be put out to interest. Sacrifices are to be regularly performed in Spring and Autumn to the manes of the Haongshan worthies: and the living are not to be forgotten. In case of any of the subscribers meeting with any cross accident, insult, or oppression, the 350 subscribers are to unite, come forth, and attack his enemies; and when any member of their families attains a literary degree, the Society is to give him 300 Taels, to assist him to go to Court, & pursue his studies. Dr. Ching, who is rich, has perfected this association for the benefit of future generations; and his fame is spread abroad through all the neighbourhood. There are here and there, one or two impugners, who say the association is a very useless thing.

FASHIONS. In the time of the latter *Han* dynasty (A. D. 200) the Ladies of China had head-dresses, a cubit high; broad eye brows painted half-way across the forehead; and wide sleeves, which required a whole piece of silk to make them.

[See the *How Han Shoo*.]

THE MAHOMMETANS of Canton, says a Chinese authority, eat neither dogs nor pigs, but beef only. He is mistaken in this, we believe, for they eat mutton when they can get it. The Canton Government however, issues annually a proclamation, prohibiting the slaughter of kine used in husbandry. In consequence of this, the police attend the Buffalo market, and "eat copper" i, e, extort a fee to connive at the Mahommedan violation of the law. Of late the runners "ate so much copper," the Mahommedans would not stand it, but petitioned Government to be wholly exempt from fees on account of their religious scruples. Their petition was granted, with a clause limiting them to old cattle; and the "eaters of copper" have lost their food.

CHINA MARKET.

Our Prices Current will exhibit very little variation, since our last report, except in the article of Opium. The Indian drug has been daily declining, and although considerable eagerness prevails among the brokers to contract for Malwa, more particularly at periods of three and four months, yet the offers are so very low, that few holders are tempted to enter into any engagement. The deliveries up to the 18th instant, are very favorable, being of Patna 228, Benares 47, and Malwa 400 chests; but the impression is so strong, of extensive supplies being brought from Damaun, that there is little prospect of early improvement in the price of Malwa; Patna has been subject to less fluctuation.

OPPRESSION DETECTED. Several magistrates have been shewn up to the Emperor, for having, instead of redressing grievances when complained of, and doing justice to the injured, turned upon the persons petitioning, and chastised them, and maltreated them in various ways. The Emperor directs that they may be degraded and tried by the Governors of the respective provinces.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED, *June 10th, Brit. Ship Fort William, Neish, from Bombay; 16th Ditto Cornwallis, Hardy, from ditto. 18th Sp. Ships Recafort, Union, & Brillante from Manila.*

SAILED, *June 12th Schooner Dhawlle, Ferguson, for Manila, Dutch Brig, Wilhelmina, for ditto; 13th Sp. Brig. Triunfo, Escovar, for ditto, 16th three Yachts on a cruize to the westward & St Johns?*

PRICES CURRENT, *Canton June 21st, 1828.*

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar		10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut		2½	Picul
Bird's nests		20 a 34	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		5 a 6	Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		65 a 70	Picul
Cochineal		400 a 550	Picul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan		26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn		35 a 38	Picul
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	8 a 9	Picul
Bengal		8 a 9	Picul
Madras		8 a 10	Picul
Cotton goods British	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds		7 a 8	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Cudbear		25 a 28	Picul
Cutch Pegue		6 a 7	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Picul
Flints		1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude		55 a 60	Picul
Iron bar		3	Picul
ditto Rod		4½	Picul
Lead		5½	Picul
Mace		75	Picul
Nutmegs		55	Picul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna old 1005 new		910	Chest
Benares old 990 new		880	Chest
Companys Malwa		780	Chest
Damaun do.		780	Chest
Turkey		850	Chest
Pepper Malay		6½	Picul
Putchuck		11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver		75 a 76	Picul
Rattans		4¼	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa		none	Picul
ditto Lutin		6	Picul

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul
Sandalwood		8 a 24	Picul
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Picul
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	Each
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		13¾	Each
Sea Otter		40 a 45	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Smalts		12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	Cwt.
Tin plates		11	Box
Tin		19 a 20	Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth		1 a 1¾	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2, 80	Picul.
Camphor		32	Picul.
Cassia		16 a 18	Picul.
Ditto buds		28 a 30	Picul.
China Root		3, 50	Picul.
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Picul.
Galangal		5	Picul.
Gamboge		65	Picul.
Hartall		12 a 13	Picul.
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	Picul.
Musk		40 a 80	Catty
Oil of cassia		1, 70	Catty
Rhubarb		none	Picul.
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		400	Picul.
Ditto Tsatlee		430	Picul.
Canton	Taels	220 a 260	Picul.
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14	Picul.
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	Picul.
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	Picul.
Turmerick		6	Picul.
Vermillion		48	Box
Nankeens Compy's 1st		90	100
2d do do		80	100
3d do do		57	100
Blue		90 a 100	100
Small		none	100

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

SATURDAY, June 21st, 1828.

Since the issuing of to day's number, we have been favored with the following communication from Macao; and as it will no doubt prove highly interesting to most of our readers, we are induced to annex this supplement, in order to give publicity to its contents as early as possible.

Macao 18th June, 1828

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Sir. I beg you will be pleased to give publicity to the following account of a most wanton attack, which was made yesterday, by the inhabitants of a small village about 15 miles to the westward of Macao, upon a party of English Gentlemen, who had landed there upon an excursion of pleasure, and whose experience of the treacherous disposition of the Chinese, it is hoped may save others from the risk of similar ill treatment.

The party to whom I allude had landed, and proceeded a distance of two or three miles from the beach, which occupied probably 2 hours, in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, which obliged them to seek for shelter occasionally under the trees, by the side of the road. Upon their return, when about a mile and a half from their boat, a villager walking hastily towards the party, seized a Fowling-piece in the hands of the foremost Gentleman, and endeavored to wrest it from him. Having failed in this attempt, a slight scuffle ensued, in which the villager, receiving a contusion on the forehead [it is supposed from the Fowling-piece, in the struggle, for no blow was struck] began loudly to call upon his countrymen for assistance, asserting the foreigners had come with the intention of ill-using the natives, and calling on them to join and avenge his cause. Numbers of the villagers were now seen crossing from all sides towards the scene of action, who no doubt only waited this preconcerted signal for the attack. One of the party endeavored in vain to explain the real facts; the clamour raised by the Chinese overcame all attempts at accommodation. They alarmed the whole neighbourhood, called on them to pursue the aggressors, as they represented the foreigners to be; and the assailants rapidly encreasing, the party were obliged to hasten forwards towards the point of their disembarcation, as the only means of effecting their retreat. Upon arriving at a pass within a hundred yards of their boat, a party of the villagers armed with spears, knives, and bludgeons, were found ready to intercept their passage. In the scuffle with these banditti, one Gentleman was unfortunately knocked down, and made a prisoner. To effect a forcible rescue was impossible both from the numbers of the natives, and the inevitable loss of life which such an attempt must have involved. No alternative presented itself but a negotiation to obtain the person of the prisoner by ransom; which was finally effected by the payment of sixty Dollars. This Gentleman experienced most inhuman treatment from the robbers, who bound him to a tree, and treated him with every kind of insult.

It may be worthy of remark that the principal person amongst the Chinese upon this occasion, was a man attached to a small Temple, where the party landed, who, it is supposed from the lead he took was the *Po-Ching* of the village, and who, according to Chinese custom, is responsible for the good behaviour of the inhabitants.

The circumstances above narrated have confirmed my opinion, that the natives of this country should be always regarded as lawless savages out of the immediate precincts of the Factories, and being convinced that this opinion, if generally entertained, would tend greatly to prevent the depredations and ill usage constantly experienced by foreigners, who rely upon the undeserved character for civilization given by Europeans generally to these barbarians. I am induced to request you will insert this account in the next number of your useful publication, where I hope it may not prove unacceptable or useless to the society of residents in this Country.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A WELL-WISHER TO THE PUBLIC.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I SATURDAY, July 5th, 1828. No. 20.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Public is hereby respectfully informed that there is now printing, at St. Joseph's College, Macao.

Grammatica Latina ad usum juvenum Sinensium, in 16°.

Next will be published Three Connected works, viz Arte — e Diccionario Portuguez e China, — e Diccionario China e Portuguez.

R. J. A. Gonsalves, the author of the above works, hopes to have the three last printed in three manual volumes, octavo, at a reasonable price. He requests the amateurs of Literature, who may choose to possess them, to subscribe, not for the expenses of the press, as the amount is to be paid on delivery, but merely to enable him to estimate the number of copies which ought to be printed.

Subscriptions of names will be received at St. Joseph's College, Macao.

The author proposes, in the three last mentioned works, to supply the European Student with the necessary helps to enable him to express his thoughts in Chinese, either in the conversational style, or in that of books; as well as with facilities for converting Chinese into his own language.

MACAO, 28th June 1828.

ST. ALBANS DAY, THE 17th OF JUNE.

St Alban the Proto-martyr of England, who about the year 303, having aided the escape of a Welch priest, who was flying from persecution, was himself seized by his pagan country men, brought before the Roman Governor, and commanded to Sacrifice to the Gods, which refusing, they miserably tormented him, and then put him to death. The story of his Martyrdom has, as Milton says, been " soiled and martyred with fabling zeal of idle fancies ". But of the fact, there is no doubt. An annual festival has been kept to his honor ever since.

It is a curious coincidence, that the Chinese, annually observe a festival, on or about the same day, in honor of an eminent Statesman, who lived nearly five hundred years before St, Alban. His name in the vulgar dialect is, Watune, He however, was not a martyr, but a self-murderer. Having attained high reputation, he was thwarted, and disappointed, by the intrigues of bad men, which so disgusted him with life, that he " embraced a Stone " and threw himself into the Mojo Stream, in which he was drowned. His body was never found, and the long Dragon boats, which about the 17th of June, annually race with clamorous gongs, and discordant drums, on the rivers, and coasts of China, pretend to be searching for the body of Watune. Some boats contain as many as a hundred men, the boats are very long, and narrow; Paddles, not oars are used; they hoist flags, and race against each other.

In consequence of frequent accidents, the local magistrates issue proclamations forbidding these sports; but they are disregarded with impunity, unless some great accident occurs, and then the Official case looks well on paper.

This season, on the 17th of June at Canton five dragon boats were racing in a crowded part of the river, and are said to have run down about a dozen small boats, by which three women and five men were drowned. The Boats in the heat of contest, sometimes fall alongside each other and fight. On that day fourteen or fifteen men were wounded in the conflict. On the 16th one of the boats upset near the Fatee gardens, and eighteen men were drowned.

On Watune's day, the Chinese write charms and stick them with some rushes in the crevices of doors, attributing to them as many miraculous effects, as ever the fabling fancies of monks, ever ascribed to St. Albans relics. In every house a mess of glutenous rice, tied up with coloured silk threads in leaves, is prepared. It originally was designed to throw into the rivers, as a Sacrifice to the Spirits of the deep, but now they sacrifice it to their own stomachs.

The idle and dissipated men, and women, boys and girls, and some parties with public women, hire pleasure boats, at great expense, in which they feast on the sacrificial rice, and drink and see the races.

Mechanics in Canton, seldom work on this day; Shopkeepers shut up, and take holyday.

We apprehend holydays are generally perverted, to everything that is unholy, and immoral, among Christians, as well as Pagans. One day in seven for rest, and devotion, is a wise, and merciful appointment. The Church having multiplied holydays, has not shewn her wisdom, but her folly, as man always does when he either adds to, or takes away from Heavens appointments. We may be told that the Jews had many holy days, yes, that is true. Every thing is beautiful in its season. There is a time for all things. We live, not under the Jewish, but the new covenant Dispensation.

PROPAGATION OF ERROR.

The tendency of falsehoods and evil principles is, to propagate themselves: because there is, in the depraved mind of man, a liking to scandal and evil, rather than good. These puritanical notions, Mr. Editor, are exemplified in a new book which has lately arrived from Europe—from Christian Europe—at these pagan shores. Sir Walter Scott—the author of *Waverly*, [a most ominous name, too descriptive, as some would have it, of the Scott.—] Sir Walter's memoirs of Napoleon. In the paragraph I now refer to, we have three personages, Captain Hall, the Hero of the Romance; Napoleon, the Shrewd sceptic; and Sir Walter, the narrator.—See *Waverly* Life of Napoleon, vol. IX, page 246.

"He [Buonaparte, as Sir Walter will spell the *General's* name] then came to the very interesting subject of the *newly-discovered* Island of *Loo-choo*."—[We will not criticise Sir Walter's geographical knowledge. He was as much surprized to hear of this *newly discovered* Island, as Nap was to hear that

His Majesty's name was unknown to the poor barbarous Loo-chooans.

Well! but Sir James Hall's son, Captain Hall R. N. assured Nap, that the Loo-choo Islanders had neither *arms* nor *money*. Boney exclaimed. "*C'est à dire point de canons*—ils ont des fusils?" Our veracious English Captain R. N. replied "*not even muskets. Eh bien donc—des lances, au moins des arcs et des fleches?*" "I (Captain Hall) told him neither the one nor the other."

So much for the English and French Savans—For Bonaparte's honor, be it said, he was perfectly incredulous—Now for the Loo-choo annals.

"The Chief of the Islands Shun-teen [in 1190] laid the foundation of his kingdom by military force and to this day, in the temple dedicated to Himan, an *arrow* is placed before the Tablet bearing his name in conformity to his dying will, to *show* that his kingdom was founded by military prowess." [See Anglo-Chinese Gleaner].

Buonaparte stared with an "incredulous expression," but our Hero of the Tale, Captain Hall, could only reply—"So far as we had been able to discover, they had *never* any wars, but remained in a state of internal and external peace."

Hall says next—the Loo-chooans have *no money*. Our native accounts say quite the reverse. Their copper coin was cast about 1600

The fact is, Hall told a good story, with a great deal of brass. He did not mean to lie, but he was bold to decide when other men would have hesitated, and he told a tale which the good sense and experience of Napoleon, could not stomach.

"*So much*," as the Quarterly says, for the "*Newly discovered Island*" of Sir Walter Scott.

Now for the *morale*. There is a bold fashion with the multitude of Savans, Poetasters, and Voyagers, in their tales; and certain great people all round the world read whatever they write, and read nothing else. The Great Journals, and Great Publishers, send forth whatever they please, to the ends of the Earth, and they never admit into their columns, any fact or opinion opposite to their own shewing. Sir James Hall, was known to Nap; Captain Hall is an industrious forward man, in various ways, has some science, and has some influence in *Anno Redy*. Sir Walter "*Proprietor*" i, e, *Lord* of some place, the *Waverly* author, an apologist for *all that* is—in certain places; determines not to "spoil by condensing" Captain Hall's interesting account of the "*newly discovered Island*"—and so a tale-a story-is propagated. Thus it is that the *Optime* of the day, by Barrow-like and Beechy audacity, palm their tales upon the English world. And the privileged love to have it so.

That rude Islanders should have no money, is a very possible, and not unlikely case; but that they should have *no arms*, neither *lance*, nor *club*, is out of the question, However, we should not wonder, if hereafter, we hear of some antichristian novelist, bringing forward, from Hall's and Scott's accounts, proof direct against Holy Scripture, and deny the depraved condition of mankind, then try with Rousseau, to prove, that the *innocence* of savage life, has been destroyed by christianism and civilization No arms! no money! nor any equivalent! Certainly Napoleon's incredulity is more creditable to his understanding, than the Proprietor's implicit belief of his friend Captain Hall. A. B. C.

CHINESE DIVINATION AND NECROMANCY.

We pass over their sorcery, or divination by lots; and their calculations of destiny, from astrological data, at their natal hour, to notice a direct appeal made by them to invisible spirits, called *Seen*, men of the mountains; deified hermits. A number of people pretend to be able to invoke and obtain the appearance of genii or demons, in the following manner.

One who means to invoke the appearance of a *Seen*, does on the day preceding bathe himself in scented water and on the eve of the coming day, arranges fragrant flowers, gold and silver papers, candles, fruits &c; sweeps the best hall of his house clean, lays out two tables and spreads over them a white powder. He procures a bundle of white powder. *Ke*, i, e, an upright stick, to represent a pencil, and a horizontal spoke, with which to wield it, at the side of the table. To guide this pencil, under the direction of the invisible spirit, a boy, who can neither read, nor write, is procured. When the time arrives, in the evening of the day appointed, the magician comes, and goes through his incantations; then, if the spirit chooses to appear the style in the boys hand moves irresistibly, and writes responses, either in verse, or prose, as it may happen to suit the occasion. No woman is allowed to be present on these occasions. Sometimes the spirit invoked will not appear; but at other times the Manes even of Confucius; or of the Chinese God of war, or of his Generals, make their appearance, and give responses, sometimes on state affairs, and the destiny of the Dynasty; which renders the practice altogether illegal, although in ordinary cases it is connived at.

In Staunntons' Penal Code Section CLXII, the law against such divination is inserted. It is called *Foo-ke* supporting the magic pencil; and *Foo-tuan keshing*, supporting the curving pencil, and praying to the sages deceased. Sir George, rather oddly, in a note to the Text, to which he says, there are eight clauses appended, remarks, that here one might naturally look for some specific notice of the Catholic Christians, said to amount to 200,000 in China; but the subject is in this code entirely passed over in silence.

We can assure him that this is not *now* the case. For though we should not have looked for laws against Christianity, under a section headed "A prohibition of Magicians, and depraved arts:" yet in the VIth clause of this section, and in other parts of the Code, according to our copy of the original, Christianity as known to these pagan legislators, now has a place not very honorable, in some decrees dated in the last reign, and others in the first and second years of His present Majesty's reign. However, it must be observed, Sir George does not confine himself to literal rendering of the Chinese Headline, but adds what the section really contains. But, this by the way. We return to the subject of this Paper.

On a recent occasion in the Heongshan district, when a spirit was invoked by the *Foo-ke* process, the

pencil was impelled to write six, or eight lines of verse, which described the invisible being to be, the Ghost of a Mandarins concubine, who had some years before died, no body knew how, or wherefore.

"*Cloacina* the goddess of Lakes and common sewers among the Romans," is also recognised in China, under a name of similar import, *Shehanghoo* which we need not translate. On the evening of the 15th of 8th moon, this goddess is invoked to appear. A certain place is swept clean, incense burnt, and the Officiating matron leans upon a bench, as if asleep for a while. After which she suddenly starts up, and either sings, or laughs, or cries, or talks, as the case may be. The worshippers join her, and continue for two or three hours, till at last it is difficult to get her out of the house. Hence it has become proverbial, "The goddess Cloacina is easily invited, but takes her leave with difficulty"

MACAO June 17th To day about noon, a thunder cloud burst right over the city, near the cathedral, and the lightning burnt and rent asunder, the Priagrande, or, as the Chinese call it, the southern Bay custom-house flag-staff. A lady and her children who reside upon the hill side, above the Custom-house, were, for a moment, being in a draft of wind, completely enveloped by the electric fluid, but happily suffered no injury. The thunder, lightning, and rain, this season, have lasted longer than we remember, during many years residence in China. The fatal cases from lightning have however been few. But the *Luy-Shin*, or Thunder God, as the natives speak, has selected some victims; & they add, He never errs. When no reason appears, why many should not equally suffer, one from the crowd seems to be selected, to suffer immediate death.

CANTON July 5th 1828.

A few days ago a most outrageous attack was committed, upon some Lascars belonging to one of the Country Ships, by the low Officers of the customs residing in the chop House, in front of the Factories—who presumed upon chastising them with whips, for an act that one of them had committed most innocently, but which they chose to interpret into an offence, and but for the interference of some of the foreign gentlemen, who witnessed the behaviour of a "true barbarian" might have terminated in serious consequence. The assault was so gross, that retaliation was promised by the Linguist, in corporal punishment on the offenders. This we have not heard has been inflicted, nor do we presume, ever will be, and in thus passing over such outrage in silence, encouragement is given to the perpetration of acts of greater insolence, and which indeed such tame submission, deserves.

The Edict which we lately noticed, as being issued by the Government against the presentation of Petitions at the City Gate, has been enforced on the Commanders of British Vessels, they receiving on their arrival, a positive interdict against such proceeding.

The right of publicly petitioning, has been so long recognised, and bears with it so much of common justice, that we cannot see how it is to be relinquished, when conducted with reason, moderation and perfect order, and upon points, where the parties, are most seriously affected.

Was the Cohong, faithful organ of communication, it's medium might be sufficient for all the purposes, that concern Foreigners, but when it is known to be a channel of misrepresentation, and delay, and that almost in every instance, the Security merchants become offenders to the law of their own country, in being the sole cause of the injuries complained of; justice can never be obtained but by a direct, and manly appeal to the high authorities.

If we are correctly instructed, at this moment, a most temperate and respectful petition to the viceroy which had been delivered many days since, to the chief of the Cohong, without containing one obnoxious paragraph, and merely upon matters relating to the existing modes of Trade, is now lying unopened on the Table of the Consoo. So much, as a commencement, under the new regulation!!!

It is in nature, for one aggression, to be quickly followed by another.

One of the Country Ships, after having been here upwards of a fortnight, remained without a Compradore (or a person to supply the crew with daily provisions) in consequence of the Commander, resisting the unjust demand made upon him, for the payment of an unprecedented sum for that purpose; the Linguist, who was interested, supporting the extortion, and the Hong merchant, avoiding all interference.

If these Mandarin merchants, who are commanded to mediate, upon the grievances of foreigners, refuse instant redress, upon matters of such vital importance; what other mode can be adopted, than that of a respectful approach to the Head of Government.?

We cannot imagine a more interesting spectacle, than that of a crew of quiet Lascars, conducted in perfect order by a British Commander, to the Gates of the Imperial City, imploring or rather, demanding that they might be regularly supplied, with their daily food!!!

There are many rumours in circulation relating to several Political events, involving the great European powers, but we are not in possession of sufficient authority, to justify our relating them.

The Commercial community here, have this season met with much annoyance, in the delay attending the deliveries of letters brought by several of the Bengal Vessels in many instances not having received some of them, till a fortnight after arrival—and in other respects, deprived of their correspondence for several days.

CHINA MARKET.

The Crops of Canton Silk, which have hitherto appeared, have been as abundant, as was expected, but the colour is not very good. Several consignments have been received here of Cotton Yarn, being the result of over Exportation to the several presidencies in India, and the markets of the East.

This is an article that will always be in moderate demand, if it can be supplied at a low rate, but the price of the day, owing to the reduced value of the raw material, must leave the adventurers severe sufferers.

OPIUM. There appears to be a strong disposition amongst the Brokers to speculate, both in Patna and Malwa—but restricted to very low prices, by the quantity on hand, the apprehension of large importations. Some time largains in each have been entered into. The low price of Malwa has brought Turkey into little request, but has not altered the price for the small quantity that there is a demand for.

The deliveries in last month, have been extensive, amounting in Patna to 37). Benares 49 and Malwa 778, making a total of 1238 chests. And the remaining stock on the 1st instant was, of Patna 2482, Benares 421 and Malwa 1532 chests which includes the cargo of the Jane Eliza.

COTTON. The Cargo of the Sulihany was sold at the mean of Taels 7. 7 per picul, but many single parcels have been disposed of, at as Taels 6,9 this was the produce of last year—and no price has yet been offered for the new Cotton, brought by the Fort William, which is reported to be very good. So deplorable is the market for this Staple that no material change is expected, unless a partial failure in the Nankin Crop should occur.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED, *24th June, the Jane Eliza, Wallace from Calcutta. 29th Brit. Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone from Bombay. The Port. Ship Conde de Rio Pardo at Macao from Bombay, 3d the Port. Brig. San Sebastido at ditto from Damaun.*

SAILED, *29th June, Brit. Ship Bombay Castle Scott, for Bombay.*

PRICES CURRENT, *Canton July 5th, 1828.*

IMPORTS.			
Ambergris	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar		10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut		2½	Picul
Bird's nests		20 a 34	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		5 a 6	Picul
Camphor, malay		20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		65 a 70	Picul
Cochineal		400 a 550	Picul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan		26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn		35 a 38	Picul
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	8 a 9	Picul
Bengal		8 a 9	Picul
Madras		8 a 10	Picul
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds		7 a 8	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Gudbear		25 a 28	Picul
Cutch Pegue		6 a 7	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet		60 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Picul
Flints		1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude		55 a 60	Picul
Iron bar		3	Picul
ditto Rod		4½	Picul
Lead		5½	Picul
Mace		75	Picul
Nutmegs		55	Picul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna old 1000 new		910	Chest
Benares old 975 new		670	Chest
Companys Malwa		810	Chest
Damaun do.		810	Chest
Turkey		856	Chest
Pepper Malay		6½	Picul
Pullichuck		11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver		75 a 76	Picul
Rattans		4½	Picul
Saltpetre & Wampoa		none	Picul
ditto Little		6	Picul

IMPORTS.			
Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul
Sandalwood		8 a 24	Picul
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Picul
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Rash.
Fox		1	Rash.
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1½	Each
Sea Otter		40 a 45	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Smalts		12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	Cwt.
Tin plates		11	Box.
Tin		19 a 20	Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1½	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Longells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece
EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp Drs.	2. 80	Picul.
Camphor		32	Picul.
Cassia		16 a 18	Picul.
Ditto buds		28 a 30	Picul.
China Root		3. 50	Picul.
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Picul.
Galangal		5	Picul.
Gamboge		65	Picul.
Hartall		12 a 13	Picul.
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	Picul.
Musk		40 a 80	Catty
Oil of cassia		1. 70	Picul.
Rhubarb		none	Picul.
Silk Raw Nankin Taysan		400	Picul.
Ditto Tsatlee		430	Picul.
Canton	Taels	220 a 200	Picul.
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14	Picul.
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	Picul.
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	Picul.
Turmerick		6	Picul.
Vermillion		48 —	Box
Nankeens Company's 1st		90	100
2d do do		80	100
3d do do		57	100
Blue		90 a 100	100
Small		none	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY, July 12th, 1828. No. 27

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Public is hereby respectfully informed that there is new printing, at St. Joseph's College, Macao.

Grammatica Latina ad usum juvenum Sinensium, in 16°.

Next will be published Three Connected works, viz Arte — e Diccionario Portuguez e China, — e Diccionario China e Portuguez.

R. J. A. Gonsalves, the author of the above works, hopes to have the three last printed in three manual volumes, octavo, at a reasonable price. He requests the amateurs of Literature, who may choose to possess them, to subscrib, not for the expenses of the press, as the amount is to be paid on delivery, but merely to enable him to estimate the number of copies which ought to be printed.

Subscriptions of names will be received at St. Joseph's College, Macao.

The author proposes, in the three last mentioned works, to supply the European Student with the necessary helps to enable him to express his thoughts in Chinese, either in the conversational style, or in that of books; as well as with facilities for converting Chinese into his own language.

MACAO, 28th June 1828.

PEKING. Government is following up the Capture of Changkhur, by seizing, and prosecuting persons less, or more, connected, with the late rebellion. Those who were directly concerned, have been devoted to death, and those who were incidently brought into it, are transported, and subjected to Slavery About a hundred persons, related to the different leaders, are to be sent to Peking and tried by the criminal board.

From Zhe-hol, or Je-ho "the hot river" as the name imports, the venerable Sung, of Lord Macartney's Embassy, has reported a squabble between two Tartar Princes, which disgraces them both. The leading personage is Toolenashe son-in-law to His Imperial Majesty, and Royal uncle, who bears the Title of Chingtsinwang. Even since the seventh year of the late reign, he has been a most disorderly & troublesome person. He was first reported to the Emperor for cutting down as much as he pleased, of the Timber belonging to the Family estate, a little in the way of the present Duke of Marlborough, whom he resembled in another particular, not much to his credit.

For this he was ordered to keep at home, within an enclosure for a certain period. He violated this injunction, and went from place to place, corrupting men's wives, and daughters. A second confinement for three years was again ordered.

Still he would not be quiet, and was next banished to Moogden, and from thence to Ele.

Eventually the Princess, his wife, died, and he was allowed to return home, to wait on his aged mother. His Son, and some other Member of the Royal Family, were directed to perform sacrifices to her Manes. Whilst kneeling before the altar, one of the Princes passed the Son's shoulder, and kneeled down in advance of the Son, thereby taking the precedence The Son seized the skirt of his garment to pull him back, they rose from their knees, & had a clamorous scuffle. The Father interfered, seized hold of the Princes tail, held him fast, and in a great fury gave him an interminable thrashing, for insulting his Son, and has brought against the object of his wrath the "heavy charge" of infidelity to his Sovereign, and disobedience to his Parents.

The Tribunal of rites has sent in a long list of Tombs and altars which he either in person, or by proxy ought to visit, to announce to his ancestors the glorious subjugation of Changhur.

PEKING. A Nephew of His Imperial Majesty who had previously been created Generalissimo, Defender of the Dynasty, has to the Emperors great regret, departed this life. His Majesty has ordered that the posthumous Title of Duke, supporter of the Dynasty, be conferred, and that 300 Taels of Silver, be granted from the Imperial Purse, for the Expenses of the Funeral.

Toochushin, Governor of Peking Province has detected a dangerous association of Superstitionists, who plotted rebellion against the Throne. The Ring-leaders have been seized, and made their confession. The Governor requests, that an investigation be instituted into the conduct of his predecessors, who failed to detect this incipient rebellion. It is evident, that such an enquiry, would damp the general joy occasioned by the Capture of Changkhur. His Majesty therefore accedes to the suggestion. He however orders every exertion to be made, that the roots of this conspiracy be completely eradicated.

On the 23rd of June His Excellency Governor LE, gave a grand Imperial Banquet, at his own Palace to the Siamese Ambassadors lately returned from Peking. It is represented to have been conducted with great pomp and solemnity. Some say however the Governor does not condescend to come out in person, to eat with these Siamese Envoys.

On the 21st all the great Officers in Canton sent congratulations to His Excellency on his having, that day received from His Imperial Majesty a Box of Pills called "Purple Golden Ingots" in high repute in Peking, and throughout the Empire, for curing ulcers by external application.

THE CHIEF JUDGE OF CANTON continues to decide on important cases with great despatch, and much to the satisfaction of the public. He has shown up to His Imperial Majesty seven Sir Richard Birnies, since his recent arrival in Canton. The news venders attribute to him the following case, which is said to be a true one, though of an old date.

A woman was suspected of causing her husband's death, but the Official examiner could find no hurt or wound on the body. It was interred and the woman detained. The new Judge being applied to, ordered the remains to be disinterred and reexamined. The same Official person was called upon to perform

this duty, in the presence of the Judge. He now found the head of a long pin or nail among the hair of the head, which had been forced into the brain, and caused death. The Judge demanded what had led him to this discovery now, instead of the first time. He hesitated till he received 20 blows, when he confessed that his wife told him to examine among the hair of the head. This wife had been married to five husbands. The Judge immediately sent for her, and subjected her to the finger compress, when she confessed that she had given her present husband a hint where to examine, from knowing that she had by that means, despatched her four former husbands. This horrid disclosure immediately produced a sentence to cut to pieces both the female murderers.

We remember a similar shocking tale in Europe. A man married successively several women, whom he destroyed by thrusting a pin into the heart, so deep that its head was covered over, and not visible when the bodies were examined.

FIRE in the city of Canton. The daily court calender of the 4th Moon, 24th day, mentions a fire which broke out about 9 o clock at night, from the embers of a Tea-fire. This is a common mode of announcing the cause of fire. *One* house was *burnt* down, and *two*, right and left, *pulled* down, to prevent the wide spreading flames. This system is, we believe, adopted from the foreigners who have assisted at fires in Canton, and like the general use of the fire-engine, of watches, of telescopes, of woollens, &c. &c. shews that the Chinese will adopt what approves itself to their judgment or taste. That they have remained unimpressed and uninfluenced, from with-in or with-out, is a fallacy very current in Europe. Manufactures and mechanics have borne upon them, and modified them; and Mind too has changed the Astronomical Board at Peking, from the Ptolemaic to the Newtonian? — are we right? — not quite we fear. They are still Ptolemaic, although using the Eupopean Tables of the 16th century. When the selfish mind of christendom shall seek to do good, with a degree of energy worthy of the object, China will adopt, we doubt not, an all important subject.—*the Truth*.

ATTORNIES, TABELLIONES, OR NOTARII.

The Chinese have a class of scriveners who resemble these ancient and modern personages in some degree. They are authorized in all public Courts to read over the petitions of the people, and required to frame petitions for them, to which they affix a seal. Without the *Thishu*, or Adtourney, affixes his seal, no petition is received by his superior. It is evident that these people have great power to retard the course of justice, by delaying or refusing to affix their seal till their demands be satisfied. Our new Judge has caught one of his licenced attorns a tripping, and has issued a very angry proclamation on the subject. For the culprit who demanded an unfair price for writing a Petition, said in his own defence that Judge Yaou's people had to receive a share of it. These attornies buy their situations, or in softer language pay for their licence, and hence dismissing them is a punishment. The Judge has dismissed *Fungcettat*, and fixed the price of a petition at one mace two candareens, which, it is said, will make the place not worth hundreds, instead of thousands now given for it. He likewise permits petitioners whose petitions are kept back, to lay hold of his chair in the streets, and present them.

CHINESE MODE OF TRIAL.

In all the public Courts, when the Magistrate takes his seat, the lictors and runners of the Court arrange themselves rank & file, and give a great shout. An interpreter, or conveyer of what is said, stands by the side of the Magistrate. On the table, or bar before him are arranged pencils, ink, & paper, flogging signal reeds, and a piece of flat hard wood, with which he strikes the table, to make a noise, when he is much in earnest, or angry.

The plaintiff, the defendant, and the witnesses, are, all made to kneel before him, at some distance; and beside them are placed the instruments of torture. One is, a flattened bamboo to beat the thighs: another is a rattan with which the offender is flogged; a third is, a shoe soal to slap the cheeks; a fourth is a compress to squeeze the ankles; a fifth is a heavy wooden roller to strike the ankles, a sixth is a compress to squeeze the fingers; a seventh mode of torture is to make the prisoner kneel on chains, fetters, and manicles, the iron corners of which hurt the knees; an eighth, is to force the prisoner to lie, with the small of the back on a cross bar, whilst his limbs and head are fastened back, with other bars; a ninth is to place a bar across his legs as he kneels, while men stand on each end of it to press it down; a tenth is to throw quick lime in the prisoner's eyes. These are considered small tortures, says the native writer. The greater punishments are diverse from these. But this decade of inflictions may serve as a specimen of the unhappy case of those who come into a Chinese Court of justice; where all these modes of torture are employed at the caprice, or passion of a proud, tyrannical sitting Magistrate. The natives say that under the liberal use of these modes of question, any confession may be obtained, which the inquisitor may desire: even the confession of murder by an innocent person. The Chinese have a press; would that it were effectually employed to write down such an abominable system.

APPEAL TO NATURE. Every one remembers King Solomon's appeal to natural affection, in the case of two Innkeepers [erroneously called Harlots] who disputed each other's right to a child. History affords similar appeals to human feelings in order to decide doubtful cases. But the Chinese tell a tale of an appeal to maternal affection in the Brute creation.

In the district *Kwangning*, two neighbours each reared an Ewe. Both lambed at the same time. The one lamb died, and its owner palmed the dead lamb on his neighbour. The neighbour prosecuted, but the Judge could obtain nothing but positive assertions from each party. He therefore took the dead lamb, and disfigured it by partial roasting; then he brought the two ewes into open Court, with the roasted lamb on one side, and provender on the other. The one Ewe stood over the roasted lamb shedding tears; the other went and fed as if nothing had happened. It no longer remained a doubt to which Ewe the dead lamb belonged; and the Judge decided for the Plaintiff

THE CITY GATE.

Mr. Editor—of all Asiatic old customs, that the gate of a city should be the place of Judgement and Council, is one of the oldest. From the day that Abraham confirmed his purchase of a field, in the presence of all that went in at the *gate of the city*, to the present time, nearly 4000 years, it has been the custom, for the sake of publicity, to transact important affairs, Judicial and national, as well as commercial, at the *city gate*. *Publicity* is a great safeguard of *justice*, and that no doubt originated the custom, and has preserved it. All affairs of moment among the Algerines are laid before the Dey at the *city gate*. The Ottoman Court, is supposed to be called the *Porte*, from business being transacted at the *gate*. And his Imperial Majesty of China frequently *descends* to the *gate* of the Court of his Palace, to sit in judgment with the great Officers of state. Thus Mordecai, who was an Officer in the court of Ahasuerus, "Sat in the King's *Gate*" to transact public business: and for the same purpose, Daniel, who was ruler over the whole province of Babylon, "sat in the *gate* of the King." By the way, holding Official consultations at the *gate*, explains a passage of the New Testament, not generally understood, viz that the "gates of Hell" i. e. the plots and machinations of apostate spirits—shall not be able to subvert the Christian Church.

From time immemorial, the gate of the city of Canton has been the place where foreigners have made *a public appeal for Justice*. If that be relinquished, all *publicity* will be at an end; and probably all *justice* also. I have heard an American Gentleman say, that he thought there would be no more going to the city Gate with Petitions, since the Government had prohibited it. Whether he spoke the sentiments of his countrymen, or not, I cannot tell. If he did, I am greatly surprized, for I thought the Republicans of America, had been champions of Liberty and the rights of man; and that although a Governor might "hate him that rebuketh in the *Gate*, and abhor him that speaketh uprightly" still they would not desist to assert their right. J. L.

VACCINATION IN CHINA. Mr. Editor, it is well known that, by the exertions of Dr. Pearson, it was introduced about the year 1810. At that time a small Pamphlet was written, containing a brief narrative of Jenners discovery in England, and the king of Spains magnificent efforts to communicate the discovery, to all the nations of the world, by the Ship, which he sent out for that purpose. This was translated into Chinese by Sir George Staunton, whose name, that of the then English Chief Mr. Drumnond, and the Surgeon Mr. Pearson's, were appended to it.

The Company's Comprador at that time Ahe, commonly nick-named Longhead, from the Shape of his Scull, as well as his superior abilities, had great merit in submitting, we believe to be vaccinated himself, (for he says so in his pamphlet) and afterwards assisting in diffusing Vaccination, among his country men.

In the Year 1816, he published a Chinese Pamphlet on the subject, of which a second Edition was published in 1821. In this production he concealed entirely the name, and nation of the Discoverer, and of the persons, who introduced it into Canton. He speaks only generally, that it came from abroad, and was brought to Macao, from Manilla.

According to Chinese custom, in addition to his own Preface, a learned Friend wrote one for him, which is placed at the head of his Book where Europeans would put a dedication; this person asserts that he finds the principle of Vaccination in the Chinese work Pihtsaou Kangmuh.

The Cow-Pox was communicated it is said by means of the fly, which fastens on the Cow, and sucks its blood till it falls off. The Cows blood contained in the fly was employed in some way, which is not very intelligibly stated, but from this, the learned Gentleman infers, that China first possessed the principle of vaccination which having been improved upon by foreigners, is so much to their praise.

Ahe, in his preface, takes occasion to laud the wise and holy Dynasty, whose auspices influence all nations, and induced this discovery, for the benefit of mankind.

The Chinese method of producing the disease, by taking the dried matter into the nostril, originated Ahe says, under the Sung Dynasty some where about the 11th century.

He theorizes on what the natural small pox poison is, how it is received at the time of conception, and is less, or more virulent &c: but we dare not attempt to translate a Chinese medical theory. He puts the question, whether vaccination ever causes death? and answers, with a positive denial. When the "Ocean Physician" (the nameless foreigner) vaccinated him, he was 32 years of age; since which he has himself vaccinated ten Thousand they all lived, and grew up to be married.

Long head, and his Family have received both honor, and profit, from vaccination.

A Foonne conferred on him a Gold Button, another presented him with a Tablet, on which, with his own hand, he inscribed the ancient Classical wish "A cure without medicine" and a third great Officer, composed a sonnet in his praise, and presented it to him

THE YELLOW RIVER BANKS It is reported to His Majesty, that the necessary Repairs will cost 3,087,900 Taels.

CRIMINAL CASE AT THE LINTIN DISTRICT.

There is a case now brought before Judge Yaou, in which seven persons were murdered. It has been pending five years, and he has been informed of an attempt to palm on Government a man bought to suffer death, instead of the real murderer.

FIRE. About midnight on the 3nd inst. a fire broke out in a Druggists Shop in a Street to the northward of the Foreign Factories, and within the distance of about 200 yards. The combustible materials deposited on the premises, and the difficulty of obtaining water, it happening at the time of low tide caused it to rage with unabated fury, to the serious alarm of the neighbourhood, till it was subdued after a destruction of about eight, or, ten dwellings.

Mr. Editor—As you know, Interest is quasi dicit, Interest being *inside*, or *concerned*, in an affair. Now Sir, I fear that in your paper there is a want of the *inter* and the *con*. What boots it to us Europeans,

this duty, in the presence of the Judge. He now found the head of a long pin or nail among the hair of the head, which had been forced into the brain, and caused death. The Judge demanded what had led him to this discovery now, instead of the first time. He hesitated till he received 20 blows, when he confessed that his wife told him to examine among the hair of the head. This wife had been married to five husbands. The Judge immediately sent for her, and subjected her to the finger compress, when she confessed that she had given her present husband a hint where to examine, from knowing that she had by that means, despatched her four former husbands. This horrid disclosure immediately produced a sentence to cut to pieces both the female murderers.

We remember a similar shocking tale in Europe. A man married successively several women, whom he destroyed by thrusting a pin into the heart, so deep that its head was covered over, and not visible when the bodies were examined.

FIRE in the city of Canton. The daily court calender of the 4th Moon, 24th day, mentions a fire which broke out about 9 o clock at night, from the embers of a Tea-fire. This is a common mode of announcing the cause of fire. *One* house was *burnt* down, and *two*, right and left, *pulled* down, to prevent the wide spreading flames. This system is, we believe, adopted from the foreigners who have assisted at fires in Canton, and like the general use of the fire-engine, of watches, of telescopes, of woollens, &c. &c. shews that the Chinese will adopt what approves itself to their judgment or taste. That they have remained unimpressed and uninfluenced, from with-in or with-out, is a fallacy very current in Europe. Manufactures and mechanics have borne upon them, and modified them; and Mind too has changed the Astronomical Board at Peking, from the Ptolemaic to the Newtonian? — are we right? — not quite we fear. They are still Ptolemaic, although using the Eupopean Tables of the 16th century. When the selfish mind of christendom shall seek to do good, with a degree of energy worthy of the object, China will adopt, we doubt not, an all important subject.—*the Truth*.

ATTORNIES, TABELLIONES, OR NOTARII.

The Chinese have a class of scriveners who resemble these ancient and modern personages in some degree. They are authorized in all public Courts to read over the petitions of the people, and required to frame petitions for them, to which they affix a seal. Without the *Thishu*, or Adtourney, affixes his seal, no petition is received by his superior. It is evident that these people have great power to retard the course of justice, by delaying or refusing to affix their seal till their demands be satisfied. Our new Judge has caught one of his licenced attorns a tripping, and has issued a very angry proclamation on the subject. For the culprit who demanded an unfair price for writing a Petition, said in his own defence that Judge Yaou's people had to receive a share of it. These attornies buy their situations, or in softer language pay for their licence, and hence dismissing them is a punishment. The Judge has dismissed *Fungcettat*, and fixed the price of a petition at one mace two candareens, which, it is said, will make the place not worth hundreds, instead of thousands now given for it. He likewise permits petitioners whose petitions are kept back, to lay hold of his chair in the streets, and present them.

CHINESE MODE OF TRIAL.

In all the public Courts, when the Magistrate takes his seat, the lictors and runners of the Court arrange themselves rank & file, and give a great shout. An interpreter, or conveyer of what is said, stands by the side of the Magistrate. On the table, or bar before him are arranged pencils, ink, & paper, flogging signal reeds, and a piece of flat hard wood, with which he strikes the table, to make a noise, when he is much in earnest, or angry.

The plaintiff, the defendant, and the witnesses, are, all made to kneel before him, at some distance; and beside them are placed the instruments of torture. One is, a flattened bamboo to beat the thighs: another is a rattan with which the offender is flogged; a third is, a shoe soal to slap the cheeks; a fourth is a compress to squeeze the ankles; a fifth is a heavy wooden roller to strike the ankles, a sixth is a compress to squeeze the fingers; a seventh mode of torture is to make the prisoner kneel on chains, fetters, and manicles, the iron corners of which hurt the knees; an eighth, is to force the prisoner to lie, with the small of the back on a cross bar, whilst his limbs and head are fastened back, with other bars; a ninth is to place a bar across his legs as he kneels, while men stand on each end of it to press it down; a tenth is to throw quick lime in the prisoner's eyes. These are considered small tortures, says the native writer. The greater punishments are diverse from these. But this decade of inflictions may serve as a specimen of the unhappy case of those who come into a Chinese Court of justice; where all these modes of torture are employed at the caprice, or passion of a proud, tyrannical sitting Magistrate. The natives say that under the liberal use of these modes of question, any confession may be obtained, which the inquisitor may desire: even the confession of murder by an innocent person. The Chinese have a press; would that it were effectually employed to write down such an abominable system.

APPEAL TO NATURE. Every one remembers King Solomon's appeal to natural affection, in the case of two Innkeepers [erroneously called Harlots] who disputed each other's right to a child. History affords similar appeals to human feelings in order to decide doubtful cases. But the Chinese tell a tale of an appeal to maternal affection in the Brute creation.

In the district *Kwangning*, two neighbours each reared an Ewe. Both lambed at the same time. The one lamb died, and its owner palmed the dead lamb on his neighbour. The neighbour prosecuted, but the Judge could obtain nothing but positive assertions from each party. He therefore took the dead lamb, and disfigured it by partial roasting; then he brought the two ewes into open Court, with the roasted lamb on one side, and provender on the other. The one Ewe stood over the roasted lamb shedding tears; the other went and fed as if nothing had happened. It no longer remained a doubt to which Ewe the dead lamb belonged; and the Judge decided for the Plaintiff

THE CITY GATE.

Mr. Editor—of all Asiatic old customs, that the gate of a city should be the place of Judgement and Council, is one of the oldest. From the day that Abraham confirmed his purchase of a field, in the presence of all that went in at the *gate of the city*, to the present time, nearly 4000 years, it has been the custom, for the sake of publicity, to transact important affairs, Judicial and national, as well as commercial, at the *city gate*. *Publicity* is a great safeguard of *justice*, and that no doubt originated the custom, and has preserved it. All affairs of moment among the Algerines are laid before the Dey at the *city gate*. The Ottoman Court, is supposed to be called the *Porte*, from business being transacted at the *gate*. And his Imperial Majesty of China frequently *descends* to the *gate* of the Court of his Palace, to sit in judgment with the great Officers of state. Thus Mordecai, who was an Officer in the court of Ahasuerus, "Sat in the King's *Gate*" to transact public business: and for the same purpose, Daniel, who was ruler over the whole province of Babylon, "sat in the *gate* of the King." By the way, holding Official consultations at the *gate*, explains a passage of the New Testament, not generally understood, viz that the "gates of Hell" i. e. the plots and machinations of apostate spirits—shall not be able to subvert the Christian Church.

From time immemorial, the gate of the city of Canton has been the place where foreigners have made *a public appeal for Justice*. If that be relinquished, all *publicity* will be at an end; and probably all *justice* also. I have heard an American Gentleman say, that he thought there would be no more going to the city Gate with Petitions, since the Government had prohibited it. Whether he spoke the sentiments of his countrymen, or not, I cannot tell. If he did, I am greatly surprized, for I thought the Republicans of America, had been champions of Liberty and the rights of man; and that although a Governor might "hate him that rebuketh in the *Gate*, and abhor him that speaketh uprightly" still they would not desist to assert their right. J. L.

VACCINATION IN CHINA. Mr. Editor, it is well known that, by the exertions of Dr. Pearson, it was introduced about the year 1810. At that time a small Pamphlet was written, containing a brief narrative of Jenners discovery in England, and the king of Spains magnificent efforts to communicate the discovery, to all the nations of the world, by the Ship, which he sent out for that purpose. This was translated into Chinese by Sir George Staunton, whose name, that of the then English Chief Mr. Drumnond, and the Surgeon Mr. Pearson's, were appended to it.

The Company's Comprador at that time Ahe, commonly nick-named Longhead, from the Shape of his Scull, as well as his superior abilities, had great merit in submitting, we believe to be vaccinated himself, (for he says so in his pamphlet) and afterwards assisting in diffusing Vaccination, among his country men.

In the Year 1816, he published a Chinese Pamphlet on the subject, of which a second Edition was published in 1821. In this production he concealed entirely the name, and nation of the Discoverer, and of the persons, who introduced it into Canton. He speaks only generally, that it came from abroad, and was brought to Macao, from Manilla.

According to Chinese custom, in addition to his own Preface, a learned Friend wrote one for him, which is placed at the head of his Book where Europeans would put a dedication; this person asserts that he finds the principle of Vaccination in the Chinese work Pihtsaou Kangmuh.

The Cow-Pox was communicated it is said by means of the fly, which fastens on the Cow, and sucks its blood till it falls off. The Cows blood contained in the fly was employed in some way, which is not very intelligibly stated, but from this, the learned Gentleman infers, that China first possessed the principle of vaccination which having been improved upon by foreigners, is so much to their praise.

Ahe, in his preface, takes occasion to laud the wise and holy Dynasty, whose auspices influence all nations, and induced this discovery, for the benefit of mankind.

The Chinese method of producing the disease, by taking the dried matter into the nostril, originated Ahe says, under the Sung Dynasty some where about the 11th century.

He theorizes on what the natural small pox poison is, how it is received at the time of conception, and is less, or more virulent &c: but we dare not attempt to translate a Chinese medical theory. He puts the question, whether vaccination ever causes death? and answers, with a positive denial. When the "Ocean Physician" (the nameless foreigner) vaccinated him, he was 32 years of age; since which he has himself vaccinated ten Thousand they all lived, and grew up to be married.

Long head, and his Family have received both honor, and profit, from vaccination.

A Foonne conferred on him a Gold Button, another presented him with a Tablet, on which, with his own hand, he inscribed the ancient Classical wish "A cure without medicine" and a third great Officer, composed a sonnet in his praise, and presented it to him

THE YELLOW RIVER BANKS It is reported to His Majesty, that the necessary Repairs will cost 3,087,900 Taels.

CRIMINAL CASE AT THE LINTIN DISTRICT.

There is a case now brought before Judge Yaou, in which seven persons were murdered. It has been pending five years, and he has been informed of an attempt to palm on Government a man bought to suffer death, instead of the real murderer.

FIRE. About midnight on the 3nd inst. a fire broke out in a Druggists Shop in a Street to the northward of the Foreign Factories, and within the distance of about 200 yards. The combustible materials deposited on the premises, and the difficulty of obtaining water, it happening at the time of low tide caused it to rage with unabated fury, to the serious alarm of the neighbourhood, till it was subdued after a destruction of about eight, or, ten dwellings.

Mr. Editor—As you know, Interest is quasi dicit, Interest being *inside*, or *concerned*, in an affair. Now Sir, I fear that in your paper there is a want of the *inter* and the *con*. What boots it to us Europeans,

and Americanus es, what the Chinamen either do or suffer. Their internal doings affect us not; their sufferings we cannot relieve. Being so completely excluded, we cannot sympathize with them. It is true that according to abstract principles, they are our fellow-creatures, and indeed children of the same Almighty Parent. These are truisms which certainly have some place in our creeds But still these principles are only for, Sundays and Holydays. The practical Truth is that with these people we have no *inter*-est—we are not *con*— cerned: and therefore we have no *sim*-pathos; no fellow-feeling. What are your tales of Changkihur, & his kindred, or of oppression superstition, and murder?—we are not—inter—est-ed. This circumstance will, I apprehend, be fatal to your Paper. Opium it is true, is an everlasting subject, in which a few are interested. But the many have no concern in the precious drug, and Opium sales are stale topics. Cave! or your weekly lucubrations will soon become, waste paper.

B. C. D.

MACAO "HORSE ROAD." His Excellency the Governor of Canton, is very persevering in his detestation of this innovation. We have heard that he continues to thunder out denunciations against local Officers who failed to find out, and interdict this terrible *in-road* of the barbarians. The native Officer resident in Macao, called Tsotong, is, the Governor says, placed there on purpose to watch the doings of the barbarians, and he has been so lost to a sense of his duty, as neither to interdict the horse-road, nor report concerning it. Such weakness calls aloud for some more able Officer to be appointed to the station. The Tsotong is frightened—not yet out of, but—for his life, and has taken measures to appease the wrath of Governor *Le*, which being interpreted, is Governor *Pear*. His Excellency *Pear*, suspects there is some *hoanhan*, or traitorous Chinese, acting for the stupid barbarians, and has therefore directed a secret search. Such secrets however, generally—and we would add *happily*—are revealed. Our correspondent bids us burn this piece of information, and if true, it certainly deserves it—we have not burnt it, but torn it to atoms.

MACAO ROAD. The Canton Government ordered four stones to be engraved, containing an everlasting prohibition of this dreaded innovation. It was done and they were set up in various places on the Campo, in the beginning of July. The rumour is, that the Portuguese caused it to be done. The local Chinese Officers have represented the affair to the Governor and Fooune.

CANTON July 12th 1828.

We venture to resume our remarks upon Commercial topics, notwithstanding the anticipation of our correspondent B. C. D. that by continuing them, we shall reduce our Register very shortly to the fate of waste paper.

We cannot agree exactly with him, that it is the few only that are interested in mercantile subjects for we are inclined to give that latitude of interpretation to the observation, which he confines in expression only to Opium; but adhering literally to the mention of the article merely, we differ from him in opinion very widely, when we affirm, that it is the many, and the chief of our Subscribers, who are interested in it, and concerned in it, and thus must deeply sympathise, in the fate that attends it in this market.

The community of Foreigners in Canton is purely Commercial, and its inter course almost exclusively so, and when we consider that the principal circulation, of our Register is with the Trading world, and that in India more particularly, Opium is an article that excites so great an interest, we cannot withhold our remarks upon, it, or, upon the general commerce of the place.

Even to a Price Current we will venture to attach a moral quality, for whilst it is maintained by many, that in all transactions between man and man, there should be equality of information, nothing leads so much to put mercantile men upon a par, as a faithful record of the state of Commerce in any particular country.

The Opium Trade is perhaps in all its ramifications, one of the most extraordinary, and its constant fluctuations, require equally frequent notices. We however at all times endeavor to convey our remarks with as much brevity, as the subject will allow, and we do not think, the most fastidious will complain of us, on that head. With our usual conciseness we will now state the deliveries to the 11th inst, to be of Patna 165, Benares 43, and Malwa 304 chests; that very few Sales have been made during the week, and that the prices now are, for Patna Dollars 925, Benares Drs. 910, and Malwa Drs. 830 per chest the latter with every appearance of decline, and which it is supposed, the arrival of the Damaun Vessels with greatly accelerate. Turkey Drs. 800 per pecul.

No transactions have taken place in the new Cotton, but the Brokers hint at Taels, 8, a 8, 5. per pecul as being its full value.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

6th *Brit. Ship Charlotte, Crocket, from Bombay.*

the Brig. Perlen under Danish Colours from Manila.

8th *Brit, Barque Sherbourne White; do. Ships Castlereagh Hogg. Golconda Clarke, from Bombay.*

Port. Ship Don Manoel de Portugal, Faria, from Damaun.

SAILED.

10th *June Am. Ship Asia for Philadelphia.*

7th July Am. Ship Hoogna for Boston.

Brit. Ship Dona Carnelia for Singapore & Calcutta.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY July 12th, 1828. No. 28.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COFFINS. The Coffin makers on Romana have received forty sets of Coffin timber of the best quality, which they recommend to their friends. The price is not yet fixed.

Wealthy Chinese give three or four hundred Drs. for Slabs of timber to make a Coffin, these they purchase when in perfect health, and keep them in their own houses to dry. It is believed they have some influence in lengthening, instead of shortening their lives. Hence the Coffin Slabs are called "Longevity planks," and kindred, and acquaintances congratulate the man who has obtained Coffin Slabs to his liking.

Mr. Editor. Bramins, as every body knows, are in India "an order of men most sacred; to them belongs the Province of studying the principles of religion, performing its functions, and cultivating the Sciences. They are superior to the monarchs of India" Their admonitions, and even their censures, must be received with submissive respect. Now Sir, I hear that Scientific and Ecclesiastical Bramins, are confined to India, Mandarinism is somewhat like Bramanism. In all the Countries and Colonies, which I have visited or read of, there is no barbarian, a Caste of persons, who are completely would-be Bramins.

They are the *aristoi, and the oloi*, the greatest, and the best, in their own estimation, and would govern both the Prince, and the People. It is said that even in republican America, there is a monied Braminical Caste, which considers, that every man who has not 3000 Dollars a year, is a Pariar dog. In America the Bramins cannot dictate to the Presidents religion, but in some other Christian Countries they dictate to the King, as well as to their fellow subjects, not only whether they shall be christian, or Pagan, but also what shade of christian dress they shall wear; whether they belong to the Episcopol, or to the Presbuteroi.

How do these people differ in essential principles from the Bramins of India. Robert de Nobili, an Italian Jesuit, indeed avowed when in India, that he was a Brachman of Rome, more ancient than the Indian Bramins, and consequently he claimed more reverence. True it is, that men may rail at the spirit of Bramanism, without ever looking into their own breasts, and finding out that they are influenced by exactly the same spirit. U. B. J. M.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

Sumptuary Laws against luxury, extravagence in dress, costly furniture, rich eating &c, have existed in most nations. The wise Romans legislated for the sum which might be spent at a feast; and the ancient Locrian Legislator, would not allow a Lady more than one servant-maid to attend in the streets unless she was drunk. The wise English too, under the reigns of the great reformer and his predecessors, decreed sumptuous, long pointed shoes should not be worn, and at other times that the breadth of the toe of a shoe should not exceed six inches. Montesquieu said, that luxury was a good thing for Monarchies, but not for Democracies. Those who report the opinion, do not tell us why.

His Imperial Majesty, Reason's glory, thinks differently from the great authority just quoted. He has at the suggestion of a Censor of the Empire, issued his commands to enforce the sumptuary laws of the land against all sorts of luxury. In all the provinces, he says, the spirit of the age is frothy and luxury, to a degree which exceeds any former example. But he honors plainness and economy, and requires that the laws contained in a code called *Hoang-teen*, which regulate the dress, and ornaments, and marriage ceremonies of every rank, be printed, circulated, and enforced. These Chinese laws prohibit all the gay colours excepting red, to the people. They are required to confine themselves to blue and black, and quaker greys. They are not allowed borders or facings to their garments; nor shoes with the Egyptian border. Silk umbrellas are forbidden &c. &c.

CRIMES & VICES. Tales of human depravity, constitute by far the larger portion of the materials sent us by active contributors. Were it not necessary to shew what the fact is, many of them had better be suppressed. But notwithstanding Divine Revelation represents man's moral condition as exceedingly depraved, there are professed christians who disclaim the belief that human nature is so bad, and there are others, who deny that the remedy provided by christianity is at all needful. The cause of Truth, therefore, makes it necessary to speak out.

A few days ago, on the east side of Canton, a widow, who had obtained the Imperial honor called *Tsingnaton*, as a reward for her constancy, was detected in a violation of her vows. She and the pera now are, it is said, condemned to death, for the insult, by implication, offered to the sovereign.

In Honan, two brothers of a rich family entered into an illicit intercourse with a nurse employed in the house. They eventually wished to retain her in perpetuity, instead of letting her return to her own family, when her nursing was over. Her husband consented to receive 300 Taels for her; and to provide himself with another. When she took the money to him, he persuaded her to stay till next morning. Being their last meeting, they ate and drank till she was intoxicated to insensibility. He then called two lepers to sleep with her, and infect her with leprosy; and in this state sent her to the rich young men. The facts soon became evident on them; and the three lepers were banished from the society of human beings, as is the custom of the land.

IMPERIAL POETRY. The Chinese Minister of State *Tuoon*, has requested permission to edite the verses, essays, &c, composed by the Emperor Taouakwang. His Majesty has already given to the Printers, a collection of various compositions, poetical, literary,

&c, [illegible] before he came to the throne. Since that period he remarks, his attention has been given wholly to the study of Government; for the mere elegancies of literature are not befitting the dignity of a monarch. However, occasionally during intervals of leisure, he has taken up the pencil, and committed his feelings to writing in verse. But the topics have been chiefly political, or filial, when he attended the Empress Mother at her meals. A very few, one in ten or so, have referred to nature, comparing the azure heavens, or measuring the drops of rain, and noting the appearances of things. Of such compositions His Majesty's Book-trunk is already full: and although he cannot presume to vie with his late sacred Imperial father, in the celestial lustre and riches of his writings, he consents to allow a collection to be published every eight years; and the first one to go to press immediately, under the care of Minister *Tsaou*, to confer a favor on the literati, and to instruct posterity.

EXTRAORDINARY TALENT.

There was lately in Canton, a man who was born without arms; and who, like similar cases in Europe, had learned to perform with his feet and toes the work which hands are destined to effect. He learned to write with his feet, and made a great deal of money by shewing his performance.

Man is gifted with five senses, seeing, hearing &c. Few persons can employ them all at once, but there have been extraordinary instances of distinct and simultaneous operation.

During the *Han* Dynasty there was a famous magistrate, named *Pangtung*, who listened to evidence, viewed the prisoner, made notes and uttered decisions, all at the same moment. The cases which had accumulated for a hundred days, he could get through in less than one. During the present Dynasty, there was one *Choohouchang*, who possessed extraordinary abilities. Whilst teaching, he copied with his hand moral essays, and dictated to two amanuenses, placed on his right and left hands. To one he dictated a preface to a book, and to another a series of verses. On being examined, there was no mistake or error found in any of the three productions.

NECROMANCERS OR SHEEMPO; WITCHES.

WHO RAISE THE DEAD, AND CONVERSE WITH FAMILIAR SPIRITS.

In the world there are many women who wish to know the condition in Hades, of their deceased kindred, husbands, mothers, sons, and daughters. On these occasions they either go to the residence of the Sheempo, or invite the Necromancer to their own house.

A table or altar with incense burning, is laid out; the witch presents a prayer or petition in a few words, lays her head down on the table; and the enquirers state who they wish to see from Hades. Then the Sheempo or witch, begins, in a muttering voice, often resembling the voice of the deceased, to tell with corresponding smiles or tears, whether the souls of the departed fare well or ill, and she is joined by the anxious and deluded, women. The Sheempo receives from two to one hundred mace, according to circumstances, and for every soul she invokes, she gets one catty of Rice, and six eggs. Sometimes she will invoke as many as ten ghosts. Hence the proverb "Witches have entered a very good line of business." They are however liable to some annoyance from the Police, who, to extort money, avail themselves in these petty cases, of the law alluded to above, which prohibits such things on a grand scale, but overlooks the lamentable impostures which do not affect the safety of the State.

Whilst writing this, we received an account of the priests belonging to the Temple of the Goddess *Koonyam*, on the hill behind the city of Canton, having received invoked the appearance of a *Sien*. The magic pencil flew, and wrote the three words *Leshun-fung*, which is the name of a great magician who lived about a thousand years ago. The priests and guests knelt down, and prayed to be informed of the happiness or misery coming on the world. The pencil again moved, and wrote four lines of verse, but a great part was unintelligible. They prayed for an explanation. The pencil wrote, "Heaven's designs must not be divulged. I am now going, but tell mankind—When the things take place in your presence, you will perceive every word accomplished."

The native writer adds. "This magic pencil, and appearance of genii, is a wonderful business. I believe it and therefore I record it.

FANATICISM & DEPRAVITY.

The Penal Code contains the following extraordinary cases. A Budh priest established what he called, The Dragon-flowery Society, the object of which was to cultivate the arts of Alchemy, till the disciples should be able, in broad day to ascend to Heaven. The man's name was *Wooshetse*. Two heads of families were deceived by his pretensions, as entertaining an expectation, that they would become divine Budhs. They invited the conjurer to their houses, and having knocked head to him, asked what they should do. He told them, that if they would fast seven days, they would rid themselves of vulgar mortality, and be able on the banks of the great lake, to fly up to Heaven. The two deluded fanatics, believed the impostor, and took their children and servants to the number of thirteen persons, to the shores of the lake, where they ceased to eat, and one after another died of hunger. The impostor burnt their remains, and passed them into the invisible state. When apprehended and accused, he confessed the facts. He was sentenced, according to the law against those who kill three persons, to be cut to pieces in a lingering and ignominious manner; but was let off with decapitation.

DEPRAVITY. The Penal Code contains under the head Sorcery &c, a case of a young man about seventeen years of age, who having lived in a depraved manner, assumed the dress of a woman, learned to sew, embroider &c, and eventually carried on the fraud so far as to venture on imposing on a man by being married to him. The details are unfit for the public eye. He was punished with death, according to the law against impostors deceiving the multitude, by pretences to bring down evil spirits.

Christianity is mixed upon the same page in the Penal Code, as part and parcel of the same kind of fanaticism and depravity.

A DYING SCENE FROM A CHINESE BALLAD.

Who can tell what will happen for ten years to come, whether success or failure, life or death! There is nothing that issues according to human plots. Throughout life all things occur as destiny would have it. After the utmost care loss ensues. The east is upset, and the west overthrown. Plans are vain! A man named Doy, after anxious toils, was left poor and destitute, and he was suddenly taken ill. He languished on his bed an object of pity. Having called, in mournfull accents for his son, he said to him "Hear your father's dying speech. I have lain on this bed of sickness now two months, and without money no skilful physician can be obtained. I know that I shall not long be in the land of the living. I must either morning or evening, pass to the shades of oblirion. The only thing I regret is the difficulty to procure a coffin. You have neither money nor friends. The longest life must come to an end. Therefore my son, grieve not for me. I have no patrimony to leave you. Your only portion is a pair of strong fists. And you will find from the men of the world, the more you need help, the less they will help you. Only be true and steady, and thus, whether with fulness or want, pass every day, with what the day gives. Fear not the sneers of the world. Enter not the paths of depravity Be a bold independent man. When the clouds disperse you'l see the sun Three cubits overhead the Gods know all things. According to the ancient maxim, think thrice before you act once. Be cautious. Reject not your father's counsel, then beneath, among the nine streams, my eyebrows will expand with satisfaction

The son listened his dying father, and pearly tears like rain, fell and fled down, which he tried to soothe his venerable parent. "Father *(Teay-teay.)* said he, let not your spirit be thus wounded. A virtuous heart will no doubt have Imperial Heaven's protection. There is no occasion for sorrow or tears. Although we are poor and in want, such things were all ordained in our former state of existence, and man cannot alter them. Your son cannot manage domestic affairs. For these you need not be concerned. Although it be difficult to provide coffin and shroud. Azure heaven will not forsake a virtuous minded man. I advise you Father, not to be too anxious; you will still get well. If you be anxious, you will make yourself worse. Then the best physician can do nothing. Be not grieved. Be not indignant: and save your son from a life of wrinkled eyebrows."

The father, on his bed, shed showers of tears, and shewed a desire to speak, saying, *S-o-n! s-o-n!* But the rattle was in his throat—and he was speechless. Alas! a soul reverted to the dark mansions.

Mr. Elphinstone, late Governor at Bombay, writing concerning the British Territories in the Decca, says falsehood in all shapes, pervades all ranks; adultry and prostitution are common in the upper rank; and drunkenness, the peculiar vice of the lower orders, is common in the Carnatic. But there is one talisman, the name of religion, which would unite them all, and leave us without a single adherent.

Query—what can be the religion of liars, adulterers, prostitutes, and drunkards? and what can make such people so much attached to their religion, that the very name of it, would animate and unite them when nothing else could? We confess we are a little sceptical about the attachment of liars &c to their religion. It is a bugbear, we believe, held out by a certain class of philosophical antichristians, who imagine that every native feels the same bitter hostility which they themselves are conscious of.

Mr. Elphinstone proposes to improve these people by printing Hindu tales and fables; and religious books purely Hindoo! What would St. Paul say to such a proposition coming from a Christian Governor?

EXECUTIONS at Canton, take place, it is said, about 2. P. M. The orders are issued early in the morning of the same day Formerly Pig-butchers were employed as executioners. Now soldiers be longing to the Kwongheep perform that office. "*The wages* [our native correspondent says] *for killing a man*, is one Dollar, others say only five mace. For strangling and cutting to pieces by the slow process, the *wages* are three Dollars: some say not so much. The military attend with swords and spears, together with a number of civil and military Officers. After the execution, the Officers go to some temple, and worship the Gods before returning home. This is done to "cleanse themselves from the defilement" contracted at the execution. When the they worship they let off a large rocket.

CHINESE WARFARE. In the reign of *Suhtsung*, about A. D. 750, the General *Changsum* being hard pressed by a close seige, made the following speech to his soldiers, and the inhabitants of the town.

"When we have consumed all the tea and the paper in the town, we'll eat the horses; and when these are consumed, we'll net the birds and ferret out the rats and mice When the rats and mice are consumed, we'll deliver up our beloved concubines to be killed and eaten."

GHOSTS. It is reported that a short time ago, the moans and cries of several hundred oppressed and murdered Ghosts, were heard by the inhabitants near the place of execution, in Canton, where it is supposed hundreds of thousands have been slain. Two magistrates, in consequence of this, had Budh *masses* said for the souls of the dead, three days and three nights; after which the cries of the Ghosts ceased.

An old Chinese Gentleman refuses to believe this, for he says, the most extraordinary proof of the justice of all His Imperial Majesty's executions is, that no Ghost was ever heard to complain at the said place of execution.

A Lapidary in Canton bought the other day a mass of encrusted Gems, or what the Chinese consider precious Stones, for 200 Dollars.

In a few days afterwards, he sold it for 700. There is a sort of gambling among the Lapidaries concerning such masses, for when cut open and examined,

it sometimes turns out that the rough mass, is worth many times more than was paid for it, and sometimes it turns out good for nothing at all.

CONFUCIUS. The desultory Ethics of this extraordinary fortunate man, as contained in *Four Books*, compiled by his Disciples, and forming at this day the *Sacred Writings* of the Chinese, have, for the first time, been all translated into English, and this by the same hand, direct from the original. About 20 years ago, only one Englishman could read Chinese, but during that interval of time, several good Chinese Scholars have both lived, and died. The late Dr. Milne, first Principal of the Anglo Chinese College, furnished the English Reader with the *Sacred Edict*, a work written, by a late Emperor of China himself, and paraphrased by a grandee of the Empire. Dr. Milne soon after publishing this work, was removed by death. The Revd. Mr. Ince a respectable Chinese Scholar, died about three years ago at Penang. The *Four Books* of Confucius were just issuing from the Press, when Mr. Collie, in the prime of life after a short illness, died in peace. It is to be regretted that the Gentleman, who finished the printing, and annexed the Title Page, did not add to the Volume a notice of this fact, for as the Book now appears, it looks like a posthumous publication.

Mr. Collie has in his Preface given a very candid, and manly account, of the rise, and progress of this Version. He acknowledges that he took pains with it, and had good native assistance, so that its faults must be attributed either to the difficulty of the task, or the incapacity of the Translator. To the latter we are persuaded it ought not to be attributed. The Chinese testify that Mr. Collie spoke the language so well, that if not seen when you heard him, you would have thought a native was speaking; and he has left some religious Tracts in elegant Chinese. The Friends of the Anglo Chinese College have reason to be gratified, by this proof of the usefulness of the Institution. For although the Four Books themselves will not by any intrinsic excellence, interest the European Reader, it is satisfactory to have a complete Version, of a work so universally esteemed, and so constantly referred to, in China, Japan, and the other Chinese - language nations.

As the Koran is a very dull Book compared with the Bible, even supposing for a moment, their authority the same, so the *Four Books* of the Chinese, are very stupid in comparison with the *Four Evangelists*, or the whole of the new Testament.

Mr. Collie was enthusiastically fond of the Chinese language, and supposes he may have insensibly adopted some of its idioms, which he calls *Chinese-isms*; and that the language of his native country, may have induced some *Scotticisms*; but from the slight look which we have taken of the work, we do not think these will often appear. Dr. Milne was a Shepherd's Boy on the hills about Aberdeen, and Mr. Collie, was a Farmer's son, in the same neighbourhood. They were born in the Church of Scotland, but assisted in their education for the Christian ministry, and sent forth to the Heathen, by Congregational Churches, unconnected with the State. Divine Providence led such persons to create a new era in the connexion between English, and Chinese literature. This relation will in all human probability continue, and the results increase from year to year. The British Government in the Straits of Malacca, feel the necessity of direct Chinese knowledge, to enable them to do justice to their Chinese subjects there. Such knowledge indeed is of the utmost importance, to prevent the opulent Chinese, and Captains, from oppressing the poor, and weak; as well as to administer justice in cases, where not only the property, but persons and lives of the Chinese are concerned; and also when they are called to give evidence, in cases affecting others.

"Confucius says" although a man may be able to recite the three hundred Odes, if when he receives an appointment, or be sent abroad, as an Ambassador, he be *unable of himself to reply to the questions put to him* although he has read much of what use is it? [page 59]. This sentiment is not inapplicable to the case in hand Although a Civilian may be able to write Latin verses, if he cannot understand the people, nor speak his own sentiments to them, when sitting as a judge, what does his Scholarship avail? However it would not be praticable for many to learn Chinese. The best way would be to make Translator to the Court, a separate department, with a Principal and assistant.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP BLOSSOM, was at Acapulco on the 16th of march 1828 A Letter was received from Mr. Lay the naturalist on board, describing the reception met with at the Loochoo Islands. It seems to have been very similar to that described by Captain Hall on a former occasion. Mr. Lay endeavoured by the aid of Morrison's Dictionary, to find out how the Loochooans pronounced the Chinese characters, but failed to effect much, from the apparent ignorance of some, and the haste, or disinclination of others. The Blossom went to Kamschatka, and Northward, till she saw the ice again, but appears not to have effected any further geographical discovery. She lost some men by unfortunate accidents. Mr Lay saw a specimen of the Rosetta, a flying quadruped, which he intends to describe as soon as he reaches England.

CANTON, July 19th 1828.

Wehope to lay before our readers in our next number, the translation of a chop, or Edict which has lately been issued by the high departments of Government, fixing the principles upon which the future Foreign Trade is to be conducted. The leading articles of Tea, Raw Silk & Nankeens, being confined with many others to the exclusive dealing of the Hong merchants together with the Imports of Broad Cloth, Cotton &c. ;—and the manufactured Silks, & various Imports, including white Piece Goods &c, are thown open to the Shopman & minor merchants.

Quicksilver has been fluctuating from 70 a 75 Dollars, but its value depends upon the extent of importation.

Several small parcels of Sandalwood have arrived —but unless any very large importations follow, the price of the higher qualities, are likely to be maintained.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

SATURDAY, June 19th, 1828.

The approaching Crop of Nankin Silk has every appearance we learn of being of good quality, and may be expected in the market, in about three weeks.

A proportion of the Fort William's Cotton has been sold at Taels 8. 2. per pecul.

Nankeens have been gradually advancing, as the demand for the American Shipments have occurred —and the remaining stock is but moderate.

In general commerce very little has been passing of late, and consequently few or, no alteration in prices. Now that Trade has in a certain measure resumed its freedom, we may hope to see it revive, and when in the course of a few weeks, we shall have the Port of Canton crowded with Ships of the first mercantile class, we shall be gratified to see an active, and beneficial commerce, the result of their arrival.

In the last two days much activity has prevailed in the Opium market, especially in Malwa, which has been sold at 850 Dollars-the deliveries to the 17th have been of Patna 270, Benares 03, and Malwa 412 chests.

A Boat manned with 12 men, and having 41 chests of Opium on board, being an adventure from Canton, was captured by the Mandarine Officers, on her approaching the Harbor of Chinchew. The property has been confiscated, and the parties held liable to corporal punishment, or severe pecuniary mulct. The receipt of this intelligence has occasioned great consternation, and much interest, amongst the Brokers, and the native speculators in the Drug.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. 12th Port. Ship Angelica from Calcutta 18th Brit. Ships Glenelg, Gover. and Lowjee Family, Lewis from Bombay. 16th Brit. Ships Pascoa, Morgan and Helen, Lungley from ditto. 17th Port. Brig. Dourado from Damaun.

SAILED. 10th Sulimany, Weanys, for Manila and Bombay. 12th Ricafort for Manila.

PRICES CURRENT, *Canton July 19th, 1828.*

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar		10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut		2½	
Bird's nests		20 a 34	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		5 a 6	Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		65 a 70	Picul
Cochineal		400 a 550	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		26 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	
Cotton yarn		35 a 38	
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	8 a 9	
Bengal		8 a 9	
Madras		8 a 10	
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		Piece
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		7 a 8	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3¾	
Cambrics 12 yds		2 a 2½	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Gadbear		25 a 28	Picul
Cutch Pegue		6 a 7	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		60 a 90	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Ginseng crude		55 a 60	
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4½	
Lead		5½	
Mace		75	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	
Opium Patna old 1000 new		930	Chest
Benares		900	
Companys Malwa		850	
Damaun do.		840	
Turkey		800	
Pepper Malay		6½	Picul
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		70 a 75	
Rattans		4½	
Saltpetre at Wampoa		none	
ditto Lintin		6	

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul
Sandalwood		8 a 24	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each.
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	Each
Sea Otter		40 a 45	
Land otter		5 a 6	
Smalts,		12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	Cwt.
Tin plates		11	Box.
Tin		19 a 20	Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¾	Yard,
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp. Drs.	2, 80	Picul,
Camphor		32	
Cassia		16 a 18	
Ditto buds		28 a 30	
China Root		3, 50	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	
Galangal		5	
Gamboge		60	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	
Musk		40 a 80	Catty
Oil of cassia		1, 70	
Rhubarb		none	
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		400	Picul
Ditto Teatlee		430	
Canton	Taels	220 a 260	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	
Turmeick		6	
Vermillion		48—	Box
Nankeens Compy's 1st		90	100
2d do do		60	
3d do do		57	
Blue		90 a 100	
Small		none	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. [illegible] SATURDAY, July 26th, 1828. No. 29.

Dear Mr. Editor. Although your Printer murdered my [illegible] that Badinagé about being interest-ed (see [illegible] should be 27), I assure you I had not the least [illegible] of throwing cold water on your Commercial information. For I thought that a want of interest in Chinese news altogether, would be unfavorable to the sale of the Register. And there is truth and nature in the indifference which Europeans feel towards this inhospitable people. Love begets love, and indifference contempt and hatred, all operate in a similar way. These people who when we are in their Country, have the upper hand, seem to hate us, and hate never produces love. But still though uninstructed nature says "hate them that hate you" there is a higher code of morals, which commands all Disciples of the Christian School, *to love them that hate*, and so heap coals of fire i. e. melting acts of christian kindness, upon their heads, to soften their hatred, if not produce love. I liked your good remark that a correct Price Current had a *moral* quality attached to it, because it communicated equal knowledge to all concerned, and strikes at the root of selfish concealment by which another man is over reached—but I could not understand your reasoning about the community of foreigners in Canton being *purely* Commercial. That they are almost all merchants is admitted, but an English merchant is not a *mere* merchant. He follows merchandise to obtain an honest livelihood, and diffuse the means of moral improvement:—He does not live to trade—but trades to live – To live as an intellectual, moral being. The mere merchant who has not a thought beyond a price current; who has no higher object than "to buy and sell, and get gain, is he who has brought merchandize into distespect in many parts of the world—A Cash-getting and Cash-keeping Slave, as the Chinese say, whose whole Soul is locked up within the Stone walls of his Treasury!! Merchandize should be made subservient to the general good of mankind, as well to promote our individual interest—and many of the merchants of the present day, are among the most intellectual and most benevolent men that adorn their respective countries, with several nations of christendom. To diffuse among mankind Education, religion & morals is an object to which they devote some of their time, much of their ardent wishes and a liberal portion of that Property with which Providence blesses them.

I am Your's a friend of Commerce.

B. C. D.

[P. S.] The world has heard of Sermons in brooks, in Stones & every thing—but never before I believe did any body hear of Sermons in Price Currents. No doubt they often occasion, especially where the market is falling, grave reflections.

Mr. Editor. I am aware that you get badly written manuscripts, have no well instructed Printer, are not yourself a professed Book worm, and therefore can excuse many of the errors which appear in the Register. Still I am at a loss to account for the omission of a whole sentence, which occurred in Page 108 and which totally altered the sense of the Paragraph. The Stones set up by the Chinese to prohibit the Macao Road were caused, the Paragraph says by the Portuguese, whereas the fact is that one of the Stones set up by the Chinese was removed the very night after it was put up, and this removal report says was the doing of the Portuguese Inhabitants.

A. F.

AN ARABIAN MERCHANT IN CHINA.

In Renaudot's account of two Mahommedan travellers, who visited India and China, in the 8th, or beginning of the 9th century, there is a story of an Arabian merchant, whose conduct does not seem unworthy of imitation in the 19th century. The then Emperor, who resided at Nanking, sent one of his Eunuchs to purchase foreign articles of the Arabian merchants at Canton. The Eunuch would buy some ivory, &c of the Arab, at his own price, and eventually carried the point by force. But the Arab effected a two months journey to Nanking, rung the bell at the Imperial gate, and persisting in his demand of justice, was finally admitted to an audience of the Emperor himself. What redress he obtained is not said; but as the Eunuch was deprived of his property, and dismissed from his Office, it is likely the *Chorasan* merchant obtained what he considered a fair price for his ivory and other goods.

The Dynasty then on the throne of China was one of the most celebrated; and that after which the Chinese still call themselves—viz the men of *Tang*, or as it is in the Canton dialect, *Tongyun*.

BEGGARS. The streets of Canton present a more numerous class of these unfortunates, than may be seen perhaps congregated in any other part of the world. The number of the blind supplicators of alms, are very striking to every stranger, since frequently links of ten, a dozen, or more, may be seen, and literally are the "blind leading the blind."

It is reported that the sight is very frequently destroyed in infancy, for the purpose of rearing objects of compassion, to trade in charity, and thus begging in China, as well as in other countries, is reduced to a system, and pursued as a profession.

But there are others who appear to form a distinct race—wanderers from street to street with no other clothing, than a tattered mat; and a slouched hat of same material—of the most pitiable aspect—and exhibiting a sadly humiliating condition of human nature.

Their place of rest, we understand, is amongst the heaps of rubbish they may accidentally fall in with, and they may frequently be seen partaking of the off all of vegetables, fish, &c that may be thrown away. They are generally eaten up with disease, covered with vermin, and truly offer such a spectacle of human misery, as to lead to the conclusion that deception is never thought of—in them we may behold the perfect Lazar

Whether there is a greater sum of human wretchedness in Canton than elsewhere we will not undertake to determine, but as travellers are frequently left to reason only on what they are allowed *to see*, it may be fair to infer that the Poor laws of China are very imperfect.

PEKING. The latest Official accounts which have reached us state that the Generalissimo Changling had reached Aksu on his way to Court. His Imperial Majesty had ordered a great many honors, consisting of Sashes, rings, purses &c, to await him on the frontier of China proper.

It is reported that on the 1st, June a Scaffold 50 cubits high being erected at the Southern gate of the Imperial Palace, His Majesty came forth and attended in person, the execution of the Rebel Changhilur. He was slowly cut to pieces, by the process we have before described in the Register, and life at last destroyed by a thrust into the heart. And on the 24th the Emperor in person offered Sacrifice to the Mars of China Kwan-Te.

Our correspondent adds to this information but one interjection *Kaseh*, Alas!

COCHI CHINA. A report has arrived by the Junks from that country, that a great conflagration had occurred which continued for three days and nights, and which consumed three or four thousand houses, in consequence of this the price of Drugs in Canton has considerably risen.

CHINESE SAYINGS. Better have no Books, than believe all that is in Books.

The Mandarin who loves a single Cash, is not worth a Cash. Pure Mandarins never last to the end.

Men who stand in the Courts of Princes, should love the monarch, as they love their Fathers, love the nation, as they love their own families, and love the people, as they love their own children.

To be very clever, at the end of an affair, is not so good, as a little clumsy care at the beginning.

Deceive not your Prince, sell not the laws, injure not the people, these are three important rules for Mandarins.

If a Mandarin won't take, it is tantamount to giving, if he won't trouble, it is granting repose, if he won't injure, it is conferring a benefit, If he acts when nothing is amiss, he introduces villainies & causes ruin.

Rather than commit a crime against the people, better commit a crime against superior Officers!

Never lightly give a single word in writing to any man. never lightly promise a single sentence, never lightly lend any man the assistance of a smile. In all affairs be cautious and careful. This saying savours more of Scotland, than Ireland.

I'm not afraid of a Steel weapon, but fear bad men's mouths. I don't love pearls and gems but I love the simple heart of a child.

In ruling the people it is better to diminish the severity of the law a portion, than go outside the law & add a portion of severity. Clemency is better than rigour beyond the law.

Litigations should be little encouraged & speedily decided, and then Scholars, farmers, mechanics & merchants will have repose.

If Litigations be encouraged & slowly decided, lawyers & attornies will be deaf & blind as horses & cows, under such circumstances the voice of weeping will reach the ear of the Gods.

Great wisdom which exalts a nation is nothing more than collecting the opinions of the many—great folly which injures a nation is nothing more than a fondness to employ one self—all depends on not being ashamed to ask of inferiors, & understanding the feelings of Human nature.

The Scholar, who is fond of flattery, will not advance in learning; the Patriot, who is fond of flattering will not persevere till the evening of life.

FORBEARANCE, one word, is always admirable—If to purity, care & diligence, you can add forbearance, there is no work that you won't be able to effect—This not only applicable to Mandarins, but is important in all the relations of life.

People of Shallow knowledge always like to talk much & originate measures injurious to the people. They are very detestable.

Magistrates, when they descend to business, must be particularly on their guard against hastiness of temper. If they are hasty, they should first correct themselves, that they may be at leisure to correct others. If not, slippery lawyers, & crafty plebeians will watch their opportunity to benefit themselves. Thus the Magistrate will not only injure others, but he will likewise very much injure himself. The same Truth applies to common life.

Calmness & silence can manage great affairs. Whoever, on first hearing of affairs, is neither delighted nor affrighted, is capable of great things.

Attornies don't fear a severe Judge, but a reading Judge,—For if the Judge will read the evidence then the true & the false will be self evident, without severity.

CHINESE DOINGS. Judge Yaou lately sent a special Magistrate to try a case in the evening, & then went in disguise among the crowd to hear the trial. During one of his walks in disguise, he had to take shelter from the rain in an eating-house, where a Police runner recognised him, & knelt down, as is usual, to do the Judge reverence. The Judge, however, did not wish to be known, & after his return home, sent for the runner, on whom he inflicted 60 blows to teach him more caution for the time to come.

The Judge in passing through a narrow street, saw a poor woman with her breast exposed suckling a child at the door. For this want of modesty he ordered her immediately 30 Slaps on the face; & her husband 40 blows, for not having taught his wife better manners! Such are the doings even of good men under a despotism.

Mr. Editor. I have been a good deal surprised at your inserting such a letter as appeared in your last number, under the signature B. C. D.—it was some time in discovering that what appeared downright nonsense was meant for wit. B. C. D. appears as heavy and dull as the whole alphabet, and must not presume to be facetious in future, attempts at *esprit* are as ridiculous and abortive as are the endeavours of a well-fed capon, or Mandarin Duck, to soar into the higher regions—so let us have no more attempts

at *esprit* hereafter from that personage. Forsooth that interesting commodity opium, ought to be inhibited your pages—Opium! *Oh precious & suitable women!* that soother of all sorrows, that manna of the mind to a long-tailed, bamboo - afflicted people! why should you be banished from this place,—or from your paper? "Banishplump Jack, and banish all the world"—In short shut shop, Mr. Editor No—rather let the long list of Heavenly supplies, vulgarly eclipt *clearances*, be displayed in luminous characters in your pages, till they swell to thousands, and tens of thousands of chests *per mensem*; informing the uninitiated that foreign Barbarians of all nations, and all religions—the true missionaries of glad tiding—have in abundant store heavenly happiness and dreams of delight for the heavy in heart, and broken down in spirit. Let me, however, Mr. Editor, whisper a word in your ear. I think your Paper has lately been falling off in a department for which some of your earlier numbers were celebrated—I mean, in pungent stories, and *piquant* anecdotes of Chinese manners. What for instance could be more *inter*-esting, than the affecting story of Akee, who was sold by *mistake*, and who lived in Achao's Bungalow with 40 *fair traders*, but who in the midst of such company "wished to be virtuous," and at last with her lover, when his pockets were cleared out took opium and died—whether by pill or fumigation does not appear. What an interesting death! each inhaling mortality from the same pipe-and what an affecting story! the Pyramus and Thisbe of China.

I recommend B. C. D. to take a Pipe of old Patna opium to sharpen his wits; and afterwards to put on his nightcap & dream of Akee. *PINCHER.*

PHILO-CHINESE.

Mr. Editor. When I first came to this country, knowing that a few settlers here had to contend for and discuss, interests in direct opposition to those of the populous and extensive Empire we reside in I expected the most perfect unanimity amongst such settlers, wherever a Chinese and foreigner came in contract; and that if the call of "*Chin*" did not produce that lively effect, it used to do in Cheapside, yet that at least such foreigners as did not side with—would at all events not take part *against*, white faces.

You may therefore conceive how much puzzled I was on finding, when any difference arose betwixt the natives and foreigners, that there were invariably, Gentlemen prepared to argue the Chinese cause high; to support their averments (such as they were) in the face of the solemn word of European Gentlemen; and when written documents were referred to, to state that these must not have their usual weight because they were not legible by both parties.

It is not my purpose here to enter on the merits of these arguments afforded to the Chinese, thó their refutation might be contained in a nut-shell, but to go on and admire the impartial conduct of these *Philo-Chinese*.

On the first event of the kind I, not being in the remotest degree personally concerned, was the better enabled to see the whole battle, and a very pretty skirmish it was! When I perceived the keen part some individuals took for the Chinese, in the *mêlée*, I said to myself these are men of good sense—*they must have some just interest at stake in common with the Chinese in this affair.*" I inquired, investigated! not a bit of—no interest! it was *pure PHILOISM.*

This is exceedingly amiable! excessively important, and in return for such conduct, I beg, thro' your universally read paper, to offer these *Philo-Chinese* the following advice. To be exceedingly cautious how *they* get into any scrape with the Chinese, as I, being no Philoist, do not believe in strong gratitude, as a leading feature in the Chinese character; and I should fear the instinctive sense of justice would prevent any effectual aid from the white face party.

BARBAROS.

CANTON, 13th July 1838.

COTTON PAPER. In the monthly review for Septr 1837, it is said that the *Charta bombycina* was manufactured in the East during the 9th Century, and that *linen paper*, the art of making which was imported from China, was carried on at Samarcand during the eighth century. Have the Chinese of Canton any linen paper? or Cotton Paper? The Sha-che or sand paper is the toughest—of what is it made?

Encroachments on the waters of His Imperial Majesty. The Canton Government as is well known here, have shewn recently the utmost zeal to prevent the natural course of filling up the river on the crowded city side. An article in the Peking Gazette explains it. The Emperor himself has interfered to prevent encroachments on one of the great Lakes of the Empire. And that appearing about the time of effecting the projected improvements at Canton in front of the Factories, appears to have given the tone to the alarmists. At Macao the Tsotong has it is said, under the influence of Imperial and governmental authority pulled down a number of low-water huts which encroached on the inner harbour. Every country is cursed less or more by a race of time-servers, who are so penetrated with a desire of pleasing their superiors, that they never stay to ask whether what they are doing be useful to the state, or not. In China the people complain grevously of a set of Official "merit-mongers"—[the phrase is Chinese] who ostentatiously display their loyalty to the Sovereign by the most tyrannical proceedings towards the people.

HIEROGLYPHICS. In the several works lately published concerning the Egyptian hieroglyphics, it appears that proper names are enclosed by an oval ring, or *Cartouche*, as the French writers express it. Although in the discussion frequent reference is made to the Chinese Language, it is no where noticed that the *Cartouche* around proper names is very common, but not invariable in Chinese Books.

What Dr. Young & Mr. Champollion after Herodotus call the Demotic or *popular* characters, seem to correspond to the running hand of the Chinese, in which the form of the Hieroglyph is lost and the *Phonetic* or sound giving Hieroglyphs, which in the alphabet these Gentlemen have collected, are sometimes as many as *twenty*, for one Greek Letter, seem evidently to prove that none of them were exclusively phonetic but as is the case in Chinese every

writer who wished to express the sound of a letter employed whatever hieroglyph occurred to him, the initial sound of which corresponded to the sound he wanted to write down.

Mr. Salt in Egypt has made out from the Hieroglyphs the name of *Tirhakah* King of Ethiopia, who came out to make war against Senacherib King of Assyria, (2d Kings 19. 9) whose existence some learned men have been pleased to doubt Thus it has ever been found, that the increase of real knowledge has always increased the proofs of the genuineness and authenticity of the Bible.

STATE OF SOCIETY. A few days ago, at a Village near Canton a party of "Wolfish thieves" as our Chinese correspondent calls them, entered by stealth seized their prey, and went forth openly. The country Gentlemen made their appeal to the Police without effect, till it was taken up by higher authority. The country abounds with vagabond banditti, and neither natives nor foreigners are safe, out of the ordinary track. This case indeed shews that they are not safe in it. Last month two Salt Smugglers fought during a whole night against the preventive service, but after many wounds on both sides, were overcome & seized.

The Judge has received from the country, appeals concerning homocides in which, three, or five, and in one case nine persons lost their lives.

A man transported from Shantung Province to Canton, in consequence of a gambling affray, caused the death of two men. Of the Police sent to seize him, he murdered two, and the other day, he was led through the streets, to the Judge's, whilst he laughed and joked saying, according to the native idiom "I have a good murderous hand" i. e.—I can kill cleverly,—I am a good murderer.

MACAO 19th JULY. Last night the wind blew rather fresh by which a small native boat was upset and one man drowned.

To the Eastward one of the Police Runners has succeeded in taking into custody a notorious Bandit, called Leergasung, who has set the government at defiance, for some time past. It is said the local Officers promised him impunity for the past, if he would submit and reform. He used to cut off peoples ears, and remove the kneepan, when they gave him offence. A thousand Dollars reward was offered for his capture.

A poor woman in a neighbouring Village, being greatly distressed by a worthless gambling Husband whom she had often persuaded in vain, the other day to induce him to reform, hanged herself. The Chinese Reporter adds. It was a foolish plan!!

Died suddenly at Macao on the 21st instant of inflammation, the Slave woman to whom Mrs. Meirop left (40,000) Dollars. She died intestate, so that all her property falls to the Senate. She was buried the following day.

IDOL A WOODEN IMAGE. It is curious that the Chinese, who are "wholly"—universally—"given" to idols, should yet use this term, as one of reproach, denoting inanity and stupidity. The Canton Government has written down to the Officers of the Heongshan district, both civil & military, a severe reprimand, abusing them as deaf, dumb, dead idols, for allowing the graves to be opened to make way for the recently talked of *horse-road*, as the Chinese persist in calling the projected carriage road, according to some, and foot path according to others. It is universally admitted that the Chinese enemies of the road wanted to be bribed; what the barbarian enemies wanted to effect by their opposition, it is difficult to guess. Could it be an envious and innate hostility to every good work which surpassed their own efforts?

RELIGIOUS PLAYS. At Tanshan Temple, there are annually performed plays, during the first and second months, which cost upwards of two thousand Drs. The Plays are commenced although the Temple possesses no funds, nor are any collections made but "believers" in the power of the idol are sure to come, and voluntarily subscribe what is perfectly sufficient. This circumstance, our Chinese correspondent says is a satisfactory proof of the divine power of this idol.

CANTON, July 26th 1827.

We are sorry that we have not been able to get a translation of the chop, alluded to, in out last number.

As there are no negotiations for Bills either on London, or the Presidencies of India, the Exchanges become nominal, The last rates were. On London 3, 11 a 4—Calcutta 200—Bombay 210.

Sycee Silver on board at Lintin 6 a 6½ per cent premium.

No Sales have been made in Cotton since our last—and altho the Hong Merchants are solicitous to get a share of the late arrivals deposited in their warehouses, the price during the week has been mentioned below the last purchase of Tarih 8. 2 p. pecul.

A most active spirit has pervaded the Opium market for several days past, and it is supposed that upwards of 2000 chests principally Company's Malwa and Damaun have been contracted for, under engagements to clear in two, three, and four months.—Patna however has not been neglected.— The cash purchases have also been considerable, which has brought the price to 950 Dollars per chest for Malwa, and Patna to 990 a 1000.—and Benares, being little in demand, 30 Dollars below the latter, Turkey in a slight degree improving with the other descriptions of the drug, and is selling at 800 Drs. per pecul.

These are instances of extraordinary fluctuations, taking a course in opositition to all mercantile calculation.

The deliveries up to the 22d instant are of Patna 354, Benares 92, Malwa 739, making a total of 1185 Chests.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

23d Brit Ship, Penang Merchant Mitchinson from Calcutta.

" Ann, Allen, from Bombay.

Passengers per Penang Merchant Coll Wyatt and E. Ofudur Esquire.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY, August 2nd, 1828. No. 30

For the Straits of Malacca and Bombay.

The Ship Pascoe, Capt. W. Morgan, will sail early in September—For Freight apply to Messrs. MAGNIAC & CO.

Canton 29th July 1828.

For Singapore, Penang, Madras, and Calcutta.

The Ship Penang Merchant, I Mitchinson Commander, will sail for the above places on the 25th August—For Freight apply to the Commander, or to Messrs THOMAS DENT & CO.

PROCLAMATION CONCERNING THE TRADE CARRIED ON BY SHOPMEN, DATED JULY 14th 1828.

Le, Governor of Canton &c &c with Yen, commissioner of customs at the Port of Canton, hereby make known regulations, agreed upon, for carrying on commerce between native Shopmen and foreign merchants, of all nations, and require obedience to the same.

The Treasurer and Judge of Canton having received orders to meet, and deliberate on the subject, reported to me, the Governor, as follows.

"We being commanded to meet and deliberate on regulations for the trade between native Shopmen and foreign merchants, ordered the Kwongchowfoo, to unite with the Nanhae & Pwanyu Magistrates, and examine the old records on the subject, then consult and state their opinion. They did so, and laid the result before us, when we came to the following resolutions.

"Foreign merchants of all nations, coming to Canton, were formerly restricted in their dealings with Shopmen, to leather shoes, chinaware &c, eight articles. Exclusive of these, all imports and exports were confined to the Hong merchants, who were made responsible for the duties, to prevent smuggling and such nefarious proceedings. The Linguists were appointed solely for interpreting, and were not responsible for trade. It is proper to keep them on the old footing in conformity with existing laws.

But the Hong merchants have now represented that the Americans are desirous to be allowed to trade either with Shopmen, or Hong merchants as they please, whether for great or small commodities. And of late, foreign Ships in greater numbers have come to Canton, in which are a great many trading Skippers, for whom the eight articles to which they were restricted, are insufficient. The circumstances of present and former times are different. That on deliberation they would make out a list of the larger articles of import and export cargo to be confined to the Hong merchants, and earnestly soliciting a change of the law, which would be shewing compassion to the remote foreigners, and be beneficial at home. This was their motive.

We (the Treasurer and Judge), commanded the Officers before named to examine into this subject, and report, which they did. It is proper for us now to state the result, which is that a list be made out of exports, tea, raw silk &c, 24 articles, and of imports, woollens, Camlets &c, 53 articles, all of which large commodities the Shopmen shall be prohibited from dealing in.

All other goods not inserted in the list, whether exports or imports, coarse or heavy commodities, miscellaneous articles, and eatables, shall be left free to the foreign merchants to deal with Shopmen, and shall be shipped off by Hong merchants, who are to be responsible for the duties. As to worked silks, since they are not brought from Soochow or Hangchow, but woven from time to time by natives of Canton, when applied for by the foreign merchants, and since the Hong merchants say, that this practice is expedient, both for foreigners and natives, it is right to grant their request [to leave silks free].

All coarse and miscellaneous articles not inserted in the list, are free to the foreign merchant, who now chooses to deal with Shopmen. But hereafter if the Shopmen incur debts, the Hong merchants shall not be implicated. The foreign merchant must, in all such cases, be left to himself to clear his account.

With respect to Shopmen dealing with foreigners, it is expedient to leave them without some one to inspect their conduct. We (the Treasurer & Judge) request that it may be made the duty of the Hong merchants and Linguists to examine from time to time; and should there be any smuggling, the Hong merchants shall be responsible, and the Linguists brought up and punished. This change seems required by the times; and since the foreigners will be compassionated, the merchants accommodated; and the responsibility fixed, there will be no loss to the revenue, nor any obstacle from the laws.

Having received orders to examine and consult, we now submit whether these suggestions be right or not, and wait for instructions to promulgate them. We moreover request that a communication may be made to the Hoppo to examine, and conform.

These statements have come before me the Governor, and as the deliberations are completed, I direct in accordance with the above suggestions, a list to be made out of exports, tea, raw silk &c 24 articles. [Here he quotes verbatim the preceding paragraphs, and desires the Hoppo to issue a Proclamation in their united names to the Hong merchants, to communicate the orders of Government to the foreigners of all nations, and to the native Shopmen, that one and all of them may yield obedience to the same].

Thus the affair comes before me the Hoppo, and I hereby issue in the name of the Governor and Hoppo the following orders. (Here he repeats verbatim the preceding, & then adds).

Let merchants, foreigners, linguists, and Shopmen, all be hereby fully informed, that hereafter, they are required implicitly to obey the preceding regulations, to examine and conform their dealings to the list of Exports & Imports, herein inserted. Hong merchants alone are allowed to trade in the articles therein mentioned Shopmen are not permitted to have any secret intercourse with foreigners.

Of the wrought silks, each Ship is to be limited to 8000 catties. The said Shopmen are permitted to deal with foreigners only in miscellaneous articles, not in the great articles of commerce.

The foreign merchant, in dealing with Shopmen, has been required to give in a list through the linguist, whose ears and eyes were near, and can easily investigate. Hereafter in reporting Goods to be Shipped off, he must distinguish clearly, which belong to Hong merchants, and which to shopmen. It is made the duty of the Linguist to discriminate according to law, ere a permit be given. He is not allowed to confuse these things; if he do, he will be severely punished.

The Linguists are beside, ordered to make out a list of all the foreign—goods—shops; and whether the owners be substantial good people; and cause them forthwith to present to Government associated names for security, to be preserved on record.

As to any debts that may hereafter be contracted by the Shopmen, the foreigners themselves must manage the affair.

It is made incumbent on the Hong merchants and Linguists to examine and report on what is going on. If they presume to conceal what they know, and any clandestine proceeding be educed, they will be severely prosecuted. Positively, the Governor's and Hoppo's words once gone forth, the law will follow. Positively, no indulgence will be shewn. Let every one implicitly obey. Oppose not this special Edict.

List of the 24 articles of Export.

1 All sorts of Teas. 2 Raw silk from Oakwong 3 Silk prepared for weaving. 4 Canton Raw Silk. 5 All sorts of cloth. 6 Native cassia. 7 Cassia Buds. 8 Sugar candy. 9 Sugar. 10 Tutenague. 11 Alum. 12 Cloves. 13 nutmeg (*or mace*). 14 Quicksilver. 15 China Camphor. 16 Rhubarb. 17 Galangal. 18 China Root. 19 Vermillion. 20 Gamboge. 21 Damar. 22 Star Aniseed. 23 Pearl Shells. 24 Cochineal.

List of the 53 articles of Import.

1 Worleys. 2 Dutch Camlets. 3 Camlets. 4 Long Ells. 5 Broad Cloths. 7 Cuttings of cloth. 7 Sorts of Camlets 8 Florentines. 9 Ginseng. 10 Sandal wood. 11 Bird's nests. 12 Cloves. 13 nutmegs. 14 Putchuck. 15 Olibanum. 16 Malay Camphor. 17 Elephant's teeth. 18 Pepper. 19 Foreign Tin. 20 ditto Lead. 21 ditto Copper. 22 ditto Steel. 23 Cotton. 24 Rattans. 25 Betel nut. 26 Shallts. 27 Prussian Blue. 28 Bichoo mar. 29 Fish maws. 30 Shark's fins. 31 Materials for Glass. 32 Ebony. 33 Sapan wood. 34 Cochineal. 35 Gum kino 36 Myrh. 37 Physic. 38 Assafetida. 39 Physic Oil. 40 Quicksilver. 41 Foreign iron. 42 Wax. 43 Cutch. 44 Pearl shells. 45 Sago. 46 undressed nests. 47 48 Flints. 49 Borax. 50 Amber. 51 Gold & Silver thread. 52 All sorts of Skins. 53 mace.

MACAO, 22d July 1828.

SUPERSTITION. There is a spring on the Penha, water of which, is believed by many of my enlightened Portuguese friends here, to have a most extraordinary effect upon the dispositions of those, who are in the habit of drinking it—that of Changing in the course of a few months, the upright & virtuous man into villains and reprobates!—In conversing with a friend a few evenings ago, we both expatiated, largely upon the excellent character, and highly merited reputation of the present Judge of Macao, when my friend, with a deep sigh, remarked, that he dreaded soon to see a sad change in his principles, for alas! he drinks nor ther than the Penha water!! For my own part, I do not anticipate any such unfortunate result, as I understand that our worthy Countrymen, Mr. B. and Mr. R. also imbibe largely of the same fluid.

This communication may not, however, be out of place in your Register, as it will inform strangers of the prejudices existing against the Penha water, & those, who partake of it, will have only themselves to blame for the consequences. W. C.

The Tsotong of Macao is said to have a very poor reputation as a Majistrate. He ferrets out all sorts of cases, and allows his Runners to seize without warrants—to punish without evidence of guilt, and to starve prisoners into the offer of a bribe, such things are said of him—we don't vouch for their truth—but fear the reports are too well founded.

PEKING. His Majesty has appointed several new members of his military Council and commanded three of them alternately to be in waiting at his door every morning at four o Clock, to be ready if called on, to confer with the Emperor.

The Temple of Fame in which the Tablets of deceased warriors are placed to receive the homage of annual sacrifice, has been represented to the Emperor, greatly delapidated. His Majesty's decision has not yet appeared.

A General Officer near Hami, has requested an order to prohibit the people from having fire-arms in their possession, because they clandestinely shoot the game. But the Emperor wishes the Manchow, Munkoo, and other Tartars under the Eight Banners to learn, and practice the use of fire-arms and therefore declin a giving an order to the extent, which was requested—Chinese and those who are not regular members of the several clans, are required to give up their arms, and receive payment for them from Government.

750,000 Taels are required for a branch of the Yellow river. His Majesty complains of the enormous claims which are annually made on the Imperial Purse for this River, and commands economy. For another branch in Honan Province 57,800,000 bits of stone are required, which are to cost 55,200 Taels of Silver.

A Princess, the tenth daughter of the Imperial King *Chwangtin*, has declared her intention to live in celibacy, which has been consented to by His Majesty. On the *Holy mother*, the Empress Dowager the honorary Title *Hwoy*, is to be this year conferred. This was the Title of an Emperor who lived in the beginning of the 5th century. He had thirty one sons all of whom he constituted Kings, and gave most of them Kingdoms, or Principalities in China according to the custom of that period, totally different from the policy of the present Dynasty, which gives nothing, but honors to Princes, judging them unfit, or unable, to govern.

MONUMENT. His Imperial Majesty has ordered a stone monument to be erected, at the foot of the hill, on which the Archrebel Changkiaur was taken. An inscription commemorating that event, so glorious for China, is to be cut on the stone.

The Emperor has also directed a history to be written of the war, which, whilst it lasted, caused him, noon and night, the most burning anxiety, and severe toil.

CANTON, August 2d 1828.

We are enabled in our present number to lay before our readers a translation of the chop lately issued, establishing the system upon which the Foreign Trade, shall in future be conducted. We do not believe, that the mode of dealing will in the least degree be changed by it as the collusion under which the Trade has hitherto been carried on, we consider will still be preserved, to the convenience of those who may wish to avail of it; and that the progress of Smuggling, and illicit trafic, will not in the slightest manner be molested. We indeed regret, that the Hong Merchants with a pusillanimity the most extraordinary, should have sacrificed their authority, and have lost that control, which they ought, and might have sustained, over the Foreign trade, so requisite to secure its respectability; and their own proper advantage.

On one point they have shewn their ingenuity in avoiding a considerable onus of responsibility; in the circumstance of debts being contracted by the outside merchants—Altho in former days; these debts could never involve them or the State, all foreigners being cautioned against trusting their property with persons unlicenced to trade; yet, now that the Government allows the privilege, specially, to these people, to carry on a trade, which the Security merchants avow they cannot maintain, and as it forms a branch of great magnitude in its operation, and of material consequence both to the national manufactures, and to the foreign merchant, who in the course of his transactions, must risk much on good faith, we think a similar protection should be granted by the Government, which attaches to a connexion with the Mandarin merchants.

Formerly there were 10 & 12 Security merchants—now only *Seven!* Of these, three or four, perhaps the most opulent, shew a determined aversion to Foreign Import Trade, and seldom enter into any other engagement; than that of an occasional cargo, of Cotton—or of, an American Ship.—One feels his inadequacy to conduct it in a way satisfactory to his own interest, & declines it altogether,—another is totally undeserving of trust, from the acknowledged poverty of his condition,—and one very poor member of the Cohong, is alone left, supported by an Outside merchant of much ability, activity and integrity, to conduct we may say, the principal Foreign commerce of the place!

This we think presents a system of the worst species of monopoly!—for the union of a certain number of merchants, competent, and disposed to follow up the course of commerce, to which they were assigned to protect, and free to make any individual contract, would have the effect of creating a competition favorable to the life of Trade; instead of which, the very opposite is the state of things in Canton, and to it, may be attributed the deplorable condition, to which the market generally, has been reduced, for a considerable time past.

The Company's vast monopoly, since their Homeward Investments are confined to the article of Tea, may not find much material injury, in that branch of their arrangements, altho their Cotton Cargoes must turn out dreadfully deficient of former values. But the commerce of the Company in China, when taken in view of the whole Trade of this Port, does not bear in the comparison, such a mighty proportion!—the American and the Country Trade, besides that carried on by other nations, is very extensive and presents also a considerable interest in the commercial scale, which is deeply affected by every mal arrangement that takes place and it seems impossible from the very fettered state, in which all mercantile operations pass here, that the negotiations, and intercourse, can be pursued, with any degree of mutual satisfaction.

The term Security merchant has now become void of every quality, that formerly conveyed confidence to every adventurer visiting China. The Cohong are now even pleading poverty, and importing ruin, and imploring for time, to arrange a delinquent brother's debts, asking for a period of Eight Years to liquidate them in, which according to common honesty, ought to be settled instantly. Still in the midst of this distress, what an absurdity arises, when we are told, that the Government Officers, are increasing their aggressions daily, in new demands upon the Cohong, which are most passively complied with; evidently shewing, that these resources, are in no very indirect manner, to be redrawn from the Foreign merchant, and must eventually render, by the unjust taxes that are imposed upon it, the Trade, unworthy of attention. Indeed every day produces a direct attempt at extortion on the stranger, interfering much with the Shipping Interest, and the end of such proceedings, it is not difficult to foresee.

The Chinese seem great experimentalists, in political management; and to use a familiar expression, they try how far they can go—how the system fits; they must however be cautious, lest they render it too uneasy; and suffer their cupidity, and pride to carry them too far—for altho much may be borne; there is a point at which all things stop!

Sycee Silver has suffered a sudden decline and small parcels may now be obtained at Lintin at a premium of 4 a 4½ per cent.

Gold Leaf in Canton is now Drs. 24½ per Tale.

No further Sales have been made in Cotton.

Some specimens of the new crop of Nankin silk have been produced, the colour, and quality appearing good—but the market we fear will commence with high prices, in expectation of eager purchasers, altho the supply is reported to be abundant.

Nankeens appear to keep on the advance, and no doubt will maintain their prices, as the season for making purchases arrives.

OPIUM. The Speculative ardor seems to have subsided, and few sales have been made during the week — the principal transactions have been confined to the Chinese, who have sold Malwa as low as Drs. 940, —and Damaun at Drs 915 per chest.

Yet the afternoon of yesterday shewed a revived spirit amongst the brokers, & many time bargains were entered into, both for Malwa & Patna.

The deliveries in the last month have been very considerable, as will appear by that of Patna being 529, Benares 120, and Malwa 1014 chests— together 1663 chests; which leaves a Stock of 6289 chests, composed of 2085 Patna, 332 Benares, and 3872 chests of Malwa.

BIRTH.

At Macao on the evening of the 27th instant, the Lady of A. Grant Esquire of a Daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 18th Sp. Barque Maria, from Manila.
22nd Port. Brigs St. Anna, from Cochinchina, & Dezempeaho, from Damaun.
20th Brit. Ship Charles Forbes, Willis, from Bombay.
27th Port. Brig. Eliza, from Goa.
28th Brit. Barque Reaper, Rhind, from Singapore.
Am Brig. Lancaster, Jennings, from the Sandwich Islands.

SAILED.

July 22nd Sp Ship Union, for Manila.
24th Sp Brig. Brillante for dito.
27th Brit. Ship Edmonstone, Hadley, for Bombay.

PRICES CURRENT, *Canton August 2d 1828.*

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar		10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut		2 a 2½	Picul
Bird's nests		20 a 34	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony		6 a 7	— Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		65 a 70	Picul
Cochineal		400 a 550	Picul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan		26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn		35 a 38	Picul
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	8 a 9	Picul
Bengal		8 a 9	Picul
Madras		8 a 10	Picul
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds		7 a 8	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Cudbear		25 a 28	Picul
Cutch Pegue		5 a 6	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Picul
Flints		1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude		55 a 60	Picul
Iron bar		3	Picul
ditto Rod		4½	Picul
Lead		5½	Picul
Mace		75	Picul
Nutmegs		55	Picul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna old 1020 new		990	Chest
Benares		930	Chest
Companys Malwa		950	Chest
Damaan do.		930	Chest
Turkey		800	Chest
Pepper Malay		6½ a 7	Picul
Putchuck		11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver		70 a 75	Picul
Rattans		4 a 4½	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa		none	
ditto Lintin		6	Picul

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul
Sandalwood		8 a 24	Picul
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Picul
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	Each
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	Each
Sea Otter		40 a 45	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Smalts		12 a 28	Piecl
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	Cwt.
Tin plates		11	Box.
Tin		19 a 20	Piecl.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¾	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs	2 80	Picul
Camphor		32	Picul
Cassia		16 a 18	Picul
Ditto buds		28 a 30	Picul
China Root		3 50	Picul
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Picul.
Galanga		8	Picul
Gamboge		65	Picul
Hartall		12 a 13	Picul
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	Picul
Musk		30 a 80	Catty
Oil of cassia		1 70	Catty
Rhubarb		none	Picul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		440	Picul
Ditto Taafee		470	Picul
Canton	Taels	220 a 280	Picul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	none	Picul
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	Picul
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	Picul
Turmerick		6	Picul
Vermillion		48 —	Box.
Nankeens Comp'y's 1st		90 a 92	100
2d do do		80 a 84	100
3d do do		57 a 60	100
Blue		90 a 100	100
Small		none	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. SATURDAY, August 9th, 1828. No. 31.

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CHINESE SAYINGS. To do good and wish people to know it, is not true goodness. To commit wickedness and fear that man should know it, is sure to be great wickedness.

THE WHITE BONE SOCIETY; which is established to collect dead men's bodies, the bodies of drowned persons being put into them, is considered one of the most benevolent institutions in Canton.

FOUR DISPOSITIONS. Soon angry, and soon appeased. Not soon angry, but hard to appease. These two lose as much on the one hand, as they gain on the other. The good disposition is not soon angry, and easy to appease; the wicked, are those who are soon angry, and hard to appease.

PETITIONS. Chinese rule for writing. Their excellence consists in brevity and perspicuity which is expressed by the saying they must have neither branches nor tempers. The theme, or proposition, with which the petition opens, must not exceed the justice of the case. There must be no tautology. If precedents or collateral laws be quoted, they must be such as prove the case; and special care must be taken that they are selected quite to the point, and clearly applicable.

(A Chinese correspondent).

It is said the courts do not now allow precedents and quotations in the petitions of the people, but require them to submit to the merits of the individual case brought before the court.

LITERARY HONORS. One of the Censors of the Empire has recommended His Imperial Majesty to confer the honors of Vernal & autumnal Sacrifices, on a *Scholar* of the present Dynasty, named Sunfe-fung. The Emperor referred the case to the Board of Rites. After a very long discussion of the merits of this learned Gentleman, it is decided that he shall be admitted to a niche in the Temple of Fame, and be consoled by Sacrifices to his manes, twice a year.

Some of the Heroes who fell in the late war with the Mahomedans, are adjudged to similar honors, for the consolation of their faithful souls, which are supposed to exist, even in the teeth of the Chinese philosophy, which is chiefly, not exclusively, the State religion.

HONORS CONFERRED. The Peking Gazettes are full of applications for honors or promotion in behalf of those who have deserved well of their country. The Chinese Government, professes to pay particular attention to this means of gaining on the affections of their own subjects. The Paper before us contains a petition from a superior Officer, to the Emperor, requesting some reward for certain Mongolians who had defended the peasantry on the borders of the Yellow River, from marauding parties of mountaineers, or "wild barbarians," who had crossed the river on the ice last winter. His Majesty rather disapproves of the application, but is still unwilling to let their "petty toils" go unrewarded, and accordingly decrees certain honors. One of the Lamas of Thibet has received the additional Title of *Dalai*, in consequence of his good offices, in persuading the late rebels to submit.

THE GODS REWARDED. In Keang-nan, the passage of the grain boats, across the Yellow river, was effected by almost lucky chance, the opposite of which would have proved their utter destruction. The Waters rose, and the winds blew, in an unfavorable direction. The Governor Tseang [Lord Amherst's friend at Canton] found all human efforts vain, and had recourse to prayer to the wind and water Gods. The wind changed, and the waters subsided, and the boats crossed the Stream in safety. On this account, His Majesty, at the request of the Governor, has decreed various honors to be conferred on the Gods of the surrounding district. What ideas must the Emperor have of these Gods, that he can reward!

CHINESE LAZARETTO, or Establishment for Lepers. There is an extensive one on the East side of the city of Canton, containing about a thousand inmates. It is called Tungtow, or the Lepers Garden.

It is supported by Government, and Lepers are forced into it. Rich persons infected with this malady are obliged to bribe the police to prevent being dragged to the Lazaretto. The Lepers inside work at various trades, and intermarry. It is supposed the disease leaves the third generation.

Lepers are not allowed to go out, although they often do so, and are to be seen begging about the Streets of Canton. On the 25th of the 4th month two of them were caught on the river carousing among the public women. The Headman of the Lazaretto, gave severe chastisement and the popular tale (which we do not believe) is, that, the two offenders were buried alive.

There are two sons of eminent merchants who deal with Foreigners, who are reputed to be lepers; their family is supposed to have arisen from their own vicious habits.

MILITARY GYMNASIUM, or School for the practice of martial exercises, where the sons of Gentry who mean to enter the army regularly drill. At one of

of these in Canton about ten days ago a man went in, and told a tale of a Swindler, having cheated the clothes off people's backs. Ten young men who had put off their upper garments, whilst practising, were curious to know how the swindler had succeeded. The man who told the story, then stood up to show them, and as he proceeded, to make it more intelligible he put on a complete suit of their fine dresses, played a few antics, and then stept out of the door, shut, and locked it after him, and run off. The young men who had been foolishly gazing at the Swindler, after a moment, wondered he did not return, and when they looked out, found that both he, and their clothes had fled.

SHOCKING CASE, brought to light last year. A person in Kwangse Province, named *Weiusiin* who possessed purchased rank, was so infatuated as to poison twenty people in different places in order to possess himself of an Estate to which they a had prior claim. Justice was not obtained in the Province, and an appeal was made to the Emperor, who ordered the case to be retried by the Governor of Canton. Sixteen Prisoners are implicated. The Judge of Canton spent several days in the beginning of this month, in having the remains of the poisoned people dug up, and their bones washed in his presence. We have seen an Official order from the Governor to the Judge's Court, to bring the accused to his Gate for trial.

WANDERING TRIBES. A Censor has complained to the Emperor, that *Kwangse* province abounds with wandering people who have no permanent dwelling, being sometimes in the mountains, and sometimes in cities, begging by groups, as we see them occasionally in Canton. He admits that some of these families are those who have lost their property by inundations and other calamities; but among them are many thieves and vagabonds.

Another Censor has complained heavily of the oppression and extortion practiced in the neighbourhood of Peking by the Police. He says they raise hundreds of thousands from the people by extortion annually, till many are weary of life.

COURAGE OF A CHINESE LADY, in Shuntak district. Soon after her marriage a party of robbers laid a plan to plunder the house in her husband's absence. They got a little smooth faced yellow skinned old man with a hunch back, and dressed him up like an old woman, that he might personate one of her husbands distant relations, whom she had not yet seen. It is usual for such to visit newly married people.

The old man dressed in Woman's clothes acted his part so well, that the Lady *Chunshe* believed that he was what he professed to be, and in the meantime set meat & wine before her guest, of which the apparent old woman ate and drank so heartily, as to appear intoxicated & fell asleep and was carried into her bed room. In doing this she observed on the apparent old woman some weapons under her clothes. She was alarmed, but said nothing—then quietly got some cords, and tied down the old woman fast to the bed. She peeped out at the door, and saw about a dozen men with their faces blackened standing without. She then baricadoed the door, and taking a Gong, went to the top of the house, and beat it, by which she alarmed the villagers who came running to know the cause; the robbers outside fled.

The old woman was searched, and found to be a man named Changuie, with a number of murderous weapons concealed about him. Four of the robbers were afterwards taken, and transported to Yunnan Province.

CHINESE IN FRANCE. At the Société Asiatique in July 1827. M. de Gregory lit la premiere partie d'un Memoire sur l'administration de la justice en Chine, dans les tems modernes. One cannot but feel curious to know where he procured his materials for such a memoir; a splendid collection of Chinese coloured lithographic prints is announced. There are to be explanatory notes, and an introduction by D. B. de Malpiere. The work is dedicated to the Duchesse de Berry. 12 or 14 Books at 12 Franks each.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration although strictly forbidden by the law of China, is still practised to a very considerable extent; and we observe in the *Singapore Chronicle* that the arrival lately of four Junks, brought upwards of 1600 passengers, the greater proportion of whom, we conclude remain on the Island.

We believe the annual departures from the Empire are very numerous. Attracted by the spirit of adventure, and not restrained by any very strong attachment of country or family, many are led to try their fortune in a distant spot, where they expect their golden dreams to be accomplished.

In an over-population, which we imagine to be the case in many parts of China, this voluntary retirement must be very beneficial. And as a large majority of these people are of the class of mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, and various other handicrafts, they have been found of the highest use in all the new settlements that have attracted them, or wherever they may have fixed, and they have become conspicuous by their industrious habits, and general utility.

ST. HELENA MEMOIRS. A small work has appeared in England, written by one of the small party of devout Christians, who used to assemble for Prayer, during the time that Napoleon lay sick. "We never omitted to pray (says the writer) for our exalted neighbour—that God would mitigate his severe bodily sufferings, and sanctify them to his immortal soul's conversion and salvation. We learned from one of his suite, that Buonaparte was in the constant habit of praying with the priest; and when he knew not that any one was present, he was often heard to pray earnestly to God, through JESUS CHRIST, for his salvation."

"He maintained he had abused his power less than any other monarch, and appealed to History to vindicate his assertion. We always heard that he believed in sacred scriptures, spoke of them with respect, and often read them. He was still so much bigotted, as to think no person could be saved out of the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, and hence used to urge Dr. A. to go to Mass."

THEATRICALS.

The Chinese Theatricals are generally open exhibitions, and the stage is removed from place to place, the expense being defrayed by each parish, or district in which it may be erected.

They are much in the pantomimic style, and we understand are generally upon some State Story, or subject of warfare, the conclusion of which redounds to the glory of the Emperor; and may thus be considered as representations to inspire a spirit of loyalty and respect for the Throne, in the breasts of the lower order of the community.

A moral view is also assigned to this public mode of entertainment, as serving to attract the idle, from more baneful pursuits.

WOMEN FORBIDDEN TO PRESENT PETITIONS FOR OTHER PEOPLE.

"*LE*, by Imperial appointment, the Governor of the two Kwong provinces, strictly interdicts women from coming forth to present petitions, and old men being employed as witnesses. It appears that women are restricted to the inner apartment. Their duty originally was not that of presenting accusations. And how can old men declining in the evening of life, discharge the part of witnesses? But in Canton there exists a very litigious spirit. Seditious characters are constantly thrusting themselves forward. Sometimes, as the laws cannot be executed upon old broken down people, they hire old men for witnesses; sometimes, as the punishment of crimes cannot be inflicted upon women, they instigate women to come forth, and send delicate, modest females, to appear openly in the halls of justice. This custom must be overruled instantly. You Magistrates of Chows and Yuens, must each exert himself, and exhort and lead the people. If your advice is not attended to, you must "level" (literally "plumb with a line") and control them. If women come forth to present petitions, you must examine their relations who have instigated them. If old people assist in giving evidence, you must examine both plaintiff and defendant, and find out where the bribery and dictation lies. Having detected them, inflict severe punishment. Do not pass it by lightly. If the people are impressed with a due dread of punishment, they will return to respectful habits. I wish all you Magistrates of Chows and Yuens, to act in conformity with my orders, and not to consider this a matter of slight importance"

Kuolpoise, a pirate who surrendered at the same time as *Apotsae*, was offered by Government a Military appointment, which he declined, preferring to live on the east side of Canton, in retirement, but still under the surveillance of Government.

He attempted to carry on trade with Cochin China, in which he has successively lost money, till, with a large family, he is reduced to want. He went lately down to *Trenpak*, to endeavour to get some settlement with the owners of junks. The Governor of Canton was apprehensive he was going to run, and despatched an Official person after him, to secure his return. The old pirate told the truth, and returned to his family, and the Governor was satisfied.

A Neophyte [illegible] We have all heard of the posture of the brute creation being *prone*, and that of man *erect*;—and certain wise laws have been propounded about man's higher destiny from the circumstance. "There wanted yet a creature not prone, but indued with sanctity of reason, and erect his Stature with front serene, to govern other creatures."

Our Chinese correspondent sent us the other day, an account of a poor deformed dwarf, whose back forms a horizontal line, parallel with the Earth. He is moreover extremely stupid. The writer reasoned thus concerning him "of the creatures which inhabit this Earth, the chief are men, quadrupeds, and vegetables. Man has his head *erect*, the brute has it *prone*, and the plant thrusts it's head into the ground, and throws it's *tail into the air*. The deformed being referred to, is neither man, brute, nor plant—Has he any Soul? Ha! ha! ha!" Thus cruelly did the Chinese mock at his neighbour's calamity. His fancy of contrasting man's head *erect*, with the plant's head inverted, is to us new.

SUPERSTITION. On the 18th of the 3rd moon at the forest Temple for the reception of coffined remains to be afterwards interred, the Priests say, there were seen three men talking, and moving about in the temple but only twowent out at the door. This excited surprise, till passing by the image of Budh, they espied a small clay image placed by the side of Budh. This they suppose to have been the third person who appeared talking, and the whole circumstance, as a great proof of the divine power of the idol.

June 24th was a National Festival in honor of the birth of Kwanfootze, the Mars of China, whose history we gave in a former Register.

Murder. On the 8th of the 5th moon, a man was sent under the charge of murder from Luychaw to Canton city. He had been transported thither from Shantung Province. His name is *Leeanaw*. His age about 40 years. In an affray occasioned by gambling, he lately killed two men; and of the Police Runners sent to seize him, he killed two. When led through the streets to the Chief Judge's Court, he laughed and talked, as if no evil had been done nor any calamity impending his guilty head. He talked audibly as if to himself, and said "I am a capital murderer" Our correspondent says he saw him. We have alluded to the case elsewhere, but did not give the details contained in this paragraph—Chinese Smugglers, and other desperate people often appear fearless of death. The opinions of the Confucian sect release the mind very much from the dread of an hereafter, for Confucius never taught man's accountability after death.

There are but a few who really believe what he taught—although Confucianism being the system patronized by the State, and leading to Office, honor, and wealth, all seem to conform, and to glory in being of the national faith.

PROCLAMATION

Issued in Macao, 4th August 1828.

TAOUKWANG 8th year, 6th moon, 13th day.

LE, member of the Military Board, General Censor of the Empire, Governor of two Kwang Provinces, and superintendant of internal taxes, hereby issues a strict prohibition against the Pria-grande Customhouse runners and watchmen, and against the Macao coolies, interdicting their extortions, to tranquilise foreign merchants.

Plowden, the English chief, and his colleagues, have represented, that from their various dependent territories in India, and from England, passengers arrive in their Merchant Ships, at Macao, where they land.

Often on such occasions, the Pria- Grande customhouse people, and Macao coolies, extort money from the foreigners landing.

I have examined, and find that the Pria-grande customhouse runner Chawkat, *the watermen* Tsangkwei, Lamheen, *and* Leongchung, *at present stationed there, to examine what passes; whenever an English Ship arrives, having foreign passengers, either men or women, to land at Macao, do on every such occasion, extort money, and continually make a clamorous disturbance. When the passenger's baggage is landed, or they go off again to the Ship, to return home, each time, the coolies,* Chuabong; Cheokheygan; *and* Chunayat, *whether there be much or little baggage, extort for carrying it, from seven to eight Dollars, to as much as twelve.*

If the foreigners have but little baggage, and themselves order the black devils to carry it, the coolies being deprived of the ground of extortion, begin to raise a great row.

I have ordered the Macao Tungche, *and the Hoongshan Magistrate, to seize the coolies* Chuabong *& the others, cham them, and try them with severity, and cause them wear the wooden collar to make their punishment public. Beside doing this, I have made a communication to the Hippo, that he may forthwith call up* Chawkat, *and others, to prosecute them, & to issue a united Proclamation, to be engraven on a rock, to prohibit such proceedings for ever and ever.*

Wherefore the customhouse people, the coolies, and the Foreigners, are hereby informed, that hereafter whenever foreign Merchantmen, and foreign women, arrive at Macao; or from Macao remove their goods or baggage on board Ship, to return home, the said customhouse people are only permitted to search or examine; *they are not allowed to extort money according to the number of the chests, or number of women. The coolies are only allowed to charge the same hire for carrying as natives pay them (a). They are not permitted to extort more.*

If after this strict prohibition, the said customhouse people and coolies, dare again to insult, violently extort money, erract disorderly, and make a disturbance, the said chief, or head foreign authority, is allowed to report their names to Government, that they may be immediately seized, and severely punished.

However, the foreigners must not, in consequence of obtaining this proclamation, make pretences, and allow themselves to act disorderly, for that also is a crime which will be inquired into. Let all yield implicit obedience to this. Oppose not. A special Edict.

(a). *This appears, in enquiry, to be two candareen for each load, between two coolies, about the precincts of Macao.*

We have to thank a correspondent at Macao for the following article just received.

"A Sailor belonging to the French Ship that was at Cochin China, when the Diligente was there, has come up from Hainan in a Fishing Boat. It seems the Captain and 13 of the crew had been invited for a passage to Macao in the Diligente, but for some reason or other took their passage in a Chinese Junk; when off the Island Hainan the Captain and people of the Junk suddenly attacked the 14 Frenchmen, and murdered all but this Sailor, who jumped overboard during the affray, & being an expert swimmer got to a fishing Boat which saved his life & landed him at some distance from hence. The Junk is said to belong to Teen—chien and I believe the Macao Government is going to address the Chinese authorities on the subject."

CANTON, August 9th 1828.

Perhaps an infant Press is of all other incipient undertakings, the most likely to fall into error—the eager desire and ambition to give opinion, may be it's chief fault, and as this opinion may incline, or not, to the ruling judgement, all its success may depend.

We apprehend from the whispers in our surrounding society, that we are considered to have given offence, if we have done so, it has not been with design—we have meditated no disrespect, either to individual feeling, or to any united community, and in expressing our sentiments, more particularly on the topics of commerce, and it's regulations here, they have been elicited from the passing circumstances of the times, and place, in which we are stationed; and have been intended especially to inspire a manly resistance to innovations, daily gaining strength, and which, by their annoying, and unjust tendency, must lead to the eventual annihilation of our Commercial intercourse, and to the destruction of every interest, which foreigners have an object to cultivate in this country.

We have no radical hostility to established authority,—if the word *Monopoly* escapes us, it is not with the view of hastening the dissolution of any *Compact* that may exist, the merit, or demerit of which we have refrained from passing any opinion upon.

But in the course of free discussion, it is natural in the present era, that this subject, and that of *Free Trade* may frequently arise, and with it, the *Right of Petitioning*.

In freedom of thought many other points may also we reasoned upon, on which difference of opinion may exist, but this will be excited by no other sentiment—than that of gaining or imparting information.

It has been objected we hear that many of our articles on the habits of the people are too free, as developing too much of the course minutia of depravity, and we are willing to admit, that the too frequent relation of the nauseous practices of society, may not lead to the intended end of reforming the world, by the exposure of such examples, while it may also become by its repetition disgusting to our readers.

We shall however turn with pleasure to an opportunity of portraying more of the virtue, and goodness

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

SATURDAY, August 9th, 1828.

of mankind around us, and we are inclined to hope that such traits of amiable character may be discovered.

As Editors of the Register, we cannot relinquish the opinion of it being in a very material degree a commercial publication, and we promise to exert ourselves, to make it useful in that capacity.

Yet to shew that we are not confined, by that "*Cash getting spirit*" which has been, not very liberally alluded to;—that we have souls that can lead us, beyond the limited contemplation of a *Price Current*, or the precincts of our *Treasury*;—our endeavors and solicitations will be extended to gain every information regarding the customs, the Laws, Politics, and domestic events of the country, in which we reside, as topics on which the enlightened mind, we consider will always be eager & delighted to be made acquainted with.

The Interest in Changihur seems to have ceased, by the melancholy termination to his existence, other events will doubtless succeed, tho few so fatal we will trust in their end.

We still hope that even with our feeble endeavors our pages will possess the excellence of disseminating useful knowledge, the object alone that original d the Desideratum of a public paper in Canton: and by their merit acquire a superiority over that puerile *criticism*, whose censure consists only in unmeaning sneers, and senseless ridicule.

We are happy to observe in an Edict that we are enabled to lay before the public, the suppression of a practice which has long prevailed, to the gross deception, and fraud, upon every stranger visiting the shores of China, and reflecting disgrace upon the ruling powers, suffering its continuance. The community are much indebted to the good feeling that has accomplished the reform, and we hope that no person in future will be induced from any false notion of saving trouble, and avoiding the misery, of insolent importunity, to pay one Dollar to a set of miscreants, who are the Law's aggressors, in every false demand that they may make.

The advices from Manilla state that the whole of the last year's growth of Sugar had been engaged, and partly shipped off—that the great demand had encreased the price to 6 Drs per pecul, and that the Sugar refiners had been obliged to purchase at this price. Several orders we believe have in consequence been declined.

In a squall that happened a few days ago a Chop boat loaded with Cotton was upset in Whampoa reach; which we relate as an unusual occurrence: the cargo was saved, and no lives were lost.

The Importations of Cutch and Ebony being apparently on the encrease, it is supposed that the prices will be influenced by much larger arrivals.

Tales 8, 1, a 8, 2 per pecul are spoken of, as seemingly the maximun to which the best quality of Cotton is to arrive at, this Season—no late Sales have been made.

An Opium boat, with about Thirty chests in a prepared state for internal sale, was captured afew nights ago. Thus holding out an occasional act of vigilance on the part of the Government Officers, to screen a pronounced illegality of Trade.

OPIUM. Whilst our last number was in the press, a revived spirit of speculation appeared, and for two or three days very considerable time bargains were made. The market is at present very quiet. The deliveries up to the 6th instant, are very small, being of Patna 80, Benares 13, Malwa 122 chests, and few cash purchases have been made during the week.

The prices of the day are for Patna 1070, Benares 1045, Company's Malwa 1050, Damaun 1020 Drs, per chest. Turkey which is chiefly, in the hands of the Chinese, may be quoted at 850 Drs. per pecul. Equal activity has existed at Macao, and the stock there changing hands frequently, in the late speculations.

We understand that the King of Cochin China has sent an Ambassador in one of his own Frigates to the Government of Manila, for the purpose of negotiating a free commerce, between the two countries, and that the Embassy was received with that cordiality & respect, so natural to the genius of most Enlightened States.

It is pleasing to observe these advances towards universal fellowship, which may be considered as the effect of that commercial enterprise, which has so greatly contributed to the civilization of the world, by bringing nations into connexion, which would otherwise have remained irremediably separated from each other.

ANOTHER STATEMENT. Macao 6th August. Various reports have prevailed yesterday, and to day concerning the horrible massacre of a French Ship's Company who had taken a passage with their property, from Cochin China to Macao. The Chinese statement is, that to day, one French Sailor, who escaped, appeared before the local Chinese Magistrate, & deposed that eleven of his countrymen were murdered by the crew of a Fokien Junk, within sight of the Grand Ladrone. The property consisted of a hundred Peculs of Silk & 14,000 Dollars.

The Tsotong sends off this Evening a Report to the Governor of Canton.

It is expected that large Exportations of Bullion will be made to India this Season, since the markets bear so little inducement to invest produce as returns, and it appears the only available, remittance at present.

The Company's Treasury is at present shut.

The Letter from Spic, has been received, we thank him for his hints, and good wishes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. August 2d Brit. Ship Cannerman, Honor from Bombay. 3rd Dutch Ship Wilhelmina from Manilla.

SAILED. 3rd Am. Ship, America for Manilla and Boston.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY, August 16th, 1828. No. 32.

For the Straits of Malacca and Bombay.

The Ship Pascoa, Capt. W. Morgan, will sail early in September—For Freight apply to Messrs. MAGNIAC & CO.

Canton 29th July 1828.

For Singapore, Penang, Madras, and Calcutta.

The Ship Penang Merchant, J. Mikhinson Commander, will sail for the above places on the 25th August—For Freight apply to the Commander, or to Messrs THOMAS DENT & CO.

CHINESE AFFAIRS IN EUROPE, receive upon the whole increasing attention. The Oriental Herald contains but little on the subject, excepting on the question of the China Trade, and the renewal of the English Company's Charter, which subject Mr. Huskisson slightly touched on, in his speech at Liverpool. The merchants and Literati indeed are those who chiefly, or solely regard Chinese affairs, for the Governments of Europe and America pay no direct attention to them. Whether the English have done right in forbidding (as is said to be the case) His Majesty's Ships to shew themselves occasionally in China, is very questionable.

The French Savans have changed their "Journal Asiatique" which generally contains something concerning China, and the English Asiatic Journal has of late shewn particular regard to the subject. This Journal is the best Periodical concerning Asia that we have seen from any country of Europe. The United States of America furnishes nothing that we have seen or heard concerning China, or any other country of Asia, excepting some notices of the proceedings of Dr. Judson in Burmah, and the American Missionaries at Bombay and Ceylon.

We are not aware that Spain or Portugal publish at present any thing concerning China.

The great Disideratum is not so much united efforts to translate Books out of Chinese, as to keep active a periodical Press to publish instructive Tracts, Papers or larger works in Chinese. The English in the Straits, and the Dutch on Java, might do a great deal if they chose to turn their attention to the subject, and bestow upon it, that encouragement which it requires. At present the mind of the Chinese Government and people is completely beyond the reach of that improvement which is going on in the western world. But were instructive papers and Books, printed in Chinese, they would no doubt gradually find their way to every part of the Empire, even to the Throne of the Monarch himself, and convey new ideas, calculated to benefit every country of Eastern Asia.

POPULAR EDUCATION. This cause has now we believe completely gained the day, in all the great countries of Europe and America. In Asia too, under British Rule, it is being attempted to a considerable extent. Even the female children of native Parents, are now taught to read. In China, education is almost universally confined to Boys. We are not aware that in Macao any system of mutual instruction exists for the poor; were there a desire for it, abundance of young people who have little to do apparently might be found to act as masters and mistresses. Whether the clergy of Macao, who have authority in these matters, approve of general education, or not, we cannot tell.

PEKING. His Imperial Majesty has given orders to the Board of rites to make all due preparation for the reception of Changling the great conqueror of Changkihur. He is to be met at the Bridge of Lanhow, conducted in triumph to the palace, and deliver up in due form the Generalissimo's Seal, after that His Majesty is to confer upon him a Banquet in the great Hall of light and splendor, where commonly a Prince is appointed Successor to the Throne.

NANKING. The Governor of this Province has requested the Emperor to deify a person who was drowned about a hundred years ago, whilst building a sort of pier near the mouth of the Yangtsekiang. During the autumn of last year a sort of break-water to diminish the force of the tide was building at the same place, and by an easterly wind was in imminent danger of being destroyed, till prayers and Sacrifices were offered to the manes of Chowchunghing, formerly drowned there. On this being done, the wind suddenly shifted to the west, the tide fell, and the works were saved. This is the reason assigned for building a Temple to him, and offering sacrifices in spring and autumn.

The work has cost Government 265, 723 Taels.

AKSAY IN LITTLE BUCHARIA. The Emperor at the suggestion of the Generalissimo has confiscated the estates, houses, and gardens of a great many of the inhabitants, who were really, or supposed to be connected with the late rebel Changkihur. Eighty one Estates; four hundred and forty houses, and fifty seven fruit gardens, are to be sold, and the money applied to rebuild, the walls of Aksa.

KATHWANDER Capital of napal. A mission or Embassy from thence to China was to set out in July 1827 and proceed to Court by the way of Thibet. Up to the present time, we have observed nothing concerning this Embassy in the Peking Gazette.

TIENTSIN. In this neighbourhood a case has been tried by about two hundred people, to get rid of an oppressive system, having old custom for its support; It appears the local Officers and police runners got fuel, charcoal, pulse and fruits from the inhabitants without paying for them. A special judge was sent from court to try the case, and he

reports that it is detrimental to the public service to do away with the custom altogether, and on the other hand carried to the extent it is at present, is very injurious to the people.

One of the Military Superintendents of foreign affairs at Whampoa, an Officer of low rank, had the audacity to punish a pilot with twenty blows the other day, because he would not report a certain country Ship, as a Company's one, in order that he might get the larger fees. The Pilot however got the affair represented to higher authority, and the Goywei was dismissed the service.

LITERATURE. Periodicals up to February 1828 have arrived in China. We are glad to see in the Oriental Herald, a Plan for effecting Translations of Oriental works. Mr. Huttmann the proposed Secretary, deserves well of Orientalists for this plan. He has obtained the Patronage of the King of England, and the Royal Dukes. The annual Subscriptions of the Dukes, Clarence, Sussex, and Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dukes Richmond, Leeds &c. the Lord Bishop of London, Lords Grenville, Bexley &c, each ten guineas, for, the publication of Asiatic Translations, made abroad, and submitted to the Royal asiatic society, or rather a Committee meeting at their Rooms.

The object appears to be to get persons in Asia acquainted with the several languages, who may want a spur to translate; to look to this new-formed association, to print their translations, and give them rewards in money or medals. The idea is a good one—but we fear that still there will be felt a want of motive among the resident Orientalists. Translation is to few men pleasant work, and most men in Asia have duties to perform, of one sort, or other, which occupies most, or all of their time. As the late Revd. Mr. Collie remarks in his Preface to the translation of Confucius " when he considers the comparatively little value of the work, and the important engagements which form his proper employment, he feels that he ought rather to apologize for having bestowed so much time upon it, than for having not succeeded in giving a good, and faithful translation."

This is a feeling that we imagine will generally be felt by persons engaged in civil or religious concerns. Pagan literature can communicate now nothing, we apprehend but amusement, for the sake of which it is not right to neglect business. We should rejoice to see a counter association, to translate European books, into Asiatic languages.

This would in all probability conduce more to the improvements of mankind, than the projected scheme, to which nevertheless we wish great success, for it will probably be a stepping stone to the greater good.]

CUTTING OFF A CHINAMANS TAIL, they call *petty* murder. It is considered as not only a great insult, but also very unlucky.

A woman of 40 Years of age, *Wongshi*, being indebted to Leongkon a man of 30, the sum of 580 Taels, which she was not willing to pay him, bethought herself the day when he went to claim his money, that she would cut off his tail, and cry out, as if he were attempting to violate her person.

She did so, and the neighbours ran to her assistance, and bound Leongkon to carry him before a Magistrate. Wonghe proposed to forgive him, if he would forgive her the debt, but he would not consent.

The Majistrate suspected the Truth, and ordered the women's fingers to be compressed, or thumbs screwed, as they would say in Europe. This torture extorted a confession of the truth, and she was cast into prison till she should pay the debt. Whilst the man had his head ornamented will bridal flowers, and Scarlet crape to compensate for the loss of his Tail.

Mongolia. His Imperial Majesty has written a severe reprimand to all the tribes in consequence of an Official person having disgraced himself by performing at a private theatrical in his own house. the popular feeling of propriety was against it, and the Officer made himself contemptible. The Emperor takes occasion to say that among the Mongols the simple manners of their ancestors are beginning to be supplanted by luxurious habits. Archery and Horsemanship should be their daily exercises; and he not only disallows private plays, but all frothy flowery extravagance and show.

At Saushway district a short way up Canton river a party of Police runners had a warrant to seize a shopman who owed money. The shopmen fled and left his accountant in charge, as his name was not in the warrant. The Runners affirmed it was, and demanded a hundred Dollars to let him off. He was a man of some property, and could have given them this sum if he pleased, but would not. They therefore seized him, and put him into their boat. The wife in the eighth month of pregnancy followed the boat into the water holding on. A Runner drew a sword, and threatened to cut her fingers off. She let go— fell in the water, and was drowned. The Body was not found till two days afterwards, when its appearance excited great indignation. They say the infant cried, when taken from its mother.

The gentry united to prosecute and brought the affair before Judge Yaou, who it is said has sentenced the Runner who drew his sword, to decapitation, and the rest to transportation.

THEATRE BURNT DOWN. A short time since at the district of Shantak, a religious drama was to be performed in honor of one of the Idols of the land. and an immense crowd of women and children were assembled to be spectators. It is usual to announce the play by beating a drum, at three successive periods, and let off rockets. The second drum, and a large rocket, proclaimed the near approach of the performance, but the rocket fell on the leafcovered stand which contained the women and children, set it on fire, and burnt it to the ground, occasioning the melancholy death of upwards of sixty persons.

Chinese Metaphors, Presumption " a dog bearding a tiger, and a shrimp seizing the foot of an alligator."

Vain pursuits. " Pursuing the wind, and catching at a shadow."

Visionary good " a mirror nosegay and a water moon " which give neither smell, nor, light.

MACAO, 6th August 1828.

Yesterday evening about 9 6 Clock as a Gentleman was walking home he perceived a Snake moving along the street, in front of Mr. dos Santos house, one of the greatest thoroughfares in the place. He struck it with a cane, and having broken its back caught it by the head, and carried it home. Upon examination it proved to be a Serpent of the most venomous description and which is justly considered by the Chinese as one of the most dangerous reptiles in this vicinity.

It frequently attempted to bite, and on opening its jaws, the poisonous fangs were distinctly visible It is upwards of a yard long, and of a beautiful cream colour with deep black *bands* across the back.

MACAO, 11st August 1828.

It having been ascertained that twelve Passengers had been landed from the Junk in which the lamented Frenchmen were murdered, Sixteen Runners were immediately despatched in pursuit of them, and they have succeeded in taking all of the party

The persons having left the Junk the night before the massacre are not implicated in that atrocious deed; But they have given the names of the Persons who are the owners of the Junk, and the name of the Captain—The Owners, the *Sitteri, upon the Mountain* (as the Chinese call the Capatalists) are possessed of millions. An Elder Brother holds the office of *Tootoo*, and the Port Admiral on our waters, whom we introduced to our readers on a former occasion, is a member of the Family. The information having been obtained, the Chinese passengers will be dismissed. The preservation of the sailors life who floated about on the ocean, for several hours is, truly extraordinary. Providence preserves some, to bring others to Justice; His ways are wonderful!

CANTON, August 16th 1828.

A reply has been issued by the Viceroy to the remonstrance of the Foreigners, on the subject of the Debts due by the Insolvent Mandarin merchant Manhop, and publicity given to it, by copies being placarded all over the streets of Canton:

It states the impossibility of the Cohong of merchants to discharge so large a sum in question, in less than a period of eight years, and expresses rumination to them, should a shorter time be insisted upon, yet holding out a wish of accommodation to both parties.

But upon the nature of the Security given by the Government to the Foreign merchant whose dealings in conformity with the local regulations must be transacted with the Cohong, to secure that protection, we think the payment should in strict national integrity, flow immediately from the revenue of the State, regardless of what future arrangement it might hereafter enter into, with the native merchants.

Even to pay this Debt in eight years the merchants have already levied an additional duty on Cotton, of almost two mace per pecul. which must amount to a very considerable sum before the elapse of that time, whilst it is a constant drawback upon the fair market price of the article. And the mode of paying Debts due by Chinese merchants to Foreign Creditors (which may indeed be termed, a *new way of paying old Debts*) is nothing more than a taxation upon Foreigners themselves, and realising eventually a gain, out of an apparent present loss.

We hope however in our next to present a translation of the Chop, which will correct any misstatement we may have committed, owing to the imperfect source from whence we have obtained the interpretation.

From several of the local occurrences related in our present pages, it will appear that what is vulgarly called Mandarin authority and apparently so much dreaded, has very little power, when exerted arbitrarily, and in a bad cause, and that tame submission is not given to it. This tends in a great degree to remove the impression so often endeavored to be stampt on the mind of the Foreigner, by the inferior order of society, whom they may have intercourse with, that *Squeezing*, (by which the Chinese express the extortion of money by any Officer in power) is so easily, or generally practiced with impunity, and cannot be resisted.

We think the upright Pilot has done much to remove this error.

Pacqua the Hong merchant, who has long been immured in prison, on account of his insolvency, and detained in Canton in consequence of the late war on the frontier, is soon to be sent to Elee in banishment.

He was ever considered as a man of integrity, and his countrymen in conjunction with the Foreigners, are contributing their aid, to temper in some degree his unfortunate fate.

So great an interest has the affair of Chonghur produced throughout the Empire that the portrait of the great Rebel is now handed about in private society & may be seenin the Shops of Canton.

Daily reports are occurring of the seizure of Opium Boats, which we suppose are occasioned more by the eager desire of gain in some of the lower order of Mandarins; than from any zeal; or determination on the part of Government, to suppress the traffic, or diminish the consumption of the Drug.

The late very hot and extremely oppressive weather, in which the range of the *Thermometer* in the shade was for 93 a 96, has been succeeded in the several days past, by an atmosphere more temperate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

9th August Am. Schooner Greyhound from Angier Port. Ship St. Antonio, from Rangoon.
12nd " " Cagador, from Dumaun.

CHINA MARKET.

Many of the holders of Cotton perceiving little prospect of any early improvement of the market, have been forcing Sales from Taels 7.5 to Taels 8. 2 per pecul, which prices, the good parcels only, have obtained.

One circumstance in particular may perhaps damp the enterprise of the Cotton merchants, that of the uncertainty of period of Import, occasioned by the practice in late years of sending cargos by the Eastern route to China, or what is termed out of Season, by which means considerable importations are received, when not expected: and this uncertainty is increased, by the late operations of the Bengal Government, as instanced in the arrivals, in the early part of this year, of about 15,000 Bales on account of the Honorable Company, of which not the least previous intimation had been given.

No conclusion is yet formed as to the quality & extent of the ensuing Nankin Crop.

The Nankin Silk is arriving daily, and the qualities are much superior to the production of last year: the holders as we before expressed, remaining sanguine in the idea that, they shall get good prices: as they look for a great demand,

OPIUM. As is usual after much activity, a cessation follows, and this week has produced very few buyers. The prices of the day, are merely nominal, for we do not think they could be obtained for any quantity. The Speculators are more anxious to clear off their late bargains, than to enter upon new contracts. The deliveries to the 12 instant are 228 chests of Patna, 29 Benares, and 285 of Malwa.

PRICES CURRENT, *Canton August 16th* 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar		10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut		2 a 2½	Picul
Bird's nests		20 a 34	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		6 a 7	Picul
Camphor malay		20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		65 a 70	Picul
Cochineal		400 a 550	Picul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan		26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn		35 a 38	Picul
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	7.5 a 8.5	Picul
Bengal		8 a 8.5	Picul
Madras		8 a 9.5	Picul
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		7 a 8	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3¾	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Gudbear		25 a 28	Picul
Cutch Pegue		5 a 6	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Picul
Flints		1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude		55 a 60	Picul
Iron bar		3	Picul
ditto Rod		4½	Picul
Lead		5½	Picul
Mace		75	Picul
Nutmegs		55	Picul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna old 1090 new		1065	Chest
Benares		1040	Chest
Companys Malwa		1030	Chest
Damaun do.		1010	Chest
Turkey		850	Chest
Pepper Malay		6½ a 7	Picul
Pucchuck		11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver		70 a 75	Picul
Rattans		4 a 4½	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa		none	Picul

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	12 a 13	Picul
Sandalwood		8 a 24	Picul
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Picul
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	Each
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	Each
Sea Otter		40 a 45	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Smalts		12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	Cwt.
Tin plates		11	Box.
Tin		19 a 20	Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¾	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2, 80	Picul.
Camphor		32	Picul.
Cassia		16 a 18	Picul.
Ditto buds		28 a 30	Picul.
China Root		3, 50	Picul.
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Picul.
Galangal		5	Picul.
Gamboge		65	Picul.
Hartall		12 a 13	Picul.
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	Picul.
Musk		40 a 80	Catty
Oil of cassia		1, 70	Catty
Rhubarb		none	Picul.
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysam		440	Picul.
Ditto Taelee		470	Picul.
Canton	Taels	220 a 260	Picul.
Sugar Candy Chinanew	Sp. Drs.	none	Picul.
Do. Canton, 1st sort		16	Picul.
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	Picul.
Turmerick		4	Picul.
Vermillion		46	Box
Nankeens Cassay's 1st		90 a 100	100
2d do do		85 a 90	100
3d do do		60 a 63	100
Blue		96 a 100	100
Small		none	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 *SATURDAY, August 23d,* 1828. No. 33.

For the Straits of Malacca and Bombay.

The Ship Pascoa, Capt, W. Morgan, will sail early in September—For Freight apply to Messrs. MAGNIAC & CO.

Canton 29th July 1828.

For the Straits and Calcutta.

The Penang Merchant, Capt. J Mitchinson will sail from Macao Roads on the 30th Instant—For Freight and other particulars apply to Capt. Mitchinson or to Messrs THOMAS DENT & CO.

CANTON, 23rd August 1828.

For the Straits of Malacca and Calcutta.

The Fast Sailing Ship Sherburne—To leave Whampoa the first Week in October For Freight apply to.

Captain WHITE

CANTON, 18th August 1828.

THE PENHA FOUNTAIN.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following communication from a Macao correspondent, upon the correctness of whose information respecting the Penha, or rather the Lilão fountain, we place every reliance. Our correspondent W. C. who is evidently a stranger, may have very naturally mistaken the springs lately discovered to the southward of the Lilão (and the evil effects of which upon the mind, we are told, are undoubted) for the true Lilão —the Castalian fountain of the East.

SENHOR REDACTOR DO REGISTER CANTONENSE.

He desculpavel em hum Extrangeiro a ignorancia da Mythologia, ou dos contos senis, e fabulosos do paiz, em que vive. Vosso correspondente W. C. talvez não merece a mesma indulgencia, se he verdade que pelo dedo se conhece o gigante. Os antigos Poetas fabularão que quantos bebião da decantada fonte da Castalia e o ipso recebião o genio de Poesia: e os antigos Macaistas dem á mesma licença a fim de graciozamente explicar a feliz methamorfoze operada em seus antepassados; atribuião á fonte de Lilão [Penha] a virtude moral de trocar os homens máos em honrados, e virtuosos Cidadãos: mas nunca lhe derão a propriedade contraria; isto he, a força virtudifuga. Macao, como antiga Roma, disião elles, foi povoada de bandoleiros, e talvez mortais assassinos, a quem Themis indefectivel commutára pelo desterro no Industão a passagem para o Reino de Pluto, que elles merecião Não obstante, posto em terra o pé, bebendo do salutifero licor de Lilão, forão transformados, convertidos, mudados em outros tantos honrados, e virtuosos varoens. Oxalá seus filhos, e decendentes, e quantos aqui pouzão bebessem todos do mesmo fuido!!! Mas ah Sr.! Macao tem mais fontes; de que se uza muito, e recentemente se descubrirão algumas ao Sul do Lilão, que talvez contenhão a virtude gastrica, ou dissolvente falsamente imputada a esta. Pelo mesmo hum chymico meu amigo, e bom analista, a quem toquei sobre este materia, parece inclinado á opinião affirmativa. Se tal he, Deos nos livre, que o recto, e douto Magistrado lave ainda os pés com aguas impregnadas de partículas lithorogeneas, e cheias de substancias tão venenosas.

A Imparcialidade de hum Redactor, honrado, como vós, deve desenganar por meio da sua folha, a quem vosso correspondente nella pertendeo surprehender.

Eu sou, Senhor

Vosso muito apaixonado Leitor.

O VERITAS MACAENSE.

MACAO COOLLIES. A few days ago the shopman of Yunwo had about a hundred Peculs of Goods to remove, which he chose to do by his own people The Coollies however assembled to the number of about a hundred, and insisted that they ought to have been employed, but as Yunwo had not chosen to do so, he must still pay them. They demanded Ten Dollars, and because he would not pay it, they proceeded to break the furniture of his shop, and thrash him, and his Partners.

On complaint being made to the Tsotong, some of them were seized, and punished.

Notwithstanding the Govetnor of Canton's very equitable decision, and proclamation, forbidding these Macao Coollies to molest passengers landing at Macao we fear, from past experience, that they will pay but little attention to it; because there is no resident authority to assist the foreign stranger. It devolves we should suppose on the Portuguese authorities, to appear always in defence of Europeans, but whether from jealousy, or the real difficulty of contending with the Chinamen, but little protection has heretofore been afforded.

The Foreigners in China being from such various nations, and yielding to selfishness and jealousy never unite in good earnest to assert the rights of men, in opposition to the injustice, oppression, violence, and insult, which are too often practised.

We don't mean that foreigners are never wrong nor when they are wrong, do we recommend union in a bad cause. But we would like to see more public spirit among Europeans in claiming the common rights of men who respect themselves, and deserve to be respected. There are cases in which they should unitedly petition the Chinese Government and remonstrate against it's proceedings.

We think the Macao road was such a case, and clearing the space in front of the Canton Factories was such a case, in neither of which, so far as we know, has the united voices of Europeans been heard, and these reasonable works, which could not injure the native, and which might have contributed so much to the confort and health of foreign Residents, have fallen to the ground.

MACAO INNER harbour Custom House. Two of the Headmen at this Establishment have been recalled by His Excellency the Hoppo in consequence of their not preventing the Malpractices of the Pha-Grande Custom House complained of by the Eng-

lish. They are Peking men. They left on the 7th of August. The people of all the dependent custom Houses, which the Chinese called the *children* of the great one, at the inner harbour, escorted the recalled Officers to their Boat, and presented them with seven thousand crackers which were immediately fired off as a salute. Also five baskets of cakes, a roast pig, and a Jar of wine. This is Chinese usage on commencing a journey. The two Gentlemen gave the Bearers of the Presents Six Dollars.

MACAO AUGUST 8th. The Evening before last a number of water men from a Passage boat attacked with iron bars a poor fruitseller, so violently, as to cause his death. They also severely wounded his Partner. Information has been given to the Magistrate, but the body has not yet been examined, nor any steps taken to find the murderers. Notwithstanding the idea that China is so well governed by a vigilant police, acts of violence such as this are we fear very common.

The poor wretch Leong-a-sung who suffered death a few days ago, in a state of intoxication is said to have cut his Aunts ears off, because she advised him to desist from his cruelties; and he dug out the eyes of a Police Runner who attempted to seize him. He had fled to Tonking, from which he wrote a letter to his wife which proved the means of his being discovered and caught. By what right the twenty people sent to apprehend him, seized him, there does not appear.

MACAO AUGUST 14th. The Haongshan Magistrate and Military General of the District have come hither to day, with a design of going to the Great Ladrone Island, to see whether there be any traces of the Junk's crew, who massacred the Frenchmen.

PIRACY AND MURDER. During the 5th moon a boat near *Lintin* was plundered of money, and other property to the amount of 2000 Taels, and during the conflict, two of the persons belonging to the plundered boat were killed.

The west side of the Offing at *Lintin* is under the Heongshan District, and the East side under Sunoan District. The aggrieved parties have applied to the local Officers on both sides in vain. Because the case would require the apprehension of the Pirates within two months on pain of dismissal from the service, therefore the Officers on neither side of the water wish to take up the subject.

PEKING, JUNE 25th 1828. To day His Imperial Majesty published the following Document.

Ever since the 25th year of the reign of Keaking the Rebel Mahomedan Changkihur has repeatedly entered the frontier, and created disturbance. During the 6th year, of Taoukwang, he formed a coalition with the Poolootih Mahomedans, and usurped the four cities. I the Emperor ordered the grand army to go forth, and wherever Heaven's lances were pointed, victory soon ensued. But the Rebel made his escape, and troops were left to guard the frontier. His old wisdom spouted out again, and last year towards its close, his flickering soul from the bottom of a boiler presumed again to cross the frontier, in the hope of spying out something. Then Changling with Fangtang went against him, caught him, caged him, and have this day presented him at the Palace gate.

I devoutly look up, and depend on the azure Heaven's help, and the condescending protection of my ancestors. To day I have descended to the Gate, received the Prisoner, and performed the rites, and am filled with consolation and with profound awe.

In consideration of the meritorious exertions of Changling I have already conferred rewards upon him, and created him a Duke. On this occasion I further bestow the Title, Guardian of the Prince, and allow him to wear a three eyed peacock's feather. His Majesty also conferred other rewards on Military Leaders, all the Nobles, Officers, and Soldiers of Peking to the Soldiers he gave half a month's pay to make them joyful on this grand occasion.

PEKING JUNE 26th 1828. Yesterday the Emperor directed certain Kings, Nobles, Ministers of state and the Military Council to assemble and examine Changkihur with severity, to pass sentence according to law, and report the result.

To day Changkihur was examined by the Emperor in person. It is rumoured that His Majesty said "Your ancestors received many favors from our Imperial House, but were ungrateful, and you also have forgotten to be thankful. You have audaciously dared to excite a rebellion" Changkihur answered, "I am not a Rebel. The Eight Mahomedan cities were the Inheritance of my forefathers, I merely endeavored to recover them, How can this be called rebellion.!!

He was forthwith led out, and slowly torn 68 inches in the market place. His head was exposed to the multitude, and his heart was torn out, and given to the son of Kingtseang whose father fell at Cashgar, to be offered in sacrifice to soothe the manes of the deceased Hero. Thus perished the unfortunate Changkihur.

PEKING JUNE 26th. His Majesty's pleasure is that the Rebel Changkihur be forthwith torn to inches, and his Head exposed to the multitude Let the assistant ministers of State, the Presidents of Boards, and the Imperial attendant, Chungchaing &c go, and witness the execution.

Kingtseang, who killed himself, when Cashgar fell and the General Woolungo, who died in the ranks when surrounded to the rebels, both owed their death to Changkihur.

One's hair stands on end to think of him destroying our great Officers. I command that the sons of these two Officers, go to the market place, and witness the execution to give expansion to the indignation that has accumulated in their breasts. And let the Rebels heart be torn out, and given to them; to Sacrifice it at the Tombs of their Fathers, and thus console them faithful Spirits.

Respect this.

PILOTS AND COMPRADORS to Ships. These two classes of persons complain very grievously of the extortions of the various government offices, Custom houses, Forts, and warboats, with which they come in contact. There are fourteen licenced pilots for foreign Ships, visiting the Port of Canton. The fee paid by the Company's Ships, is we believe Sixty Dollars. Of these upwards of thirty go to the Government Offices.

At Chuenpe, the Bogue, and neighbourhood there are five forts, and sometimes four or five war boats, to each of which the Pilot is required to shew a Pass, given him at Macao by the Kwanmantoo, before a Ship can sail up the river. At each of these places the Pilots formerly paid 30 cash for being passed, now a hundred and fifty are demanded; to extort which, delay and abuse are resorted to, and sometimes a thrashing. The poor Pilot who has been detained by his oppressive countrymen is further liable to abuse and insult from some Captains, who do not take into consideration the Pilots inability. The Pilots name one Captain who went so far as to flog one of their number for delay. There is ground of suspicion that a Pilot who had been thus treated had recourse to the desperate expedient of running a Ship upon the rock at first Bar to revenge himself. From the want of truth so general in the native character, it is often difficult to ascertain whether an assigned reason for neglect of duty, be real or pretended. The Pilots and Compradors say they lose annually—at least the Compradors say so—but then the question arises—why do you act as Compradors if you lose? This seems at once conclusive, but it is not really so; they have heretofore got their bread (or rice) in that line, and they cannot at once desert it, even if they do lose for a year or two—they hope things will get better.

The Pilots say they have a great deal of extra work, for which they get nothing, in reporting to government every ten days, all Ships which have anchored at Lintin, or which may remain there. They are however, we imagine not very exact in their Reports, something however inaccurate for each occasion, will answer the purpose.

LITIGATION ABOUT A GRAVE. In the District of Whampoa there are two Families named Fung, and Loo, who have for half a century disputed with each other the right to a solitary grave, which is situated between a few rocks in a solitary valley among the mountains. Each affirms that it contains the remains of one of their ancestors, but neither can prove his Title.

There are no inhabitants in the neighbourhood to appeal to, neither party possesses any deed; but both parties possess Government receipts for Land Tax. They have applied year after year to every successive Judge, but the question of right still remains undecided. At the usual times of Sacrificing both parties go thither and fight for the contested right. At the last Season of this kind, five or six persons were dangerously wounded in the conflict. Judge Yaou had them up, and examined them himself without being able to satisfy either party.

It is supposed that each wishes to obtain the place under the idea of its being a lucky one, and then disinter the old remains, for there is not room for a second Coffin. It is affirmed that this secluded place of Sepulture was chosen during the civil wars of the Ming Dynasty.

Judge Yaou would willingly have taken it from both Families, and end the dispute by confiscating it to Government; but he had not sufficient ground for so doing. He therefore persuaded them to unite peaceably in Sacrificing to the manes, for wherever the error might be, no harm was done, but honor conferred by the other party.

BANDITTI. Within a few days past the Namhoy Magistrate has taken up eight robbers who all confessed that they had been in the rebel war in Bucharia, as convicts, and liberated for their services. One *Lookwantih* who had received from His Imperial Majesty an honorary button was their Leader. Government has offered a thousand Dollars reward for his apprehension.

Another Bandit, who for several years has been a terror to the neighbourhood by his rapacity and cruelty named *Leongasung* who at last took refuge in the northern part of Cochin China, has in consequence of three thousand Dollars been caught. Twenty runners went for the purpose and succeeded after two of them being killed. He has been condemned, and is to suffer death by the most severe method of cutting to pieces.

On the 20th of the moon the notorious Bandit, Leongasung was beheaded. It is said as many as ten thousand people assembled in the Streets to get a sight of him. He walked along to the place of execution, drinking, eating, talking and laughing.

Government gives some pastry, and liquor to every Capital offender, when led out to execution. The liquor is said to be considered as a libation to the manes of the person about to die; of course very few criminals feel disposed to eat and drink on the way to the place of their death, but Leongasung did both, and said this is a glorious death—such a crowd of people come out to attend me! Dying thus looks well! To the Officer present at the execution he said "good bye for a while." He was only 31 Years of age.

IMPERIAL POETRY. Tsaou, one of the Ministers of State has praised at great length his Imperial Majesty's Excellencies, martial, civil, literary. The Document which appears in the 34th number of the Peking Gazette, is in the highest style of ancient classical phraseology which is quite untranslatable. The first selection of His Majesty's verses may be expected in the course of the year.

CANTON. Thirty six Banditti were the other day brought in from the country. An unhappy woman who attempted to poison her Husband's mother, is ordered for execution by the lingering and ignominious process of being cut to pieces.

HEENQUA the Hong merchant who preceded old Manhoo, and run away, as some supposed with a great deal of money, is Gazetted by the express order of the Emperor, as restored to the Original rank of Taoutae.

CANTON, August 23d 1828.

No investigation is perhaps so satisfactory, as that which is guided by the application of figures, and nothing so certain in its results

The wonder appears daily to be, where, and how can so great a quantity of Opium be consumed.

We will not go back to past times, when in no respect will they bear comparison with the present, either in degree of existing taste or extent of Import, but commence our simple operation from the date of the current season.

14,000 Chests of all descriptions of the Drug may be imported into Canton this year, and each chest contains about 100 catties But in treating of the consumption, this quantity must in conformity to Bengal phraseology, be reduced to the quantum of, *Smokeable Extract* which it yields. This in Patna, in its utmost purity seldom amounts to 50 per cent, whilst Malwa frequently renders upwards of 65 per cent. And if we confine ourselves to the average of 60 per cent we may not be far from the truth.

As the daily indulgence is spoken of in degree, of so many candarin or mace, of which latter, 160 are equal to a catty, we will reduce our term to the character of mace, and fix this years Importation to 134,400,000; but lest we might be supposed to make an error in numeral statement we will, express it in words, to be upwards of one hundred & thirty four millions of mace of *Consumable Opium*.

Some persons from long habit of sensuality, and indulgence, have brought themselves to the power of smoking two mace, and sometimes more per day, even as far as four mace—others commencing with only five or six candarin, imperceptably advance to the consumption of a mace, and are considered as very temperate smokers.

But should we come to the conclusion of two mace a day amongst regular Smokers, we must fall very short of the real consumption, when we take into consideration, that the use of the Drug enters into the hospitable notions of both the middle, and inferior order of society of almost every district; as also accepted as a luxury amongst the depraved; the consequent thoughtless use of it, and the waste arising therefrom, must be very similar to the extravagant expenditure of Wine, and Spirits by those nations who partake of the social draught, in hours of conviviality, or riot.

We consider however that under all chances and accidents, three mace a day is a very moderate computation for the average consumption, and then we will enquire of the Gentlemen versed in Chinese Statisticks, what population is requisite to carry away an Importation of 134,400,000 mace of Opium

We can take a glance over the Map of China, and reconcile to our reason, the demand, with the Importation, since from all we can deduce from our constant enquiries, an increase of taste, and an indulgence in the Drug is daily taking place, which the moderate price that it has lately borne, may tend much to promote. And there is little doubt, but its circulation spreads to all parts of the Empire, and meets with the desire of every part of the community—this when once gratified, is seldom destroyed—but increases with the indulgence

In one province we are told that the females are allowed the Opium Pipe, but generally speaking, it is not permitted to the sex, the licentious only being partakers of it.

The objection to Opium Smoking we are told is not so strong in the view of Government, as the system of prohibition would indicate, and even in the peregrinations of the present Judge Yaou, who in his zeal to correct abuses appears to have dived in secrecy into all societies, for the purpose of detecting misery and vice, has expressed his sentiments very candidly, and declares he cannot discover the great evil so much deplored in the habit, since all whom he has met in the indulgence, have appeared to him an orderly class of persons.

Our Shipping Intelligence will announce the arrival of some of the Company's Direct Ships from England, which bring European Intelligence down to the end of April—and altho it is of a very interesting nature—we will not attempt entering upon the particulars—knowing that our surrounding society are in possession of all the public journals, and that our distant readers will have gained them before our Register can meet them.

We cannot however refrain from expressing our regret and indignation, at the melancholy fate of our Contrymen Laing and Clapperton who in the height of ardor in Scientific, research should be so wantonly cut off from their friends and the world; and whilst we shudder at the thought that in this enlightened age, such barbarity should exist, we hope it may not long be allowed to continue with impunity.

CHINA MARKET.

We think it unnecessary to accompany our present pages with a Price Current, as the late arrivals have not yet produced any effect upon our market, and consequently no alteration has taken place.

In Opium several time bargains have been made since our last. And altho we understand the clearances lately have been considerable, we cannot state to what extent, as we are not in possession of the returns; the prices are for Patna 1050, Benares 1030, Company's Malwa 1025, Damaun 1000, Turkey 800,

A few more parcels of Cotton have been sold during the week—from Taels 7. 2. a 8. 5. according to their quality—but there is not the least appearance of any improvement. Rumour gives a short supply from Bengal this Year.

It is expected there will be large importations of Banca Tin which will tend to keep down the price.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

14th August ARRIVED. Sp. Ship St. Antonio, from the Province of Luconia, with Rice.

15th do. H. C. S. Berwickshire Madan from Calcutta
Canning, Baylis from London.
London, Smith do. do.
Brit. Ship Hercules—Wilson, and Brig Louisa Clifton from Calcutta.

20th do. Brig. Triunfo from Manila.

20th do SAILED. Bt. Ship Elphinstone, Henning to Bombay.

Passengers by Canning, Mr. & Mrs. Baynes Mr. & Mrs. Daniell, J Bannerman Esq. and the Revd. Mr. Vachell

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 *SATURDAY, September 6th,* 1828. No. 34.

For the Straits of Malacca and Bombay.

The Ship Pascoa, Capt. W. Morgan, will sail early in September—For Freight apply to Messrs. MAGNIAC & CO.

Canton 29th July 1828.

For the Straits of Malacca and Calcutta.

The Fast Sailing Ship Sherburne—To leave Whampoa the first Week in October. For Freight apply to.
Captain WHITE.

CANTON, 18th August 1828.

AN IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

Before the Mahomedan regions were included in the Map of China, the people of all the cities were subject to the insults, and ill usage of Chinkour and from without were robbed, and plundered by the Pooloothi Tribes, till men were weary of life! But since our Dynasty conquered and settled the country the people's services to the State have been light, and the exactions small. Many of the Pooloothis also have been converted to sincere and faithful habits, and have enjoyed tranquil lives. Althó some shoots of the original rebel stole existence outside the frontier, it was merely a fugitive life of those who had escaped from the net.

Formerly, although the rebel descendants, Samoowakih and others, attempted to excite disturbance outside the frontier, it never rose to any general insurrection. But the rebel Changkihur eventually presumed to look with irregular expectations, and the Pooloothi Gantseyen also gave edge to his weapons of violence, and assisted him in his rebellion, which occasioned frequent troubles on the frontier. The year before last they entered the frontier, usurped the four cities, and occasioned much distress; their crimes were great and their wickedness immense, such as Heaven was sure to punish. I sent forth the grand army to inflict chastisement, and wherever Heaven's lances were pointed, victory ensued. The four cities were soon retaken, and the Head rebel run away. I was convinced that he would be restless, and could not long escape public destruction, therefore I frequently ordered the Commander-in chief, that in laying plans to catch him, it was not worth while to give the army much trouble. Happily at last the Gods took away his senses, and he threw himself into Heaven's net. A cage cart has conveyed him to our Capital, and he has been presented captive in the national Temple. To day he has been examined at the palace, the law has been executed, his body torn to inches, and his head exhibited to the multitude. This is an event sufficient to dispay our national power and to gladden men's hearts. The Rebel brought destruction on himself, and he is unworthy of further remark.

But all the Mahomedan cities have been nourished by the Celestial Empire, and been the recipients of immense kindness for more than sixty years. Why did they willingly follow one from without, to their own destruction? It all arose from their being deceived by the descendants of Hocho, who were not enterely exterminated. There are, no doubt, among the Mahomedans some who understand the great principles of righteousness and fidelity; althought many were deceived and died on the point of the spear. Why did they not awake from their stupor, ere events came to that issue?

Now however the wicked wretch has been subdued and destroyed, and the Mahomedan regions tranquilized. Let the multitude attend and be instructed in the consequences of rebellion; let them cover their heads, with gratitude, for the benevolence extended to them, and cherish in their hearts awe of our Majesty. Let them exhort each other strenuously, and never again stupidly allow themselves to be the dupes of others.

Then they will enjoy the happiness of universal peace. Take these commands, and publish them every where! Respect this.

PEKING, 26th June. 1828

THE NAVIGATEUR'S CREW.

Having been favored with a copy of the proceedings instituted by the Portuguese Government of Macao, for the purpose of bringing to justice the perpetrators of the barbarous murder of 13 Frenchmen, noticed by us in some of our late numbers, we are anxious to lay them before our readers.

We regret to say that no tidings of these infamous villians have yet been received; and it is much to be feared that they will ultimately escape from punishment.

It appears to us a matter of no ordinary regret, that the foreign residents in China, should not have united. in demanding of the Government, redress for this barbarous deed, which we doubt not their united influence, directed with energy, would have obtained.

It is only justice here to mention the disinterested conduct of some British commanders, who, being at Macao, when the news of the event was received, offered their services to man a vessel, and go in pursuit of the murderers. This humane offer was however declined.

MACAO 11 de Agosto de 1828.

Noticia da mortandade da gente e Capitam do Navio Francez NAVIGATEUR, *vindos com suas fazendas, da Cochinchina, para a China, de passagem em huma Soma de Chincheo, acontecida no dia 4 do corrente, defronte da Ilha do Ladrão.*

Pela meia noite do dia 4 do Corrente desembarcou no *Praia Grande* hum Italiano por nome Francisco Mangiaban, vistido á Chineza, procurando protecção desta Cidade, escapado da mortandade, que fizerão os Chincheos de huma Soma, em que elle vinha, nos seus companheiros os Francezes do Navio Navigateur, de passagem na mesma Soma, com as suas mercancias.

O Illustrissimo Desembargador, e hum dos membros do Governo interino accolhendo-o, mandou, que a custa do Leal Senado fosse sustentado, e vestido por dever de hospitalidade, e logo pela manhãa 5 do corrente tomou judicialmente as declaraçoens feitas pelo dito Italiano, constantes do Auto da Declaração, que abaixo se segue, as quaes são huma Historia do desgraçado sucesso, que se o Italiano não se escapasse, talvez se não saberia nunca.

E como dias antes tivessem aqui chegado dois Padres, que vierão de França no mesmo Navio para a Cochinchina, e desta passados a Macao no Brigue Deligente, o mesmo Illustrissimo Desembargador os chamou para reconhecerem ao dito Francisco; e elles o reconhecerão por tal, assignárão hum termo de reconhecimento, que abaixo tambem se segue.

O Procurador do Leal Senado Joaquim Jose Ferreira Veiga logo que recebeo hum officio do Illustrissimo Desembargador Ouvidor Geral a este respeito, immediatamente officiou aos tres Mandarins do Destricto a respeito deste caso, cujo theor das chapas transcrevem-se abaixo.

Os Mandarins *Cho tang* e da caza Braca respondérão no Procurador no dia 9 por suas Chapas, abaixo transcriptas, terem ja dado parte ao *Sin tó*, e mandado Meirinhos prender a Soma, cujos resultados, se não sabe mandu; e que o Procurador retirasse o escapado em seu poder, para que logo, que elles apanhassem os passageiros, que antes da mortandade tinhão desembarcado, pudesse elle reconhece-los, para os Mandarins saberem o nome da Soma, e fazer com mais certesa as dilligencias ao seu alcance, e não deixar impune tão cruel gente d'aquella Soma.

Hoje pela volta da tarde os Meirinhos trouxerão os 12 passageiros, que tinhão desembarcado antes do sucesso, e se achavão já fora de Macao; cinco ficarão em caza Branca, e 7 comparecerão na presença do *Cho-tang*.

Estes reconhecerão no escapado, que para este fim foi com o Lingua da Cidade á casa do Mandarim.

O Escapado acha se bom de saude, e restabellicido do cançaço, e susto de tão cruel desastre; elle está vestido, e sustentado á custa do Leal Senado, e tem de permanecer por algum tempo em poder, e cuidado do Procurador, até que os Mandarins dem conta das dilligencias, que pretendem fazer de prender a Soma, castigar os criminosos &c.

AUTO DE DECLARAÇÃO.

Anno do Nascimento de Nosso Sr Jesus Christo de mil outo centos vinte e outo, aos cincoenta dias do mez de Agosto do mesmo anno, ás outo horas da manhaa nesta Cidade do Santo Nome de Deos de Macao na China, nas cazas da Rizidencia do Sr. Desembargador Ouvidor Geral, o Doutor Jose Filippe Pires da Costa, onde sendo presente elle Ministro comigo Antonio Vicente do Rosario Aggersborg Escrivão da Ouvidoria e annexas, appareceo hum Marinheiro Italiano vestido á chinesa; mas com o cabello cortado a Europea, e disse ao Sr. Desembargador, que o seu nome era Francisco Mangiapan, Italiano de nação, e que a bordo de hum Navio Francez denominado—Navigateur—vindo de Bordeaux a cochinchina, onde o Navio ficou encalhado, e vendido depois, e que em consequencia do acontecido a este Navio o Capitam delle affretara huma Soma, ou junco chinez pertencente ao porto de Emoy da Provincia de Tokien (vulgo chincheo) para transportar a carga e equipagem do referido Navio Francez ao porto de Macao, e com effeito vindo no dito junco embarcadas quartorze pessoas do dito Navio, com a carga delle, estando na altura pouco mais ou menos da Ilha do Ladrão em caminho para entrar neste porto de Macáo, succedera, que na madrugada do dia de hontem se levantasse a tripulação chineza do dito junco, que era de sessenta pessoas com os quatorze passageiros, e deshumanamente a falsa fé entrasse com paos, e armas de ferro a maltratar aos referidos passageiros, matando-os cruelmente a hum e hum, começando pelo Capitam Francez, a penas poderão escapar elle Francisco Magiapan, e outro Marinheiro por nome Estevão, o qual com tudo em consequencia de estar muito ferido, fallecera no mar affogado, em quanto elle declarante, a pesar de algumas contuzoens, e golpes, que mostrou ter no seu corpo, procurou salvar se nadando até dar vista de duas embarcaçoens chinesas pequenas; do bordo de huma dellas a penas lhe derão huma taboa, e a seguanda o recebera á bordo, e o trouxerão a este porto, onde deitara em terra na *Praia Grande*. E assim mais declarou, que o nome do Capitam do dito Navio Francez era—*Saint Roman*—e que elle Declarante saltara em terra na meia noite de hontem. He quanto declarou. Em fé do que ordenou o dito Menistro amim Escrivão, que lavrasse este Auto de Declaração, que assignou o dito Francisco Mangiapan, como as testemunhas presentes, com o Sr. Desembargador, e comigo dito Escrivão, que o escrevi.—Antonio Vicente do Rosario Aggersborg—Mangiapan—Com testemunha—Bento José Gonsalves Serva,—Manoel Gonsalves da Silva.

TERMO DE RECONHECIMENTO.

E sendo no mesmo dia constando ao Sr. Desembargador, que estavão nesta Cidade dous Padres Extrangeiros, que forão passageiros do Navio Francez mencionado no auto retro, os mandou avisar para virem fazer o reconhecimento da pessoa do declarante Francisco Mangiapan; e com effeito comparecendo os ditos Padres, que são o Rd.º José de Clauzeto, Italiano, e Rd.º Jacob Chastan, reconhecerão, que o Declarante era o proprio Francisco Mangiapan, marinheiro do Navio Francez—Navigateur—do Capitam *Saint Roman*, a cujo bordo elles Padres tinhão vindo de passageiros até cochinchina, donde passarão a este porto no Brigue—Deligente—Portuguez desta Praça, do Capitam José Estanisláo Heitor. Em fé do que fiz este Termo, que os ditos Padres assignárão com o Sr. Desembargador, e comigo Antonio Vicente do Rosario Aggersborg Escrivão da Ouvidia Geral, e annexas, que o escrevi. Antonio Vicente do Rosario Aggersborg - P. Joseph de Clauseto Francisco Italiano—Jacob Chastan.

Chapa, que bai para os Mandarins do Destricto sobre a mortandade feita pelos Chincheos a bordo de huma Soma, que conduzião para a China 14 pessoas do Navio Francez NAVIGATEUR, vendido em Cochinchina.

Eu o Procurador faço saber ao Senhor Mandarim *Cho-tang* que hontem pela meia noite chegou a esta Cidade hum Europeo por nome Francisco, escapado de huma cruel mortandade feita pelos Chinas d'huma Soma do porto de Emoy da Provincia de Tokien aos seus companheiros Francezes, da manhaa de hontem, entre as Ilhas de fronte desta Cidade. Este homem conta, que elle tinha vindo no Navio Francez por nome *Navigateur* Capitam *Saint Roman*, Mestre *Narciso*, para a Cochinchina, e ali abandanado o Navio partirão de Torão porto de Cochinchina, para aqui em numero de 14 Pessoas com suas fazendas consistidas em sedas, hombreiros, vinhos, agoardentes, licores, 15,000 Patacas em dinheiro, &c. &c. Chegando a Vista das Ilhas, antes de hontem, desembarcarão do bordo da Soma para Macao 12 passageiros Chinas, e depois destes desembarcarem hontem pela manhaa dentro das Ilhas, se arremetterão os ditos Chincheos a bordo em numero de 60 contra 14 Pessoas, e á falsa fé os forão matando, principiando pelo Capitam Francez, e ficarão com todas as suas mercancias, e dinheiro. Elle Francisco, e mais hum seu companheiro à pezar das feridas, saltarão ao Mar; seu companheiro morreo afogado destalecido das feridas, e elle pode escapar, até que perto da Cidade huma Lorcha de pescadores, ou de Pratico China o recebeo, e deo sua Champána para desembarcar na *Praia Grande*.

Como, ha poucos dias chegou de Cochinchina o Navio de Macao N.º 9, Eu, e o Sr. Desembargador fizemos chamar o Capitam do Navio N.º 9, e seus Passageiros; estes conhecerão ao dito Francisco, e condizem sobre a estada do dito Navio Francez em Cochinchina, sobre o Capitam *Saint-Roman*, sobre o arranjo, que elles fizerão com a Soma para transportar-se para aqui &c.

Por tanto sendo verdade todo o referido; e tambem a cruel mortandade perpetrada pelos Chincheos da dita Soma contra todas as Leys, espero, que o Sr. Mandarim ponha todos os esforços, e ponhão todas as diligencias para com brevidade prender a dita Soma, e os matadores para serem castigados severamente, e trazer a entregar-me as ditas mercancias para eu fazer remeter para as familias dos mortos em sua terra Os passageiros, que antes da mortandade desembarcarão, deverão ser perguntados, sem perda de tempo, sobre o nome da Soma, e Capitam da dita &c.

E como este negocio he de muita importancia, espero do Sr. Mandarim todas as providencias, para que os estranhos não pensem, que os chinas são crueis, como agora mostrão os da dita Soma Lembra-me, que ha dois annos naufragando na costa da china hum Navio não só os marinheiros; mas tambem mulheres, os chinas os tratarão bem, e os remetterão a mim para os fazer voltar para suas terras, logo, como se hade tolerar, que huns homens, que pagarão com dinheiro as suas passagens, e confiarão da dita Soma as suas mercancias; sejão tão cruelmente mortos, e roubados! O Sangue destes infelises pede justiça da parte dos Mandarins, e do mesmo Imperador. Elles são Franceses; Nação Amiga do Imperio, e que vem a Cantão commerciar, já mais os Mandarins devem permittir, a Nação Francesa, e seu Rei saibão, que hum semelhante caso fique impune; pois que elles louvão o Imperio da china por polido, abundante de muitas Leys boas, e justas; e por tanto espero do Sr. Mandarim com brevidade resposta a esta minha chapa, e o resultado de tudo, para eu fazer saber aos Extrangeiros, de quem he o dito Navio, e mercancias.

MACAO 5 de Agosto de 1828.

Resposta do Mandarim da Caza Branca dada no mesmo Officio do Procurador N.º 36.

Eu Mandarim da Caza Branca por appellido LI, faço saber a V. mce. Sr, Procurador, que em consequencia do seu Officio, em que diz a cruel mortandade perpetrada a bordo da Soma de Emoy, vinda de Cochinchina; sou a dizer-lhe, que já officiei aos Mandarins de Hun-san, e Cho-tang (sendo primeiramente participado ao Vice-Rei) para mandarem seus champins (Embarcaçoens de rigia) reconhecer, e presdir a Soma, e indagar á ver se descobrem os cadaveres d'aquelles 13 Franceses; V. mce. pois, deve reter em seu poder o Francez Francisco, para quando se me apresentarem os 12 passageiros da sobredita Soma; elle os reconhecer, e dizer os nomes da Soma, e do Capitão della—27 da 6.ª Lua do Anno de Tiou-kwang, 8 de Agosto de 1828.

Traduzido por mim, a baixo assignado.

JOAO RODRIGUES GONSALVES.
Interprete.

O que se do Mandarim Cho-tang, he conforme o de cima, devendo mais que já tinha participado aos outros Mandarins seus Superiores.

CANTON, 6th September, 1828.

The late arrivals have had a considerable effect upon our market. The liberal supply of Cochineal, which has been far beyond the consumption of the country, has reduced the price materially, and we are doubtful if the present rate in our Price current could be obtained for any quantity. The reduced value of this article in Bombay is also against any speculation in it here, as it would serve, but as a bad remittance to that quarter.

Ebony, which has lately been brought in large quantities has fallen to 4 a 4½ Drs. and if much more is imported, it may probably be reduced to the usual price of 3½ to 4 Drs, a Picul.

British long cloths have generally declined nearly one Dollar per piece; and the supplies of Cotton yarn direct from England, in addition to what has circuitously been sent hither, united with the report of very extensive shipments having been made by the East India Company, have nearly rendered the article unsaleable upon average qualities at 32 a 34 Drs per Picul. Small quantities of this article have always met with good prices, but on large importations, the price has invariably fallen; which the Chinese assign to the high rate of interest in the country; as the manufacturers are enabled to gain their daily supplies, produced by manual labour, principally performed by women, on much cheaper terms.

The appearance of the Company's Ships have a contrary influence over the articles of Export; for Nankeens have risen considerably; and as several purchases have been made in Nankeen Raw Silk at the present prices, an advance may be expected.

Some private Bills have been negotiated on Calcutta at 204 Rupees per 100 Dollars, and to a large amount. When, or at what exchange, the Company's Treasury

will open, is uncertain.

Sycee Silver at Lintin is 5 to 5½ per cent premium

Many purchases have lately been made of Gold leaf, which has risen the price to 25½ Dollars.

The private Beagal new Cotton in the Berwickshire has been disposed of at 9 Taels per Pecul, but very few sales have been made in the Bombay Staple, and there is no appearance of improvement. The dealers have shewn a desire for the new Bengal over any other description.

Since the last speculations in Opium, on time bargains, very few cash sales have been made; but within the last fortnight, several engagements at 2 and 3 months have been entered into.

The result of the last month will appear favorable by the Statement of clearances—being Patna, 498 Benares 96, & Malwa 658 chests; leaving a stock or hand on the 1st instant comprised of 1830 chests of Patna, 385 of Benares, and 3834 of Malwa.

The clearances in the three first days of this month have amounted to 180 chests; and as several Junks are here, daily supplies are being taken away.

A parcel of Turkey of about 50 Peculs, was lately received and disposed of for 770 a 800 Dollars; and all that description of the drug is now in the hands of the Chinese; but several parcels are expected.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. *August 22nd Port. Ship* Providencia, *from Timor. 27th H. C. S. Dunira, Hamilton, from Bombay. Passengers Messrs. Erskine, Morrice and Pruhen. September 1st, Spanish Ship Ricafort, from Manila.*

PRICES CURRENT, *Canton September 6th* 1828.

IMPORTS.		
Amber	Sp. Drs 12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar	10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut	2	Picul
Bird's nests	20 a 34	—Catty
Black wood or Ebony	4 a 4½	—Picul
Camphor malay	20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca	65 a 70	Picul
Cochineal	400 a 450	Picul
Copper South American	23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan	26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments	100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn	28 a 35	Picul
Cotton Bombay	Taels 7.5 a 8.5	Picul
Bengal	8 a 8 5	Picul
Madras	8 a 9 5	Picul
Cotton goods British	Sp. Drs.	
Chintzes 28 yds	4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.	6 a 7	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds	3½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds	2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	1½ a 2	Piece
Cadbear	25 a 28	Picul
Cutch Pegue	5 a 6	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet	80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth	60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws	60 a 90	Picul
Flints	1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude	55 a 60	Picul
Iron bar	3	Picul
ditto Rod	4½	Picul
Lead	5½	Picul
Mace	75	Picul
Nutmegs	55	Picul
Olibanum	4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna old 1080 new	1015	Chest
Benares	980	Chest
Companys Malwa	1030	Chest
Damaun do.	1000	Chest
Turkey	770	Chest
Pepper Malay	6½ a 7	Picul
Putchuck	11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver	70 a 75	Picul
Rattans	4	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa	6½	Picul
ditto Lintin	7½	Picul

IMPORTS.		
Salt Fish	Sp. Drs 9 a 10	Picul
Sahdalwood	8 a 24	Picul
Shark's fins	15 a 18	Picul
Skins, Beaver	4 a 4½	Each
Fox	1	Each
Rabbits	40 a 46	100
Seal	1¾	Each
Sea Otter	40 a 45	Each
Land otter	5 a 6	Each
Smalts	12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits	6 a 7	Cwt.
Tin plates	11	Box.
Tin	19 a 20	Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth,	1 a 1¾	Yard.
Camlets English	30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch	34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto	7 a 8	Piece

EXPORTS.		
Alum	Sp Drs. 2, 80	
Camphor	32	
Cassia	16 a 18	
Ditto buds	28 a 30	
China Root	3, 50	
Dragons blood	80 a 100	Picul.
Galangal	5	
Gamboge	66	
Hartall	12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells	20 a 22	
Musk	40 a 80	Catty.
Oil of cassia	1, 70	Catty.
Rhubarb	65	
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan	430	
Ditto Tsatlee	460 a 480	
Canton	Taels 220 a 260	Picul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs. none	
Do. Canton, 1st sort	10	
Tortoise Shell	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick	6	
Vermillion	48—	Box
Nankeens Compy's 1st	108	100
2d do do	90 a 98	100
3d.do.do	60 a 68	100
Blue	90 a 100	100
Small	none	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 *SATURDAY, September 20th*, 1828. No. 35

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

The French Brig Chunqua, Capt. J. L. Privat, will leave Macao Roads for the above places on the 25th instant.—For Freigth and other particulars apply to Messrs, L. CALVO & CO.

CANTON, September 20th 1828.

By the Isabella, English newspapers have been received of so late a date as the 10th of May. From the Morning Chronicle of 8th May, we make the following extract.

"Count Palmella, the Brazil minister, the Austrian Ambassador, and Lord Dudley, have received dispatches from Lisbon, up to the 26th April, at night. All the accounts so received, we understand, concur in stating, that matters were ripe for the crowning and proclaiming Don Miguel *absolute king*. To every entreaty and remonstrance, he had turned a deaf ear; every effort to drive him from his purpose had proved fruitless."

We are sorry to state a report that has reached us, of the wreck of a Portuguese Ship called the Nova Aurora. She was lost among the Philippine Islands, but the exact point we have not yet been able to ascertain. The accounts of her shipwreck are given by one of the crew, who being taken in a junk to Batavia, was there ransomed by some of his countrymen. He states having left the rest of the Officers and crew in captivity among the natives. She had been purchased at Batavia to replace a vessel of the same name, that sailed from Macao early in 1827, on a voyage to Timor, and having on her return put into Batavia in distress, was condemned as not sea worthy.

On the 5th inst. Pacqua *the late Security Merchant embarked on his exile to Ele. The Chopboat carrying him anchored off the foreign factories in the morning waiting the return of tide, in which interval several of the Gentlemen acquainted with this unfortunate merchant waited upon him, with feelings of real condolence, and of good wishes for his future comfort. These visits were met with very sensible expressions of gratitude, for the liberality which has lately been bestowed upon him both by his own countrymen and foreigners, & redounded much to the credit of all parties.*

As misfortune and not roguery, has decided Pacqua's fate, it is expected that his return may take place in three or four years.

On the 13th instant the Ship Merope returned to Lintin, after an absence of nearly four months, having in the interval proceeded as far north as *Ning-po* or Limpo, in Latitude 30 N, and converted into specie nearly the whole of her cargo.

At Chinchew her commander learnt the satisfactory intelligence, that the atrocious murderers of the Navigateur's crew had been discovered and captured by the vigilance of the Police, and are to be brought here for punishment, after a due investigation of the crime. To avoid detection they had set fire to, and sunk their Junk. But as soon as the Police at Chinchew, got intelligence from Canton of the sad catastrophe, the Gates of the city were closed, and no ingress or egress permitted without a strict examination of all passers by. By these means a few were detected, and by their confession, the remainder of the miscreants. Such is the loose verbal information communicated to the Commander, at Chinchew, the accuracy of which however, cannot be depended on.

In September about 10,000 persons assemble in Canton city to attend the grand examination for Official degrees. The Governor, Deputy Governor, and various inferior Officers have issued numerous Proclamations directed, some against grinders who write Essays for the rich, and the stupid, that they may obtain degrees, and some against petty fogging attornies, who would endeavor to extort money from the Candidates by inserting their names in some legal prosecutions as witnesses &c. The Candidates have the privilege of members of Parliament not being answerable to inferior courts during the period of examination. Murder and such like great crimes are excepted. These annual and triennial examinations for eligibility to office, excite perhaps as much interest among the gentry in China, as a popular election does in England and America

Yang-yu-chun, who about 12 months ago was represented as the Lord Wellington of China is now Governor General of the two N. W. Provinces, Shense, and Kansuh.

During the 4th moon, he wrote to His Majesty, that Changkihur the arch-Rebel had arrived on the frontier of China proper in very good condition. That he had behaved with fortitude, and was then refitting his dress &c, previously to appearing before the Emperor to suffer the punishment he deserved. Since that time nothing has appeared in the Pekin Gazettes concerning Changkihur This excites various surmises among the common people in Canton

A native remarks that it was no easy matter for Changkihur to destroy himself. His bowl and his chopsticks were made of leather; he could not beat his head against the cage, so as to destroy himself, being so constantly watched —He could only refuse food, but the feeling of hunger is difficult to restrain A hungry man will eat his own garments, or his own flesh, and therefore he thinks Changkihur did wisely to live with fortitude, and wait for death.

An article appears in the Peking gazette against the convicts whom Yang-yu-chun employed to conquer Changkihur—and then let loose with medals on China proper. Many of them have been in Canton, but Government is cutting them off in detail.

It has been suggested to us that the individual styled above *Changkihur*, is the same who is mentioned in Mr. Moorcroft's travels, under the name of *Khanger*.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE LITERATI, in Canton Province, last year killed his Servant by kicking him. The Governor and others made up as good a story as they could, and reported the affair to the Emperor, and it was passed over.

But a few days ago an order from the Criminal Board arrived reversing the decision by order of His Majesty.

It is supposed that Judge Yaou found out the truth and has given secret information to the Emperor. A short time since, opposite the Factories at Canton, a Police runner seized a young man for a Salt Smuggler; the Youth's father came up, and endeavored to prevent the lad's being carried off—when the runner gave him a kick which killed him on the spot. He is thrown into prison, but his case is not yet decided.

SLAVES & ROBBERS.

Slavery, thó so justly abominated by all the Christian States of Europe, still exists in Macao. We are not aware that the Slaves are ill treated, but as the place still furnishes a small mart for them, those who purchase Slaves are parties to all the cruelty that is connected with first procuring them, and separating them from their kindred. Thirty six slaves in Macao are said to have deserted their masters, and bound themselves by an oath to be true to each other. He who violates the oath shall be murdered by the others.

There are deep and extensive caverns in the Hills beyond the last Fort at Macao whither these mistaken men have fled, and hide themselves during the day from whence they issue at night to plunder, and obtain food. There has been an attempt to force them out by smoke, and suffocation; but if the passages are guarded, they must soon be starved out.

Since we received the above communication, which we were obliged to omit in our last number, all these robbers have been taken, by the vigilance of the Portuguese Government. The Captain of the Band, is a man well known to many of the residents of Macao, and is a most abandoned character.

A MORAL STORY.

To gratify a friend we are induced to give place to the following production of a juvenile pen, which is a pleasing relief to the darker view of the Chinese character with which our pages have hitherto perhaps too much abounded.

When we go back a century for a moral story, we hope we may not be considered as too retrospective. Instances of virtue must be always pleasing to the mind trained in her path, however distant or humble may be the origin of them. And especially so in the present age when it has been too much the fashion to decry the Chinese as a race of people void of every moral principle, although generally acknowledged as a nation, to be highly civilized—a sentiment we trust however, originating more in prejudice, or from a fondness of singularity of opinion, than from any actual experience.

That the story has its existence in rustic life, may shew the prevalence of human nature in all climes, and portrays that innocency, simplicity, and amiable uprightness of manner, which has been peculiar to pastoral life in all ages of the world.

In the year 1728, Tung-Tey, a Chinese merchant of the Province of Chenci, went to Moneting to buy Cotton, and carried with him a bag of 170 Ounces of money, which he lost in the way. On the next morning a poor farmer called Chi-yeon went to plough the Earth & found the bag. He still continued his labor, and waited in expectation that somebody would come to claim it, till it grew dark & none appearing, he returned home with the money, & shewed it to his wife; who said it does not belong to us, and we cannot live with it. I will rather live in my poverty, than possess the fortune of others; therefore you must search the owners of it. The merchant had ordered Edicts to be exposed at the Gates of the city, and entreated that whoever had found the money would deliver it to him; and he obliged himself to give the half part. The Farmer on knowing the Edicts asked the merchant to come to his house—to certify if it belonged to him or not—and at last was convinced that it was his property.

We are indebted to a female correspondent for this translation—but as our juvenile friend goes no futher, we will anticipate the conclusion of the story, by supposing that the generosity of the merchant was equal to the honesty of the Farmer & his wife.

GUATEMALA.

[*Translated for the Philadelphia Price Current.*]

Statement exhibiting the number of marcs of Gold and Silver coined in the Mint of Guatemala in thirty years, during the fifteen years before, and the other fifteen years subsequent to the year 1810, and the value in dollars and reals.

Years,	GOLD. M.	oz.	och.	to.	SILVER. M.	oz.	och.	VALUE. Dollars	rls
First 15 years.									
1796 to 1797,					45775	2	1	369089	6
1798 to 1799,	134	2	4	0	35037	3	6	316084	4
1800 to 1801,	149	2	3	3	39869	7	2	359284	5
1802 to 1803,					15318	4	7	130208	1½
1804 to 1805,					36218	6	3	307869	6
1806 to 1807,					29888	0	2	254048	1½
1808 to 1809,					32727	6	7	278146	6½
1810,					18714	1	6	159070	6½
Total	283	4	7	3	253560	1	2	2193832	5
Last 15 years									
1811 to 1812,					30050	2	1	455427	2
1813 to 1814,	118	2	0	0	50672	3	5	446797	6½
1815 to 1816,					78488	2	4	660153	5
1817 to 1818,	261	3	4	0	77979	5	7	698382	5½
1819 to 1820,					67408	1	6	592969	7
1821 to 1822,					62323	2	2	549747	7
1823 to 1824,	672	0	5	0	41103	3	0	440781	2½
1825,	472	1	3	0	17658	3	1	216122	1½
Total	1524	7	4	0	423881	0	2	3810382	5½
Comparison.									
Am't 1st. 15 years,	283	4	7	3	253560	1	2	2193832	5
Am't 2d. 15 years,	1524	7	4	0	423881	0	2	3810382	5½
Difference	1241	2	4	5	170320	7	0	1616550	0½

By the foregoing statement it is apparent, that the last fifteen years exceed the first by the thousand two hundred and forty one marcs, two ounces, four ochavas, and five tomines of Gold; one hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and twenty marcs, seven ounces of silver; whose value of both metals amounts to one million, six hundred and sixteen thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars; which upon distribution gives one hundred and seven thousand and seventy dollars increase for the last fifteen years one with another.

A perceptible falling off is seen since 1824. Now, it is stated from authority the most unquestionable, that not 20 per cent. of the product of the mines is sent to Guatimala, and that the bullion in the unconed state is continually streaming out of the State of Honduras, the principal mining district, notwithstanding the severe laws enacted to prevent the exportation.

P. W.

Note—8 tomines make 1 ochava; 8 ochavas, 1 ounce; 8 ounces, 1 marc.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

As was apprehended from the general state of the market, glutted with previous supplies, most Straits products have turned out ruinously to those who have adventured in them, and it is melancholy to observe the result, in heavy losses and disappointment. We regret that the advices which we have from time to time conveyed in our pages, have produced so little impression, or that they should so seemingly have been reasoned away by those whose interest it may have been to get rid of their property.

The prices that have been given for Pepper, Betelnut, & Tin, have exceeded what has long since been the value of the several articles in this place. And the fluctuations which formerly attended these commodities, cannot be expected again, unless thro some extraordinary occurrence; in consequence of the mode of supply through the Empire being completely changed. The adventurous Spirit so conspicuous over the world, has not been disregarded by the Chinese merchant, and Junks in numbers now visit the Straits annually, and bring their cargoes direct to the ports most convenient of access from those places, to which the products are adapted.

Bombay Cotton remains without the least shadow of improvement. Several cargoes are still unsold, and this delay is attended with the most serious disadvantages to the concerned, who in addition to the loss of interest of money, have their property exposed to the ravages of fire, against which we believe no insurance at present can be obtained.

The Bengal staple is more steady, and is enquired for at 9 Taels.

As European articles arrive, their value is depressed, and we see no chance of any immediate alteration.

We did not imagine that the late local commercial arrangements would have ended in the rigorous observance which seem to prevail; or that they would have produced the effects which are now so severely felt, by every merchant that visits this place.

The limitation to the dealings with the outside shopmen, or merchants, and the few security merchants of any solidity who are appointed to conduct foreign commerce, have destroyed all competition—a feeling so essential to the spirit of trade—that the deficiency of it has terminated in a confined monopoly.

It is impossible to have any transaction with an outside merchant; for if he can, by the tenor of the late proclamation, buy the commodity that is tendered to him, he is by the same Edict, interdicted from selling that which you would wish to purchase in return, with a view to render the negotiation reciprocally beneficial.

OPIUM. The active spirit which in the months of July and August, led the Chinese to enter into extensive time engagements, has produced an opposite extreme; and for several weeks few or no sales upon any terms have been made, and the market is now at a perfect stagnation. The deliveries however are very brisk, being up to the 18th instant composed of 244 chests Patna, 34 Benares, & 427 Malwa; but the prices we now give must be considered as purely nominal; and altho no sales can be effected, lower prices are daily mentioned.

As whatever is connected with the Drug, either in its sale or its production, may be interesting, we beg to insert a quotation from a letter which we have lately seen from the correspondent of our friends in Bombay, upon the subject of a revolt among the native princes in the neighbourhood of Malwa.

"Letters from the native agents at Paulee, a place so called in the interior of Malwa, where all the Damaun dealers in the Drug carry on their transactions state that that place has been lately a novel by disturbances among the two brothers Rajahs of the place; consequently they have imprisoned all their own subjects, demanding a levy from them to carry on the expenses of the intended war. Therefore if their such design is carried into effect, I do not presume we shall have more than about 600 to 800 chests of Drug at Damaun for exportation next year; this is really what has been already on the way, and detained from reaching Damaun by the rains; but no fresh intercourse can be carried on with that country, until the termination of the present differences; as the Drug has to pass thró Malwa, by Paulee that being the most convenient and nearest route to come down to Cutrauchee, and thence to Damaun; & betwen Malwa and Paulee the brother of the Rajah of Paulee has commenced plundering the properties of the merchants, and I am sure a whole season will elapse, before any out-turn takes place. The other, or upper route of Paulee, being far distant, it is very inconvenient for the dealers to insure the safety of their property."

Died. At Macao, on the 6th current C. Cachatoor Esq. an Armenian merchant, one of the oldest foreign residents in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Setemler 9th H. C. S. *Edinburgh*, *Henry Bax, from Bombay.*
" " *Orwell, William, E. Farrer, from London.*
" " *Duchess of Atholl, Edward M. Daniell, from Bombay.*
ditto 11th " " *Castle Huntly, Thomas Dunkin, from Penang.*
Fr. t. Ship Exmouth, Graham, from Bombay.
" *Am. Ship Isabella, Leeds, from Liverpool*
" " *Brig Pilgrim, King from Boston.*
" *French Brig Chunqua, Privat, from Havre de Grace.*
12th Sp. Brig. San Juan, from Manila.
" " *Brillante, from ditto.*
" *Brit. Brig Lady Munro, from Madras.*
13th H, C. S. Sir David Scott, John Orr, Mac Farquhart, from Calcutta.
" *Brit. Ship Merope, Parkyns, from a cruise to the Eastward.*
16th Sp Ship Union, from Manila.
18th Brit Ship Cumberland from Bombay.
20th Hormanjee Bomanjee, Johnstone, from do.

SAILED.

September 10th Brit Barque Reaper, Rhind, for Manila.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Duchess of Athol, Lieut, Cleasher.
" *Exmouth Dr, Stewart.*
" *Sir D Scott, James Matheson Esq.*

The Committee of the Honorable Company have advertised that their Treasury will be opened for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, on the 1st of October next, at the Exchange of 204 Sicca Rupees per 100 Dollars.

PRICES CURRENT, *Canton September 20th* 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs 12 a 16	Catty
Bicho de mar	10 a 36	Picul
Betel nut	2	Picul
Bird's nests	20 a 34	—Catty
Black wood or Ebony	4 a 4½	—Picul
Camphor malay	20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca	65 a 70	Picul
Cochineal	400 a 450	Picul
Copper South American	23 a 24	Picul
Do. Japan	26 a 27	Picul
Coral Fragments	100 a 140	Picul
Cotton yarn	28 a 35	Picul
Cotton Bombay	[Taels 7.5 a 8.5	Picul
Bengal	8 a 8 5	Picul
Madras	8 a 9 5	Picul
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.	
Chintzes 28 yds	4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds	6 a 7	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds	3½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds	2 a 2½	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	1½ a 2	Piece
Cudbear	25 a 28	Picul
Cutch Pegue	5 a 6	Picul
Cuttings Scarlet	80 a 100	Picul
Elephant's Teeth	60 a 95	Picul
Fishmaws	60 a 90	Picul
Flints	1½ a 2	Picul
Ginseng crude	55 a 60	Picul
Iron bar	3	Picul
ditto Rod	4½	Picul
Lead	5½	Picul
Mace	75	Picul
Nutmegs	55	Picul
Olibanum	4 a 6	Picul
Opium Patna old 1030 new	950	Chest
Benares	920	Chest
Companys Malwa	990	Chest
Damaun do.	960	Chest
Turkey	770	Chest
Pepper Malay	6½ a 7	Picul
Putchuck	12 a 14	Picul
Quicksilver	70 a 75	Picul
Rattans	3½ a 4	Picul
Saltpetre at Wampoa	6	Picul
ditto Lut'n	7	Picul

IMPORTS.

Salt Fish	Sp. Drs 9 a 10	Picul
Sahdalwood	8 a 24	Picul
Shark's fins	15 a 18	Picul
Skins, Beaver	4 a 4½	Each
Fox	1	Each
Rabbits	40 a 46	100
Seal	1¾	Each
Sea Otter	40 a 45	Each
Land otter	5 a 6	Each
Smalts,	12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits	6 a 7	Cwt.
Tin plates	11	Box.
Tin.	19 a 20	Picul.
Woolens, Broadcloth,	1 a 1¾	Yard.
Camlets English	30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch	34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto	7 a 8	Piece

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs. 2, 80	Picul.
Camphor	32	Picul.
Cassia	16 a 18	Picul.
Ditto buds	28 a 30	Picul.
China Root	3, 50	Picul.
Dragons blood	80 a 100	Picul.
Galangal	5	Picul.
Gamboge	65	Picul.
Hartall	12 a 13	Picul.
Mother o Pearl Shells	20 a 22	Picul.
Musk	40 a 80	Catty
Oil of cassia	1, 70	Catty
Rhubarb	65	Picul.
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan	430	Picul.
Ditto Tsatlee	460 a480	Picul.
Canton	Taels 220 a 260	Picul.
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs. none	Picul.
Do. Canton, 1st sort	10	Picul.
Tortoise Shell	1000 a 1100	Picul.
Turmerick	6	Picul.
Vermillion	48—	Box
Nankeens Compy's 1st	108	100
2d do do	90 a 98	100
3d. do. do	60 a 68	100
Blue	90 a 100	100
Small	none	100

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. I. SATURDAY October 4th, 1828. No 36.

FOR SALE

ON BOARD THE JAMESINA AT LINTIN.

A small quantity of Sheet Copper, 16, 18, 20, 22, & 24 oz, with copper nails.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, October 4th 1828.

Our readers will perceive by the following Edict, that the term of seven years has been fixed by the Viceroy, for the liquidation of Manhop's debts by the Cohong; but we believe it is the intention of the creditors to appeal against so protracted a term. Had the impost levied on foreign trade for the purpose of paying Bankrupt Hong-merchant's debts to foreigners, been duly appropriated to that purpose, it should by this time have more than sufficed to pay off Manhop's creditors at once.

The Hoppo to the Merchants, deciding the term of seven years, in which to pay Manhop's debts. dated the 18th August, received 8th September 1828

YEN by Imperial appointment &c; to the Hong Merchants.

A communication has been received from the Governor, which being opened; contained the following statement.

On the 5th of the 7th moon of the 8th year of *Taukwang*, the Namhoy Magistrate *Lohhsing-yung*, presented the following report.

Having received your Excellency's orders to assemble immediately the Hong Merchants Howqua junior, and the rest, and deliberate on fixing a shorter period for paying Manhop's debts, in order to compassionate the feelings of foreigners; also to ascertain whether the charge, of Manhop with Wongseikoon and others, having taken the price of the foreigners' goods to pay off old debts, is or is not a false implication of innocent persons. To effect this I was ordered to summon before me Wongseikoon & others, to confront their with Manhop, & ascertain the facts; then report without delay.

On receiving these orders, I summoned Wongseikoon before me, and examined them whether or not they had taken the foreigners' property to pay old debts, and reported the result. I then summoned the Hong merchants *Ingshinkwheong* (i, e, *Howqua Junior*) *Mowqua*, *Chunqua*, *Punhoqua*, *Goqua*, *Kinqua* and *Paiqua*, before me, and examined them. They all stated that of late years the affairs of the Hong have been in difficulties, in consequence of having to pay debts, which are not all yet cleared off, and which require exertion, and now the debts of the broken merchant Manhop are large. If too short a period be fixed the Hong will really be unable to pay them and therefore they entreated me to solicit the higher authorities to fix a period of eight years, to pay those debts in, which will make it easier for them &c.

The Foreign merchants of the several nations who, coming to Canton to trade, have become Manhop's creditors, have a sum owing to them which is upwards of a million—indeed no small one.

The period of eight years which Howqua and the other Hong merchants have agreed on, if confirmed by Government, when compared by precedents cannot be called a long one. Besides they are involved in the payment of another man's debts, and moreover there are at present only seven Hongs, which successively have had to pay *Conequa's*, *Leishing's*, and *Jungtai's* debts, which payments are not yet completed, there being still three hundred thousand unpaid.

If a liberal period be not allowed, and the merchants be pressed too hard, their strength will be inadequate to the task.

But as the foreigners in their Petition entreat very urgently, I in obedience to orders, advise to fix a period shorter by one year. I have advised with the Hong merchants with the utmost attention, and proposed that Manhop's debts to Foreigners shall be paid by all the merchants, in the space of seven years, by which the merchants will be a little relieved from the pressure, and sufficient will be done to compassionate the feelings of the foreigners

If this be conceded I request that the day of issuing the Official reply shall be the beginning of the annual period for paying, and I request that the Hong merchants be strictly ordered to obey this decision. They must in seven years pay off entirely these debts. The least delay will not be allowed. It will be an offence to be punished.

Whether this arrangement be suitable or not I now submit, and wait for an answer and further orders.

This coming before me the Governor I decide that as the Been Magistrate has arranged that the Hong merchants should pay off Manhop's debts to foreigners in seven years, it be so; and I direct the Treasurer and Judge to hasten and order the said Magistrate to issue orders to the said Hong merchants to obey this decision

They must within seven years pay off entirely these debts. Not the least delay will be permitted. Beside affixing my seal, I communicate the decision to the Hoppo, and hope he will forthwith order the Hong merchants to obey it

This coming before me the Hoppo, I agreeably to it hereby issue an order to the senior Hong merchants to obey the decision, and within seven years pay off Manhop's foreign debts. No extension of time will be allowed A special Order.

TAOUKWANG, 8th Year 7th moon, 8th day.
[18th August, 1828.]

This same document was sent thro the Namhoy, from the Treasurer, and Judge, to the merchants on the 24th of the 7th moon (September 3rd, 1828.)

A friend has favored us with the following extract from a letter lately received from Tepic in Mexico, which gives a very desponding account of the state of affairs in that country.

"This country is going fast to destruction. Strong measures have been taken against the old Spaniards for these ten months past; and all the unmarried and some of the married have been banished from the country. The exportation of money has consequently been enormous, the Spaniards being the chief capitalists of the country. There is great misery in Mexico; and the want of means to support the Government is the result, besides the total ruin of trade. The Spaniards allowed to remain, are those who cannot leave the country for want of sufficient capital to do so, and they are daily insulted, and pass a most wretched life. In fact neither persons nor property are safe here at present."

To such a pitch of violence had the promoters of these new measures arrived, that General Bravo, the head of the moderate party, was with some others about to be expelled the country, and a Brig was under orders to convey them to Calcutta, as the most remote part of the world to which they could be sent. The Ambassador of the united states of America, was considered to have much influence with the ruling powers.

Thus is a fine spot, rich in resources for every comfort, and possessing the means of maintaining an extensive commerce, checked in its progress towards more perfect civilization, and reduced to the brink of ruin, by internal dissension, and the want of a more liberal administration of Government.

Our correspondents at Manila, speaking upon the prospect of the ensuing crop of sugar, express themselves in very sanguine terms, of its being a very extensive one, and which they indeed seem to conclude secured by the very extraordinary fine weather that has lately prevailed; and in this expectation, they consider that the price will not be more than 5 to 5½ Dollars per Pecul, in next season.

To convey to our readers an idea of the produce of sugar in Manila, we have been informed that the last year's crop amounted to Peculs 110,000
reserving from which for the consumption of the country 12,000

The distribution of the remainder. 98,000
will be found in the supplies given to several Bombay Dutch, American, and French vessels, and to a few homeward bound vessels to Cadiz.

We are sorry to record a melancholy event which took place here on the night of the 22nd ultimo.

Auspundeanjee Muncherjee, a Parsee, having supped with some friends, remained with them, apparently in good spirits, until a late hour, when he returned home to attend on a sick relation. He did not however remain long at home, having gone out alone, it is supposed about one in the morning; and at day break, as some of his countrymen went to the river side to pray, they found him lying dead, close to the bank, in shoal water. Nothing has yet been discovered to account for the untimely end of this young man. His body was not inspected by a Surgeon that being contrary to the religious prejudices of his sect, and we believe there were no external marks of violence. On the following day the body was interred in Dane's Island.

We announce with feelings of much interest, the publication of a small elementary work styled "*Grammatica Latina ad usum sinensium Juvenum*" by Padre Joaquim Affonso Gonsalves, of the Royal College of Saint Joseph at Macao.

This may be the prelude to introducing the classics into a part of the world, where we believe they have hitherto been wholly unknown; whilst in almost every other region of the Globe, they have been the channel of Education, and the means of exciting the highest mental improvement.

We know the wonderful effect that was produced on the Roman youth, by the admission of Grecian Literature into their Empire; and since we have no reason to doubt but that the Chinese have also by nature a genius capable of every noble attainment, we may expect to see that genius advanced by a knowledge and intimacy with the ancient classic writers.

"*A parvis initiis, ut fit, ad summa perveni*" a sentence which we borrow from one of our author's examples, and which we hope may be fulfilled.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

We believe that it is in the simplicity of life that we discern some of the most natural feelings, where the sentiments of the heart have not been destroyed by that sophistication which too often attends refinement of manners, and where nature is to be seen in all her beauty. It is here however that the pangs of disappointment may be the most bitterly experienced, and the want of cultivated reason is most to be regretted.

A young Chinese just arrived from England, whether he had been accompanying an English Gentleman, and returning with that little independence, which the liberality of his master had afforded him; after remaining with his wife, and in his domestic circle near Macao only one day, quitted her for a visit to Canton, where it appears it was requisite for him to come. But the joy which the fond wife experienced at the return of the long absent husband would not bend to the thought of any necessity for so sudden a departure; and when she found her powers of persuasion and affection had no effect to retain him even for a few short days, and her fondest hopes defeated; she in a fit of jealousy and mortification, had recourse to the unhappy alternative of self—destruction by poison. The husband had only been in Canton a few hours, before the news of his wife's death was related to him. The result of an affair of this melancholy nature, brings an increase of misery on the surviving party, by the oppression of the local petty Mandarins, who under a false pretension of supposing the self-murder to have been excited by improper treatment, endeavor to extort money from him or his friends.

We are informed that similar occurrences frequently take place; and that females in particular under very little aggravation hold life in contempt, and often destroy themselves.

A METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

Taken at Noon in the shade.

THERMOMETER.

1828	highest	lowest	mean	range
MARCH	72	61	66	11
APRIL	79	66	71	13
MAY	88	75	83	13
JUNE	90	81	86	9
JULY	91	82	87	9
AUGUST	96	81	88	15
SEPTR.	99	79	87	10

BAROMETER.

1828	highest	lowest	mean	range
	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.
MARCH	30. 10	29. 90	30. 08	20
APRIL	30. 10	29. 80	30. 02	30
MAY	30. 16	29. 70	29. 91	45
JUNE	30.	29. 75	29. 85	25
JULY	30.	29. 80	29. 95	20
AUGUST	30.	29. 60	29. 83	40
SEPTR.	31.	29. 86	30	1. 15

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM: The only operations amongst the Brokers since our last report, have been directed to the clearance of their old bargains, in many of which they have been relieved by an extension of time. Few or no sales have been made, and consequently our quotations must be received as nominal. The engagements becoming due in the present and next month are very heavy, and upon their issue, future prices must greatly depend.

About 100 chests of Turkey Opium were brought by the French Ship Chundna, which were sold at from 750 to 790 Dollars per pecul; and there now remain in the market the importation by the Adriatic which amounts to about 200 chests.

COTTON. Not the least alteration in our Cotton market—many cargoes and small parcels are yet untold, the proprietors and consignees waiting the event of the Company's negotiations with the Hong merchants.

TEAS. The new Teas are now daily arriving, but not in sufficient quantities to be brought forward in the market, and consequently no prices can be given.

STRAITS PRODUCE are falling with every arrival, and for reasons formerly assigned, are not likely to improve.

Owing to the large quantity already received this season, of British White Piece Goods, every article of that description, has declined in value.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September ARRIVALS.	From.
19th *Am Ship Augusta, Giles,*	*London.*
20th *Brit. Ship Hannah, Martin.*	*Bombay.*
21th *Dutch Ship Netherlandsche Koning.*	*Batavia.*
22nd *ditto ditto Vrow Helena.*	*Samarang.*
" *Brit Ship Argyna, Reuss.*	*Penang.*
" *H. C. S. Abercrombie Robinson, Finch,*	*Bombay.*
23rd *Sp Ship Primero de Marzo,*	*Manila.*
24th *Brit. Ship Sarah, Christie*	*Bombay.*

September SAILED.	To.
26th *Sp. Brig. Triunfo,*	*Manila.*
Octr. 1st *Brit Ship Penang Merchant.*	*Calcutta.*
" *French Brig. Chinquna,*	*ditto.*
4th *Brit. Ship Charlotte, Crockett,*	*Manila*
" *ditto Parsons, Morgan,*	*Bombay.*

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Netherlandsche Koning, S Van Caughem Esq.
" *Vrow Helena, James Stewart Esq.*
" *Abercrombie Robinson, I. R. Reid Esq.*

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION & VALUE, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1828.

	PATNA			BENARES			MALWA			TOTAL.	
	chest	Price Drs.	Value	chests	Price Drs.	Value	chests	Price Drs.	Value	chests	Value
APRIL	317	1000	317,000	164	960	99,840	291	1250	363,750	712	780,590
MAY	471	985	463,935	156	940	146,640	341	1100	375,100	968	985,675
JUNE	371	915	339,465	89	875	77,875	778	830	645,740	1238	1,063,080
JULY	529	950	502 550	120	910	109,200	1014	900	912,600	1663	1,524,350
AUGUST	498	1040	517,920	96	1015	97,440	658	102	674,450	1252	1,289,810
SEPTR	401	1000	401,000	68	960	65,280	624	1020	636,480	1093	1,102,760
Total in 6 months	2587		2,541,870	633		593,275	3703		3,608,120	6920	6,740,265
In the same months of 1827	2730		2547,000	710		629,800	2330		2,487,800	5790	5,664,600
Increase in 6 months of 1828							1373		1,120,320	1136	1,081,665
Decrease of Patna & Benares.	143		5,130	77							
Stock on hand 1st Octr:	1780			359			3643			5760	

	1827.	1828.
Average price of Patna in 6 months	926	982
Benares ditto	887	942
Malwa ditto	1068	970

Spanish Dollars per Chest

N. B. The accounts of the Ion Robertson are up to the 26th only

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

SATURDAY, 4th October, 1828.

IMPORTS.			
Amber	Sp. Drs	12a 15	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	Pecul
Bichodenmar		10a 12	
very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		1 80 a 2	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		4 a 4½	Pecul
Camphor malay		20 a 27	Catty
Cloves, Moluccas		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		400 a 450	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		26 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	
Cotton yarn		28 a 35	
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	7.5 a 8.5	
Bengal		8 a 9	
Madras		8 a 9 5	
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes, 28 yds,		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		6 a 7	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3½	
Cambrics 12 yds		1½ a 2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow, Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 28	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		5 a 6	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 85	
Fishmaws		60 a 90	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		55 a 60	
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5½	
Mace		55	
Myrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	
Opium Patna old 1020 new		940	Chest
Benares		900	
Companys Malwa		980	
Damaun do.		950	
Turkey		780	
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		6½ a 7	Pecul
Putchuck		12 a 14	
Quicksilver		70 a 75	
Rattans		3½ a 4	
Rice		1 60 a 1.80	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Wampoa		6	Picul.
ditto Latin		7	
Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	9 a 10	
Sandalwood		8 a 24	
Sapan wood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts,		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7 —	Cwt.

IMPORTS.		
Skins, Beaver	4 a 4½	Each
Fox	1	
Rabbits	40 a 46	100
Seal	1½	Each
Sea Otter	40 a 45	
Land otter	5 a 6	
Tin plates	10	Box.
Tin	18 a 19	Pecul.
Woolens, Broadcloth,	1 a 1½	Yard.
Camlets English	30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch	34	
Longells, ditto	7 a 8	

EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp Drs.	2 80	Pecul
Assafetida		15 a 20	
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Borax		none	Pecul
Brass Leaf		64 —	Box
Camphor		32	Pecul
Cassia		16 a 18	
Ditto buds		28 a 30	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		none	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		5 a 70	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother of Pearl Shells		20 a 22	
Musk		40 a 80	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		108	100
2d do do		90 a 98	
3d do do		60 a 68	
Blue		80 a 100	
Small		none	
Oil of cassia		1 20	Catty
Rhubarb		65 a 70	Pecul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		430	
Ditto Tsatlee		460 a480	
Canton	Taels	220 a 260	
Sugar Pingfa		6. 6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	none	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	
Tea Bohea			Pecul
Congou			
Campoy			
Souchong			
Peko			
Ankoi			
Hyson			
ditto Skin			
ditto Young			
Gunpowder			
Twankay			
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		48	Box
White lead		13 —	Pecul
Wangheea		none	1000

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 *SATURDAY, October 18th*, 1828. No 37.

FOR SALE AT MARWICK & LANE'S.

Remarks on the Philippine Islands and Manila with maps, plans &c. by an Englishman.
Price 4 Dollars.

We lament having to record a most appalling mortality from cholera morbus, on board of the H. C. S. Abercrombie Robinson, Capt. John Innes, during her voyage from Bombay to this port, the following particulars of which have been kindly communicated to us by a friend.

The ship left Bombay on the 10th of August. That evening a boy was taken ill and died—and while still in sight of the Light house the Boatswain was attacked, suffered severely, but recovered. On the 12th the sickness was general and raged so violently that in the space of five days, of thirty eight who were attacked, twenty four died, six of them in less than six hours, and thirteen within twelve hours from the first attack. Nine were buried in one day! The disease appeared without exception under the extreme and dangerous form of collapse. The sufferers who were among the best men in the ship, were taken ill suddenly while at work, tho previously in excellent health; one of them while the funeral service was reading, felt a sudden shock and made an exclamation of alarm, was taken below sick, and ere morning he was a corpse. Every measure was adopted that could in the least degree tend to counteract the malignity of the epidemic, could afford a defence against its invasion, or could in any way add to the safety of those on board, but the violence of the attacks was beyond belief, and the most active and persevering means to relieve the unfortunate sufferers, proved most generally unavailing. The vital energy seemed so completely destroyed from the first moment of ostensible disease, as to leave an insufficiency of life remaining to be influenced by restorative means.

From the repeated occurrence of a number being attacked in the same watch, in the same situation, and under the same circumstances, it might be inferred that the proximate or exciting cause existed in the surrounding atmosphere, altho at a considerable distance from the Malabar coast (which was the nearest land) with the south west monsoon blowing directly from seaward. Yet it is remarkable that none of the Officers were taken ill. The weather was moderate and tolerably fine throughout, but there was a humidity in the atmosphere more particularly evident at night, when by far the greater number of cases occurred. As a protection from the night air the ports were barred in every evening at six. Acid fumigations were also resorted to. In the latitude of the Laccadives (about 11°. N.) an offensive smell of sea weed was perceived. The Barometer ranged from 29°. 50 to 29 . 85, and the Thermometer from 79°. to 82°. On the day the Cholera ceased, it rose fully three degrees, the sky was less obscured by clouds and haze, and the atmosphere clearer and less humid, the ship being then in about 5°. 30 N. Latitude, off Point de Galle.

We believe that it ceased in nearly the same situation on board of H. M. S. Java, when in May last she quitted Bombay with the Cholera raging among her crew.

We also learn that Cholera, had broke out, on board the H. C. Ship Marquis Camden, Capt. T. Larkins, in Bombay harbour, and that on the 12th August, Mr. Thomas Cron, Surgeon of the Ship, was attacked, and died of 10 hours' illness. We have not heard if it raged through the Ship.

Our Lion's mouth has disgorged a production, under the signature of *Hardface*, in publishing which we must protest in the strongest terms against the illiberal & unjust comparisons which he institutes between this & our native country. We suppose he must be some disappointed radical, perhaps driven from her bosom, who finds his only solace in thus venting his spleen. If he were naturalized in this country, we are convinced we should soon see his *hard* or *soft* face peering through a wooden collar, or perhaps chanting the praises of China and Chinese Mandarins to the sound of a Gong and the accompaniment of a rattan) for seditious speech & irreverent manners (with both of which Hardface seems abundantly gifted) soon find correction here under the auspices of *Tiger face*, the Judge. It gives us no concern whether such a writer is disappointed or not with our paper, and we are sure the learned persons whose contributions have stamped a value on our pages will treat his remarks with equal contempt. In giving them insertion we at all events prove our impartiality and are willing to hope he may be right in some at least of the commendations, which he so profusely bestows on the land we live in.

SEXAGENARIAN. The Chinese Cycle consists of 60 years, and when a man has lived long enough to come round to the point of the cycle at which he set out, he is thought to have—*done*—shall we say—or *suffered*—wonders. We remember the great doings at Peking, when his late Majesty attained the year of his life, which completed the cycle. He directed minutely what should be done when he should attain his 70th year. But that year never arrived to him.

Our Senior Hong merchant will, in a few days,—or has already—attained his 60th year; and congratulations, presents, and feastings, abound on this flattering occasion. H— the Rothschild of China is in full possession of his mental faculties and is esteemed by all, we believe, the ablest merchant China has ever known. He is too rich, and has too much character at stake, to perpetrate any fraud of a pecuniary nature: but on politics—the politics of commerce—he will not scruple to avail himself of the privilege of all diplomatists. Some say he intends to spend a lac of Dollars on this grand Sexagenary birth-day anniversary. We have seen a list of presents usually sent on great solemnities—they are tripod drinking cups; official caps of the first rank; an official vest; Peking boots; longevity candles, longevity peaches; longevity dishes;

Beeche de Mar; Shark's fins; a sucking pig; mutton hams; roast geese; pork hams; and a jar of *shew-hing* wine.

CHINESE HOAX. On the memorable 4th of Octr. 1828, when our Sexagenarian, was prepared to receive his idolatrous worshippers, a few sharpers assumed the garb and style of the *Kuang-chow-foo*, or Lord Mayor of Canton, and proceeded with cards and presents to the worshipful Hong merchant. Their presents were in value about fifty Dollars.

The Lord Mayor's presents excited a high feeling in the mind of the worthy sexagenarian; he received them with devotion, and rewarded the bearers with tenfoldings the amount, and so conferred upon the happy rogues five hundred Dollars.

These Gentlemen had scarcely escaped from the gate, when the true *Kuang-chow-foo* arrived in person, with his own proper presents; but the sharpers had escaped, and to prosecute such a case, at such a time, "*we have handsome lachy.*" The public applauded the trick, and say it was a good hoax.

REWARD. The Hong Merchant's Hall hereby issues a public notice, that any person giving information of an infringement of the new trading regulations, between Hong merchants and shopmen sanctioned by Government during the second moon of the present year, shall receive a *reward* of five hundred Dollars, &c. &c. &c. September 23rd.

On the 4th day of the 5th moon, in *King-day-chung*, in the province of *Kongsi*, where the principal Porcelain manufactures are established, a sudden inundation took place, and with such rapidity as to have destroyed upwards of six hundred houses in which the manufacture was carried on. In consequence of this disaster, the supplies of Chinaware will be received here very late this season, and probably in diminished quantities to what is usually brought.

The 15th day of the 8th moon, corresponding to our 23rd of September, was one of the Chinese popular Holidays. The most striking observance was in the exhibition of lanterns elevated at a considerable height above the tops of almost every house, and forming a very brilliant appearance. This was continued for three nights.

These ceremonies have all a fable in justification of their practice, in conformity with the Mythology of other countries.

This is one of the annual periods for the settlement of accounts, and we understand it has been approached with much anxiety, in consequence of the great scarcity of money that has generally prevailed among the Chinese.

PERSIA. The great Captain of the age Dobe *Chinglin*, who captured the rebel *Changkihur*, has been appointed by his Imperial Majesty, Secretary of State for the frontiers. This office involves the duties of a Secretaryship for foreign affairs, or whatever concerns nations on the frontiers.

YANGCHUN, the Chinese General who was slain at Cashgar when Changkihur was taken, and so lost his share of all the honors of that event, is, we have heard from creditable authority, by birth a Chinese Roman Catholic Christian of Szechuen province.

JAPAN. Mr. Burgher, the intelligent mineralogist who visited China in the beginning of this year, and mentioned the curious fact of the Japanese linguists being employed on translating Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, has returned from Batavia to Japan in the nominal character of a Surgeon. He is we have heard, a military man. Mr. Medhurst an English missionary, who is studying Japanese, asked permission to go in the single Ship sent this year to Nangasaki, but was refused permission by Dutch authorities.

PAULLEE.

We stated in a recent number the probability of next year's supply of Damaun Opium being interrupted in consequence of disturbances at Paullee, and as this place is but little known, a few notices respecting its locality may be interesting to those of our readers who are concerned in the drug. It is mentioned by Bishop Heber as "a large town and celebrated fort in Marwar, on the edge of the desert, several days journey west of Joudpore," which is in Lat. 26 N. Long. 73 E; the capital of one of the Rajpoot Principalities admitted to the alliance of the British Government, at the general pacification of 1818. Arrowsmith however, in his map of 1825, places it a little to the southward of Joudpore, viz Lat. 25 : 45 N. Long. 73, 27 E. The probability is that it is a place of sufficient consequence to give its name to the surrounding district. Hamilton mentions (without describing) it as the greatest commercial mart in that part of India; and the Bishop learned to his surprise, that although till very lately no European is known to have penetrated to it, English cotton cloths, both white and printed, as well as all kinds of hardware, crockery, writing desks &c; were procurable there best and cheapest.

From Ougein in Malwa to Joudpore, the travelling distance is 200 miles. Thence to the banks of the Indus is probably an equal distance, and perhaps about 150 miles more to the sea port of Corachie.

The Asiatic Journal for April contains a complimentary notice of our humble periodical, which we have the more pleasure in reprinting, as the credit of it belongs to our predecessor, whose ingenuity and practical skill, first essayed to overcome the numerous difficulties opposed to the undertaking, which he carried on as far as the sixth number.

We perceive that the notice in our last, of the Chinese name of Changkihur being identical with Jehangeer is derived from the same publication, which we had not then seen, nor been aware of.

CHINA.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER.

We have received the two first numbers of the *Canton Register*, the first English newspaper ever printed in China. It is edited, we understand, by an American, and is perhaps one of the most beautifully printed papers extant in the east. The type is large, uncommonly elegant, and apparently new. The plan of the paper, which appears on the 1st and 15th of each month, is to present a copious and correct price-current of commodities and reports of foreign markets, and occasional accounts relative to the trade, customs, and peculiarities of the Chinese, as well as translations from their standard works. The first number appeared on Novr. 8th.

The kindness of a friend enables us to lay before our readers, a table of the thermometrical range at Macao during the same months for which in our last number, we exhibited the temperature of Canton. We earnestly invite the assistance of our scientific neighbours to enable our perfecting this department of our Journal, by furnishing ampler and more accurate details, which cannot fail to be interesting in adding to the general stock of knowledge regarding the physical world.

	highest	lowest	range
March	74	57	17
April	84	60	24
May	86	69	17
June	90	78	12
July	90	77	13
August	94	77	17
Sept.	89	77	12

Our Indian readers will no doubt be disposed to congratulate us on the favorable temperature exhibited in the annexed table of the thermometrical range at Canton during this month.

	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.			
Octr.	Noon	night	D	M		Wind
1	73		30		heavy rain	N.
2	69		30.	10	"	"
3	70		30.	10	fine weather	"
4	70		30		"	"
5	74	65	30		"	"
6	76	66	30		cloudy; blowing hard	"
7	78	69	30		"	"
8	80	70	29.	90	"	"
9	80	70	29.	90	fine weather	"
10	74	62	30.	10	"	"
11	73	61	30.	20	"	"
12	73	64	30.	20	cloudy	"
13	74	70	30.	10	"	"
14	76	72	30.	10	"	"

WORSHIP OF THE STARS. The ninth moon, first day, occurs this year on the 9th October. It commences by 9 days of fasting and prayer, to the stars which compose Ursa minor, or Charles' Wain. The Chinese speak of it as consisting of seven stars, at the same time that they give the title of *nine* Emperors to the constellation. An old Hong merchant to day had candles lit at noon, whilst the Sun was shining luminously upon them. On the altar were placed small dishes of shew-bread (so to speak) as the dishes consisted of pastry and fruits. The blessing sought by the worshippers of Charles' wain, are longevity and general prosperity. The old man who entered into this service, instead of telling the truth, pleaded sick for not making his appearance.

LITERARY EXAMINATIONS.

Literary examinations at Canton, for the second degree, called *Aou jin*, closed on the 30th of Septr. The deputy Governor, according to custom, presided. The Governor, Tartar General &c dined with him on the day when he finished his labours. It is reported that a slight *fracas* occurred in consequence of the head examiner having refused to lend his interest in favor of a few names, handed to him by a brother Officer. At the dinner the disappointed applicant handed round the table, what he called a placard, which had been put up in the streets, against the head examiner. Some think the complainant wrote it himself. The Governor and the other great Officers, passed it off without any remark. But when it came to the accused person, he became very indignant, made a long speech, and at the close dashed his wine cup to pieces on the floor, which was tantamount to taking an oath, in confirmation of what he had said. This occurrence disconcerted the whole party, and they broke up immediately.

There were at the examinations four thousand eight hundred candidates. They commenced on the 18th of September, and attended, within locked gates three successive examinations, of three days each. At the last examination forty six students were rusticated, for violating the rules of composition. These include the height to which the Emperor's titles must be elevated above the line of columns; the characters to be used instead of Imperial proper names, such as if the English word *Tranquillity* should be changed into *trankuilita* in order to avoid desecrating, by common use, a word appropriated by the son of Heaven. His Majesty's proper name to be avoided consists of the words *meen-ning* i e *Cotton & Tranquillity*, the word cotton being much used in the Imperial Royal titles, to denote continuance—perpetuity. Since the word cotton, being used for the people's clothing, bed-covers &c, cannot easily be avoided or altered, it is changed for a word of nearly the same sound which denotes the *splendid* autumnal sky; but tranquillity is merely altered in the form, a blank short *line* being substituted for a *heart* in the centre of the character.

The first theme is taken from a part of the Four books "*Tsangtsze*, said to possess ability, and yet ask of those who do not; to know much, and yet to inquire of them that know little; to possess, and yet appear not to possess; to be full and yet appear empty". (See Collie's Confucius, page 33, sect, 5)

The second is "He took hold of things by the two extremes, and in his treatment of the people maintained the [golden] medium" (Collie's Confucius, page 4 sect 6.)

The third theme in the first examination, is taken from the Philosopher Mencius "A man from his youth studies right principles, and when he arrives at manhood wishes to reduce them to practice" (Collie's Confucius, page 29, sect 9)

The theme for verse, to consist of five syllables in each line is, "The sound of the oar, and the green of the hills and water".

These are all for the first three days' examination. The first theme is considered the most important trial. On the last day of all, the examination consists of written interrogatories concerning the ancient classics; the authors; different interpretations of obscure passages &c; secondly concerning the geography of China; in the next place the history of the Emperors; then biography of eminent statesmen; and lastly concerning the former eminent men of Canton province.

On the 10th of October the name of the seventy five successful candidates will be published, and after that, the best Essays on the above themes will be printed. Perhaps we may be able to furnish our readers with a specimen of Chinese state College exercises, written to attain empty titles, but solid offices under Government. Modern Chinese we believe very rarely study for the sake of science and literature; if not successful in the political department, they soon abandon their books.

It happens sometimes that after obtaining the first degree called *Siu tsae*, men who possess a little property will persevere, although unsuccessful in getting the second step, till old age. In compassion to such persons, it is the usage to give them a *Kenjin* degree, whatever their merits may be, when they are seventy years of age. Under the influence of this grant, feeble old men come from the country and enter the lists, within closed doors, without bed to lie down on, but sitting in a sort of sentry box, have to pass two nights and three days. It is always the death of some. This year seven old men died, and according to usage their remains were taken out through a hole made in the wall, that the great gate may not be defiled by a dead body.

CANTON, 13th October 1828.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir. Returning to China after an absence of eight months I was happy to find your paper still in existence, and immediately procured a file of the Register, the perusal of which afforded me a considerable degree of pleasure. Many curious translations of magisterial edicts and Proclamations there are most assuredly. The wigs of his Excellency the Viceroy to several of my good friends are very rich, and I am sure caused much fun and mirth amongst you.

I beg leave to mention however, with all due deference, that upon the whole I have been disappointed with for considering the many men in Canton and Macao, who have studied the language of China, and some of whom have been long resident in the country, I did expect to find in your pages if not learned and critical dissertations, at least many interesting communications concerning the antiquities, history, & statistics of this great Empire. Besides, the general tenor of the remarks on the institutions, and anecdotes concerning the people of this country, which you have given to the world, tends in my opinion to lead to erroneous notions on both. I have not seen in the Register a general Review, or comparative estimate, of the moral and physical condition of this people as connected with those around them, or even with European nations, with whom, on many most essential points constituting the basis on which civilization and happiness repose, China will bear a very favorable comparison. Instead of this you have published in detail, an abundant catalogue of crimes, and much true or false gossip concerning oppression and extortion by corrupt Mandarins; on reading which the ignorant and unthinking exclaim "what a villainous people!! what a vile government!!" Are there no crimes in pure unsullied England? no murders, rapes, and robberies!—no denial of justice, no hope deferred, which maketh the heart sick—or to the poor man from his poverty?

It is customary to abuse a Mandarin as every thing that is despicable; and such Mandarins as we are in the habit of encountering, generally filling the dignified stations of Tide-waiters and coolies of the Hoppo, may deserve a fair proportion of the abuse which is usually bestowed. But all things must be estimated by comparison; and I again revert to pure unsullied England as the most scandalous country on the face of the Earth, for extortion and imposition by the respectable class of men above alluded to, and by small Mandarins denominated Charlies and Bums.

But the high bred, well educated Chinese Mandarin of rank, no foreigner can properly estimate, for he is not permitted to approach him. True he is proud, for he is elevated—not exclusively by his birth, but by his qualifications, and consequently his station, infinitely above the mass of the people. Observe the rigid examinations that he must submit to in the different grades as he slowly advances in honor—the jealous care taken by the Government to remove him far from the influence of kindred, and from the place of his nativity. Observe the various tribunals before which appeals may be made against imputed injustice, or erroneous judgments—and the constant checks upon his proceedings by interested expectants, or envious detractors. Observe for it is notorious, the fear of public odium which awes him; and the long journies he must take to investigate crime and administer justice on the spot; in this resembling the judges of circuit in England: but the Mandarin is ever ready when occasion requires him to travel, and his simple court is soon erected in the open air, and prompt and immediate justice done.

Is there nothing to be admired in all this? No, nothing!!—the whole is a fiction, a fable, a device to impose on the people. The Mandarin is cruel and corrupt, say the learned ones, and the people are idiots and slaves; the one is a deist—the others are heathen idolators, and both are consigned forthwith to Hades.

To these dark abodes they have my hearty benediction in consigning the whole illiterate crew of Hoppos, Hong merchants & Linguists, the harpies which prey upon our vitals; who amassing wealth by intercourse with foreigners, slander & vilify us before their high magistrates; and to hide their treachery defame these very men by asserting that they are the authors of all the vexations we suffer. It is our misfortune that the well weighed policy of this Government debars us from access to the higher authorities, or from intercourse with Gentlemen of rank & education; & confines us to the conversation of illiterate men, "mere merchants, cash getting, and cash keeping slaves," a class held in no sort of consideration here, & in this respect differing very widely indeed from the merchant of the Western world.

And here I cannot help remarking that Lord Amherst committed, amongst many others, a great "political error" in dining, breakfasting, and discoursing in terms of familiarity, with several Hong merchants. What inconsistency—not to say absurdity—must his conduct have exhibited to the high authorities in this country! A man who disdained to Ko-tou to the Emperor of China, and who was handying etiquette, and disputing points of precedence with the Viceroy of two great provinces, eating, drinking, & joking with a parcel of illiterate, and in their eyes, low traders! They who advised him to this wished to shew in what repute a merchant was held in England; but they should have recollected that they were in China, where the opinions of people do not change like the fashions in Europe at the caprice of a Duke or a Dandy.

The restrictive system of which we are the victims, has been gradually but greatly increased by the misrepresentations of these merchants, whom we sometimes call "our friends"; and much has been imposed by them, and the people of the Hoppo, of their own accord, and quietly submitted to by foreigners, from long habit & false delicacy, when appeals to the high authorities would I have no doubt, instantly relieve them from many of the most galling & degrading. From the slanders of these men arise the contemptuous expressions in the Edicts & proclamations of the Mandarins of rank, who because they have never seen us & cannot know better, no doubt believe what they have been told, that we are something akin to the nature of wild beasts, & require like them, to be kept under restraint. The Viceroys of this Province have frequently shown a kind feeling towards foreigners, & granted important relief & protection on several occasions, when appeals have been made against the oppression of underlings. Need I remind you of the heavy exactions amounting in some cases to many hundred pounds, & tantamount to a prohibition, formerly levied on the mere granting of a permit for a trip of health or recreation to Macao, & how soon they were abolished when brought to the Viceroy's notice, which to the surprise of all they were discovered to have been quite unauthorised. Need I instance too the comparative degree of consideration & respect which the worthy representatives of the East India Company have attained, & the readiness of the Government to grant their requests, since the non-intercourse as regards them, has been partially removed by the privilege exclusively theirs of addressing Government in the Chinese Language! Whilst other foreigners must submit to have their petitions translated from oral explanation into whatever humiliating form of Chinese the illiterate linguists think most flattering to the national pride, not one of them knowing a word of the language from which they affect to translate!

As Shakespear makes Mark Antony say of himself, Mr. Editor. I am "a plain blunt man," and I thought I saw before me in China a happy and contented people, orderly, respectable, and industrious, excelling in arts and manufactures, and inhabiting a country favored by nature, but wonderfully improved by the labour and industry of man. The very pleasures of this people appeared to me to savor of a high state of civilization, they being generally addicted to the study and practice of gastronomy, taking pleasure in the society of the fair sex and in the excitement of cards and dice, assimilating in this, like twin brothers, to the tastes of the Corinthian frequenters of Brookes' and Crockford's in London.

Mr. Editor, have you ever been at an Irish fair, or an electioneering festivity in a populous town in England? if so, you must have remarked the coarseness of taste, and brutality of manners, in the unruly and unsavory biped s of both sexes, and been shocked and disgusted at the finale—a frantic scene of drunkenness, broken heads, and blasphemy. In this country you must have witnessed numerous parties of pleasure in beautifully gilded and painted boats on the river, and you must have been struck with the decorum and sobriety of their entertainments. How grave and orderly the men! how beautiful and interesting the young women in their rich silken garments—their long tresses adorned with exquisite flowers! the whole exhibiting a most pleasing picture of harmony and convivialty.

When thousands of people are assembled in Canton to witness plays acted on a stage, with jugglers and performers of feats of activity, what propriety of demeanor in men, women, and children! what happiness is depicted in the countenances of all! what comfort too in their appearance, denoted by the richness of their dresses, and respectability of their persons! What a pandemonium to this is Bartholomew's, or any other fair in England, or the celebrated Donnibrook in Ireland! Yet it is in scenes like these that the propensities of the people display themselves. But the Chinese are barbarians because they wear long hair, wide dresses, and thick shoes, instead of crops, cocked hats, tights, stiff cravats, pumps, & shoe buckles. This is a clincher, and finishes me; so farewell for the present.

HARDFACE.

(N. B.) I am not the man who keeps a shop, and sells American Hams fit for present use, and Claret at 2 Drs. per Dozen.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Few seasons we believe have passed with so heavy a gloom over all commercial concerns, as the present. The cause may be partly traced to an over exportation from Europe, and partly to local regulations. But in a more particular reference to the great staple of Cotton, the very low price to which it has been reduced, accompanied by a listless spirit for purchase, and without the least inclination to speculate, must in a great degree be attributed to the avidity of enterprise with our Indian merchants, who are naturally anxious to support a maritime commerce which has hitherto been so highly beneficial to the country.

Our list of Shipping will give arrivals of two Ships laden with Cotton, which sailed from this in the month of April, after discharging a similar cargo, which quickness of return naturally gives the Chinese an idea that the fields of India can produce Cotton ad libitum, and to any extent, and give a supply at all seasons.

The Company have sold their cargoes of Bombay Cotton at 8 T. 5 M. for the new, and 8 T. 3 M. for the old; and we believe the private investments of the Commanders have been regulated by the Committee's arrangements. Their Bengal consignments have realized 8 T. 3 M. but this staple within these few days past, has experienced a decline, attributable, it is reported, to certain sales made by one of the leading Hong merchants.

Some reports have prevailed of a partial failure in the Nankeen Crop, but we are not sanguine in the expectation that it will make much alteration in the ruling prices, unless it should prove of a greater extent than it at present appears to be.

The articles from the Straits are still on the decline, but particularly that of Tin, which from the quantity expected from Batavia, added to the stock now on hand, has reduced the price of Banca to 18½ Dollars per Peeul.

The new Teas are arriving daily, but as yet no prices are fixed, which must leave our Price Current without any quotations. It is supposed that the supply generally of the season will be of good quality.

The unfortunate result of several parcels of teas taken home in the season before the last in consequence of their being impregnated with iron ore, will lead people to be very cautious in their future purchases.

British piece goods, and Cotton yarn decrease in value on every arrival, as do also many of the imports from Europe.

In Opium we believe only a few unimportant sales have been made since the issuing of our last number. Many enquirers have appeared in the last ten days; in consequence of the arrival of several junks, but we are not aware that any operations have occurred. Some extensive clearances must be made before the market can gain much activity, or be open again to any speculation.

The deliveries are well supported, as will appear by our reporting those up to the 12th inst. to consist of 176 chests Patna, 14 Benares, & 285 Malwa.

Our arrivals in the last week have been very interesting, as will be noticed in our Shipping Intelligence, we understand most of the Ships have encountered very severe weather, on their approaching the coast.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER,

SATURDAY, October 18th, 1828.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

SATURDAY, 18th October 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	
very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		2 a 2 10	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		4 a 4½	Pecul
Camphor malay		20 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		400 a 450	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		26 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	
Cotton yarn		28 a 35	
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	7.5 a 8.5	
Bengal		8 a 8 5	
Madras		8 a 9 5	
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		6 a 7	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3½	
Cambrics 12 yds		1¼ a 2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 28	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		5 a 6	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		60 a 90	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		55 a 60	
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5½	
Mace		55	
Myrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	
Opium Patna old 1010 new		940	Chest
Benares		990	
Companys Malwa		990	
Damaun do		975	
Turkey		780	
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		6½ a 7	Pecul
Putchuck		12 a 14	
Quicksilver		70 a 75	
Rattans		3½ a 4	
Rice		1.60 a 1.60	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Wampoa		6	
ditto Linin		7	
Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	9 a 10	
Sandalwood		8 a 24	
Sapan wood		2½	
Sharks fins		15 a 18	
Smalts		42 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1½	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	

IMPORTS.

Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1½	Each
Sea Otter		40 a 45	
Land otter		5 a 6	
Tin plates		10	Box.
Tin,		18 a 19	Pecul.

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2. 80	Pecul
Assafetida		15 a 20	
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Borax		none	Pecul
Brass Leaf		64 —	Box
Camphor		82	Pecul
Cassia		16 a 18	
Ditto buds		28 a 30	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		none	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		65 a 70	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	
Musk		40 a 80	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		108	100
2d do do		90 a 98	
3d.do.do		60 a 68	
Blue		90 a 100	
Small		none	
Oil of cassia		1. 70	Catty.
Rhubarb		65 a 70	Pecul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		430	
Ditto Tsatlee		460 a 480	
Canton	Taels	220 a 260	
Sugar Pingfa		6. 6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a 14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	
Tea Bohea			Pecul
Congo			
Campoy			
Souchong			
Peko			
Ankoi			
Hyson			
ditto Skin			
ditto Young			
Gunpowder			
Twankay			
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		48—	Box
White lead		11—	Pecul
Whangheeo		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. per dr. 6 ms. st. nominal, no bills.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 da. st.
Bombay 212 Bo Rs per do. do.

The Register is sold at Marshall & Lane's. Price 50 cents per Number

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Sept.	Arrived		From
28th	*Sp. Brig Mercurio*		*Manila*
Octr. 2nd	*Brit. Ship Jane*	*Moncrieff*	*Calcutta*
6th	*,, Good Success*	*Durant*	*Bombay*
13th	*Am. Ship Panama*		*New York*
	H. C. S. George 4th	*Barrow*	*Calcutta.*
	,, Reliance	*Timins*	*ditto*
	,, Marquis of Huntly	*Fraser*	*ditto*
	,, Macqueen	*Walker*	*Madras*
	,, W. Fairlie	*Blair*	*ditto*
	,, Marquis Camden	*Larkins*	*Penang*
	,, Shooner Dhaulle	*Fergusson*	*Manila*
14th	*Am. Ship Maria.*		*New York*
	,, Brit Ship Caledonia	*White*	*Pondicy.*
	,, Am. Brig Isore	*(dismasted)*	*Sard. Islands*
	,, Brit. Brig Sir F	*Mackaughten, Cliff*	*Calcutta*
16th	*H. C. S. Balcarras,*	*Broughton,*	*Calcutta.*
	,, Lord Lowther,	*Steward,*	*Madras*

Octr.	Sailed		To.
11th	*Sp Ship Sn Antonio*		*Manila.*
	,, ,, Brig Brillante		*ditto*
17th	*Brit. Ship Glenelg,*	*Greer*	*Penang.*
18th	*,, Helen*	*Langley,*	*Bombay*
	,, Loujee Family	*Lewis*	*ditto*

Arrival of Passengers.

Per Jane: W. Mackay Esqr. Thomas Johnson Esq. George 4th Mr. & Mrs. S. Palmer & Child. J. Dent Esqr. I Templeton Esqr & Lieut. Wingfield. Reliance. Mrs Allan & child, H. M. Clarke Esq. F. Young Esqr.
Macqueen, Mrs & Lieut Goodenough.
Marquis of Huntly. Mr & Mrs Allport. Mrs Reid Miss Fraser, Captn Stiles. Beng. Army
W. Fairlie Mrs Flint & child Captn Flint deceased & C. Marjoribanks Esqr.
Lord Lowther, Miss Mackenzie, G. Mackenzie Esqr I. A. Maxwell Esqr. Lieut. Freeman.
Balcarras. Phillips Esqr.

Drowned, *at Whampoa, on the 2nd October, while bathing near the shore, Mr James Charles Cock, Sixth Officer of the H. C. S. Atholl.*

We understand, that during the late stormy weather, the *Isore* was laid on her beam ends, and all the crew washed over board; but they succeeded in scrambling on board again, with the exception of the second mate, who was unfortunately drowned.

By the *Maria*, we have received New York Journals down to the 17th of June, on which day intelligence had been received of Russia having declared war against the Porte, and of her army having passed the Pruth. Don Miguel had been declared in Oporto absolute King of Portugal.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1. MONDAY, November 3rd 1828. No 38

For the Ports in the Straits, Madras & Bengal.
The Ship HERCULES Captain Wilson, will sail early in December. For particulars apply to
Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

For the Ports in the Straits, Madras, the Ports along the Malabar Coast, and Bombay.
The Ship FORT WILLIAM, Captain Nicol, will sail on or about the 10th current. For particulars apply to
MARWANJEE MANOCKJEE.

For sale at Markwick & Lane's.
A few dozens of Sparkling Champaigne just arrived—price 12 Dollars per Dozen. Also a few Newbold Hams: at 25 cents.

CANTON, 3rd November 1828.

TWELVE MONTHS have now nearly elapsed since the Canton Register was first ushered into the world; and when we revert to our first number proclaiming our limited hopes and humble views, and contrast it with the many paper of no ordinary interest which have since in weekly succession issued from our press, we cannot but indulge in those feelings of complacency suggested by the recollection that we have been the fortunate medium of conveying so much instruction and amusement to our readers. We feel entitled to speak in these terms of the productions to which we allude, since it must be apparent to all that the intimate view of Chinese manners and modes of thinking which they afford, evinces a degree of erudition and literary attainments which could in vain be looked for from our unassisted efforts.

We hope we may congratulate ourselves on another result of our labors, which is that our FREE PRESS has not been productive of any of those heartbarnings and jarring in our limited society, which have been too often its concomitant elsewhere. A diversity of opinion must necessarily exist on many points adverted to in our pages, and in these cases we have wished to avoid a dogmatical leaning to either side of a question, our principal aim being to publish FACTS from official documents, and other sources, leaving our readers to draw their own deductions from them.

In publishing the productions of correspondents, it is scarcely necessary for us to state that we can never be understood as sanctioning their opinions. In one or two instances where we have admitted letters which had better perhaps have been withheld we did so, considering them as harmless *attempts* at humour, and well knowing that nothing was more distant from the minds of their writers than to give offence.

This leads us to mention a second Epistle which we have received from our correspondent HARDFACE who in rating us for calling him a radical, is anxious to relieve himself from the opprobrium of this appellation, and at the same time to disavow any intention of offence either to ourselves or to our contributors in the remarks he has made. He qualifies a little his admiration of China by admitting that his view of it is somewhat of the *couleur de rose* hue, but this he thinks was "allowable in vindicating a people whom it has been so much the fashion to represent as destitute of every virtue, being calculated at the same time to add to the interest of "what he terms "our valuable periodical by eliciting further discussion, so as gradually to arrive at a true estimate of the national character." But we will not pursue further his complimentary language. His lucubrations have at least been useful to ourselves in having led us to enquiries, which convince us of the erroneousness of some of his opinions. It seems to be by no means the case that merchants are in actual life so despised as he represents, and as is very commonly understood. We are informed that although Governors of provinces avoid in general living on terms of familiarity with the rich merchants under their immediate jurisdiction, yet they are not averse to visit and to accept the good cheer of those who are not permanently resident. The present Governor, we hear, is very intimate with a Salt merchant; and Tartar military men of the first rank (an Imperial Duke amongst the rest) visit and eat and drink with one of the present Hong merchants. Although it may be observed that this degree of consideration is derived from the rank which the merchant's wealth enables him to purchase, and could not exist without it, it is enough for our argument that his profession does not debar him from attaining so elevated a station in society; so that the "political error" with which our correspondent charges Lord Amherst, falls in a great measure to the ground.

Our limits forbid our saying more at present.

A letter received last night from Batavia by the Phœnix, contains the following passage: "We have several late arrivals from Holland and I have had the perusal of a Liverpool paper dated the 27th of May, which states that Mr. Huskisson had resigned and left the Ministry, and was expected to be followed by Lords Dudley and Palmerston and Mr Grant. It appears that Peel and Huskisson quarrelled about the East Retford disfranchisement Bill; that the latter voted against the former on the question, and that Peel with great difficulty got a Majority. How the question will be settled, whether it will be patched up, or whether the Military Premier will be able to dispense with Huskisson's services as with those of a General Officer it is hard to say... In the midst of politics, the prices of produce were very low and no wise affected by Russia having declared war against Turkey and marched across the Pruth.—No news yet of the Clorinda!!"

(Singapore Chronicle.)

The acts of the petty Mandarins have of late been very vexatious, leading to an interference with the innocent recreations of foreigners, interrupting the general correspondence between Macao and this place, and intercepting letters addressed by the commanders of Ships on their arrival, to their friends in Canton; and this season has commenced with a determined disposition of encroachment over the very few liberties enjoyed by foreign residents in China.

These and other grievances having lately led to a remonstrance from the Committee, and the Viceroy having manifested some demur to its reception in the usual mode through the Hong merchants, it was determined to adopt an expedient long since discontinued by them, of presenting an address at the city gate, which was conveyed thither by some of the Gentlemen of the British Factory, accompanied by a party of Commanders, Officers, and seamen, from their Ships.

No circumstance can convey a stronger proof of the imposition that is practised by inferior authority over the foreigners, and of the deception of the Hong Merchants, who, if they have a disposition to redress complaints, are restrained by timidity from relating the cause of them—than the reply given to this petition which report informs us, is singularly striking as well in its temperate style, as in the promptitude of its return. It was brought after the delay of only one day, couched in conciliatory terms, and compliance was virtually conceded to all that was required. A verbal assurance was made by Howqua, in consequence of a private interview with the Viceroy, of that Officer's readiness to redress any future grievances, and an explanation offered for the continuance of an annual placard expressed in terms most offensive to the feelings of foreigners, and disgusting and revolting to the sense of every enlightened nation. All breathed peace and good will, and we shall rejoice to see concord and prosperity ensue.

We apprehend the Viceroy has in this instance been addressed in a style of manly independence, a course which alone can gain and maintain any established consequence in this despotic region.

MACAO. The inhabitants of Macao have lately been thrown into considerable alarm by the appearance of a band of marauders who would seem to have selected the English burying-ground as a place of rendezvous, in which from its retirement, they were not likely to be disturbed. A party of them was surprised there a few evenings since, when they were attacked by a band of negroes headed by the Portuguese, and after a severe struggle a few were taken, and several of their placards discovered, the exact purport of which we have not learnt. Some have hinted to us that they are of a treasonable nature against his Celestial Majesty of China; but we think it more probable that they are a body of low vagabonds from the neighbouring Islands, whose object is merely plunder, and that they had been organizing their forces for an attack, on the occasion when the murderers of the unfortunate Frenchmen may be brought up for punishment, similar to what took place when the slave was executed in 1826, the concourse of people on such occasions favoring their object, by keeping them out of observation.

The Mandarins have warned the Portuguese to be upon their guard against any attack that may be made upon their homes, and they have consequently taken the necessary precautions for their protection, by planting guns in different parts of the town—the populace also providing themselves with every available weapon of defence.

MANILA. Our last accounts from Manila have brought us the melancholy intelligence of the failure of two most respectable Firms, which may we fear, greatly involve the commerce of the place in serious inconvenience.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. The accounts brought from the Sandwich Islands are very gratifying. Commerce seems to improve, and with it we hope the civilization and comfort of the people will keep pace.

A chief has lately arrived here in the Brig Isora who was one of the attendants of the late King & Queen during their visit to England. He is said to have come to China with the object of establishing a trade between the Sandwich Islands and the Celestial Empire.

The inclination which has been evinced by the natives of these Isles to visit distant countries speaks highly in favor of their mental capacities, and displays a spirit of research and adventure which in time must exalt them to a community of considerable interest.

JAVA. Some advices have lately been received from Batavia, in which every thing relative to trade is represented as being very dull. The crop of Coffee had been much injured by the depredations of the insurgents, in so much that this season's produce is not likely to be more than half of the preceding one and the quality inferior. There is not the least prospect of a termination to their internal warfare.

FOKIEN & FORMOSA. At the suggestion of local Officers, his Majesty has commanded a new supply of arms for the troops on these stations.

YANKANG. The walls of this city are to be rebuilt, and the limits of the town extended. Confiscated property of the late rebels is to be appropriated for this purpose.

COREA, July 1828. The King on hearing of the capture of the Mahommedan Rebel *Changkihur*, sent an embassy of congratulation to His Imperial Majesty at Peking. The Emperor has taken the compliment very graciously, and in token of his satisfaction has ordered the Corean Envoy and his suite be permitted to dine with the conquering hero Duke Changling at the Imperial banquet bestowed on his arrival at Court.

JUDGE YAOU.

This extraordinary man has recently put forth a Proclamation, strictly prohibiting the "wicked custom of despising life, and terminating one's own existence."

The dispositions of the people of Canton, (he says) are "foolish and cruel," and there is little concord to be found among neighbours. In villages clamor and mutual insult are the constant practice; and these the ambition is, "to make light of life." Death is viewed as a return to one's own place. Suicides in Canton form eight or nine tenths of untimely deaths, which are brought to the notice of Government; and of the perpetrators of suicide six or seven tenths are women. Some steal into an unoccupied room and hang themselves; some voluntarily throw themselves into the constant flowing river, and give their bodies to the fishes' stomach. Others grasp a knife and cut their throats, instantly appearing among the nine streams in Hades; and on the terrace from which ghosts take a last look of home. Some swallow the *Joo* poison, and in the twinkling of an eye, are found among the demons.

From the grinding scrutiny which I have established (says the Judge) to find out the causes of suicide, I have found that some arise from trivial resentments, to be compared only to the battles of sparrows' bills; some from a mere momentary irritation; some from indignation that Destiny has fated them to be poor, in which case they prefer death to life, according to their very stupid, and short sighted notions. Some wives being disobedient to their fathers & mothers-in-law, on being reproved by their husbands through an obstinate perverseness, destroy themselves. Others having done what is wrong, and violated the laws, being unable to escape, seek refuge in death from guilty conscience. And there are those who to involve other persons, destroy their own lives, hoping that their survivors will be prosecuted and punished.

The above is about one fourth of the Judge's proclamation. The remainder consists of arguments and persuasion to avoid, the crime of suicide, in the midst of which arguments and persuasion, a peculiar and very lamentable case is mentioned. Not only (the Judge says) do a perverse spirit, and a wicked pertinacity in bad customs, prevent people seeing the importance of life; but in the case of young women who bind themselves into sisterhoods, and listen to legendary tales, that spirit and those customs, make them love, as meritorious, a disregard of life. Ten or twenty of these young women will form themselves into a flock of sisters, and either from feeling indignation against the Destiny that gave them existence in this world as women, as a punishment for their imperfections in a former state of being, or from the difficulties attendant on being married to poor husbands, they "grasping each other's petticoats and sleeves, forthwith, by mutual agreement, throw themselves into the river, and are drowned." This is a "sea-coast wicked custom" pre-eminently bad, and requiring instant and strict measures to prevent its continuance!

This case, in respect of extent is we believe very limited, compared with the numerous instances of self-immolation in India; but Judge Yaou, does not, for a moment, think of standing still, and permitting this self-murder to go on, because it is voluntary, as some individual Indian authorities have contended should be done in the other case. He thinks not that these high-spirited women should be allowed to kill themselves, because they, ignorantly, prefer death to womanhood and to poverty. The Judge reasons from law and feeling, with some force and eloquence, with such arguments as that suicide, without marks of external injury inflicted by another hand, will not induce the capital punishment of the person who gave the provocation; and again a woman who commits suicide must remember that her body will be subjected to the disgrace and exposure of a coroner's inquest &c; but he makes no allusion to life being the gift of Heaven, and that rational creatures are not authorized to fling that gift in the face of the giver. He makes not the least allusion to any sinfulness in suicide; nor combats the error of a former state of being, and that a future state is simply a change of circumstance in the condition of humanity on earth. All is passed over with perfect ease as to any future consequence, and he seems as little to fear the wrath of heaven, as the unhappy persons do, who commit the crime which he very justly laments.

The suicide committed at Macao by a young wife arose from some of the trivial causes which the Judge mentions. The wife's kindred had fleeced her husband's property, even to his raiment, from the time of his marriage, and it is said, he had spoken sharply on the subject, which led his wife, in a fit of anger and sorrow, to the rash and fatal deed. With those erroneous views of death which error and superstition suggest, the poor young woman, scarcely 20 years of age, dressed herself in her best attire, had the poison leisurely prepared by her servant girl, and took it with the greatest composure. The Police did not interfere, for the local magistrate at Macao, was too busy with another case of suicide by poison which a young man committed, because he could not raise eleven or twelve dollars to pay some demand of the runners, as bush-money for conniving at his irregularities. But the kindred of the young woman interfered on the day of the intended funeral. They met the funeral procession, at the city gate, assaulted the husband, beat him till he ran for his life and pursued him till he took refuge in the house of an Englishman. His coffined wife was left unburied on the open field, for several days and nights, till a booth was erected at his cost (amounting at least to fifty pounds sterling) sacrifices offered to kings and judges in Hades, and masses said by Budh priests, for the departed spirit of the young woman, whose soul was supposed to be, in consequence of these masses, and feastings of relatives, on the sacrifices offered, raised to a high place in Paradise.

Whilst these lines are being written, we have heard of another case similar to those against which the Judge directs his Proclamation. To the Eastward at Hwuychow, a man's wife being desired by her husband's father to lend her best dresses to a daughter about to be married, refused, because envious and malicious, under which bad passions she prepared poison for her sister-in-law. The father-in-law by mistake partook of the poisoned food, and the son filled with anguish, killed himself. Thus three lives were destroyed. The local magistrate took bribes from the wife's kindred to hush up the deed. He failed. The woman has been cut to pieces, in the market place, and now Judge Yaou wishes to carry death to the bribed magistrate, for an attempt to slur over so atrocious a crime. Yaou has the law on his side, but the Tartar magistrate is related to the deputy Governor and to the Tartar General. The last named being at enmity with the Judge, will not solicit favor, and indeed he is afraid to do it, lest the Judge should report him to the Emperor. The old deputy Governor has however, slightly expressed the desirableness that Mandarins should help each other; but the Judge has merely replied that whatever he can do, as looking in the Emperor's face, and answering to a good conscience, he will do, but nothing more—which answer is thought to be a refusal to the Deputy Governor's request.

BIRTH-DAYS. The teens, sixties, and seventies, of a man's age are kept with very great pomp and splendor by the rich, as we have been exemplified in our Senior Merchant's Birth-day, which occurred on the 4th of October.

But in this case of his, there is also something peculiar. His wife's birth day and his own occur on the same day, or at least they have both attained the age of 60, and keep the same day.

We have seen the birth day Hall. It is a spacious and gaudy apartment. At the upper end was

a table, or rather altar, with a screen behind, forming a semicircle, as is seen in pictures representing the house of the Emperor. On the screen were written, in gold letters, all the titles and honors, from successive Emperors, that the family had received since its elevation to importance, which is candidly acknowledged by the panegyrist, to have arisen from *foreign affairs*

A chair is supposed to be placed behind the altar for the demi-deified host. Large blazing candles are lit up and set, upon this altar, whilst children, kinsmen, friends, and acquaintances, (and probably some secret foes) successively kneel down before it, and knock head on the ground three times. The ceremony differs in nothing from worshipping the Gods, excepting the absence, of incense, commonly nicknamed *Jos sticks*

Lower down in the Hall is an open area for dining large parties in the evening, and below, at the opposite end, is a stage most expensively decorated, where plays are performed from morning till night. Below the dining table on each side of the Hall, are boxes with gauze screens, for the ladies, girlrs, and women-servants of the household. We saw three birth-day acts of a play during our stay. The first was a personification of stellar influence, or heavenly protection; the second was a silent pantomime by a lord and a lady, for high places in the state; and the third was for a numerous progeny, representing a young man at the head of the Literati of the Empire, with a dozen women, ladies and servants, about him, one of whom, who presented him with a newborn infant, is transferred to the skies, and shines as a star in the firmament.

As in the days of ancient Job, the Chinese mix up a seeming religious mourning, with all this festivity On one of the days, priests of Budh, or of Taou, say mass for the souls of the family departed, acknowledging that with all their high merits, and imperial honors, they may have sinned. On this occasion clothes and food for the damned, in Hades are distributed by literal signs, that the merit thereof may sustain the longevity of the host.

On this occasion the Sexagenarian couple dined great numbers of kindred and Chinese friends of the house of *Woo*, alias *Ing*. He has since given two successive dinner parties to his European and American friends, accompanied as usual by theatrical performances.

DIED on the 29th ulto, at Macao whither he had come for the recovery of his health, Graham Mackenzie Esqr. of Singapore, partner in the Firm of Messrs Graham Mackenzie & Co, a Gentleman highly esteemed and deeply lamented by his family and friends.

CANTON MARKET.

COTTON. Some expectation has been raised of an improvement in the price of Cotton, from the report that our Senior Hong merchant had expressed a disposition to speculate, could he get the whole of the Company's Cargoes into his possession; but we do not hear that any operation of this nature has been commenced upon, or that prices or demand have in the least advanced.

It appears that the stock now on hand, comprising what is in the possession of the Chinese merchants, and the parcels housed and still unsold by the foreign Houses, consists of about, 35,000 Bales of Bengal. 15,000 do. Madras. 70,000 do. Bombay

OPIUM. With the exception of a few sales of Patna, occasioned by the arrival of two or three boats, requiring about 150 chests, nothing scarcely has been done within the last two weeks. Turkey seems to maintain the price of 750 Dollars but the Indian drug may be said to have been on the decline, and our quotations are merely nominal.

Our monthly returns however, exhibit an activity which we think likely to lead soon to a spirit of speculation amongst the dealers, and with it, to an advance of prices.

STRAITS PRODUCE Since our last a very unexpected rise has taken place in the articles of Betel-nut and Pepper, owing to the very small supplies brought by the Indiamen; but any considerable importation would have the instant effect of reducing their present value.

The Company's Treasury, which was opened on the 1st also for Bills on the Supreme Government, closed on the 25th, after receiving in that short period, reports says, about 20 lacs of Dollars.

OCTOBER.	ARRIVALS	FROM
15	*Am Ship Tartar*	*Sandwich Islands.*
16	*Port Ship Gratidão*	*Batavia.*
16	*Dutch Ship Raymond*	*do.*
28	*Henrietta Khisina*	*do.*
13	*Am Ship Beaver Hepburn*	*New York.*
OCTOBER	SAILED	TO
24	*Brit Ship Golconda Clark*	*Bombay.*
NOVR 1	*„ Ann Allan*	*do.*

Estimate of Consumption & value of Indian Opium in China from 1st April 1828.

		PATNA & BENARES				MALWA			TOTAL	
		Chests	Price	Separate Values	United Value	Chest	Price	Value	Chests	Value
OCTOBER	Patna	403	925	372,775						
	Benares	52	890	46,280	4,19,055	778	975	755,625	1230	11,74,680
Sold to the Eastward	Patna	98	986	96,040						
	Benares	72	935	67,320	1,63,360	30	1050	31,500	200	1,94,860
In the previous 6 months		3220			31,38,145	3700		36,68,120	6920	67,46,265
Total in 7 months		3845			37,20,560	4511		43,95,245	8356	81,15,805
Stock on hand 1st November		2463				3130			5593	

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

MONDAY, 3rd November, 1828.

IMPORTS.			
Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	
very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		3½	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3½ a 4	— Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		400 a 450	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 140	
Cotton yarn		35	
Cotton Bombay	[Tael	7. 5 a 8. 5	
Bengal		8 a 8 5	
Madras		8 a 9 5	
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		Piece
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		6 a 7	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		3½	
Cambrics 12 yds		1½ a 2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 28	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		3 a 3½	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		60 a 90	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		80 a 100	
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5½	
Mace		55	
Myrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	
Opium Patna		920	Chest
Benares		880	
Companys Malwa		975	
Damaun do.		960	
Turkey		750	
Orsidue		5 a 6	— 100 Sheets
Pepper Malay		8½	Picul.
Putchuck		12 a 13	
Quicksilver		65 a 68	
Rattans		4	
Rice		1.60 a 1.80	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		6	
ditto Linin		7	
Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	9 a 10	
Sandalwood		8 a 24	
Sapan wood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1½	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	
Long ells, ditto		7 a 8	

IMPORTS.			
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each.
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 48	100
Seal		1½	Each
Sea Otter		44 a 46	
Land otter		5 a 6	
Tin plates		10	Box.
Tin		18 a 19	Pecul.

EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp Drs.	2. 80	Pecul
Assafetida		15 a 16	
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Borax		none	Pecul
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		32	Pecul.
Cassia		15 a 16	
Ditto buds		24 a 26	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		65 a 75	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		108	100
2d do do		90 a 98	
3d. do. do		60 a 68	
Blue		90 a 100	
Small		none	
Oil of cassia		1¾	Catty.
Rhubarb		65 a 70	Pecul.
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		430.	
Ditto Tsatlee		460 a 480	
Canton	Taels	220 a 265	
Sugar Pingfa		6. 6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a 14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	
Tea Bohea		14 a 15	
Congo		24 a 28	
Campoy		24 a 28	
Souchong		20 a 36	
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		20 a 24	
Hyson		44 a 54	
ditto Skin		24 a 28	
ditto Young		34	
Gunpowder		50 a 54	
Twankay		24 a 28	
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		46—	Box
White lead		11—	Pecul
Whangheea		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. per dr. 6 ms. st. nominal, no bills.
Bengaly — Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. do
Bombe — By Rs per do. do. do.

☞ *The Register is sold at Marbuick & Lane's. at 50 cents*
Price Current separately 25 cents

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 SATURDAY, November 15th 1828. No 39

For the Ports in the Straits, Madras & Bengal.
The Ship HERCULES Captain Walker, will sail early in December. For particulars apply to
Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 15th November 1828.

We annex the translation of an Edict by the Viceroy, which has been circulated by the Hong merchants for the general information of foreign residents. It will be perceived that it recognizes the important privilege of transmitting letters through the medium of Compradors; and we conceive that through their intervention there will be now no difficulty in establishing a regular Post Between Canton and Macao.

LE Governor &c to the Hong Merchants.

The English Plowden presented a Petition some time ago, concerning the Pwanyu river police, having stopped and detained a letter. I examined the old records, & found that there were long standing regulations, for foreigners of all nations sending letters: and I immediately proclaimed them openly. At the same time I ordered the Pwanyu magistrate to examine into the facts, and give back the letter.

The Pwanyu replied that this affair was communicated to him by the officers of the Whampoa district military Cantonment, who had seized a Bandit, *Chānahe*, and found on him a foreign letter. On questioning him he said the Comprador *Tsaeyang* gave it to him. Fearing that he was a traitorous Chinese, conspiring to create disturbance, he was detained for trial. It was not the river police who intercepted and distressed him. Then I ordered the said Magistrate to command the Hong merchants to communicate my orders, to take the foreign letter, translate it plainly, and if it only related to commercial affairs, they must immediately give back the original letter. These proceedings are all on record.

The said Captain Farrer and the said foreigners, having intercommunication by letter, through the Comprador, who directed a native Bandit (*Chāngahe*) to present it for him, which led to his being searched—even if there were no conspiracy or other affair, this was improper.

Hereafter the said foreigners having letters going and coming, are permitted to deliver them to the Compradors only; and the compradors are not allowed to engage outside men to carry them, lest they create disturbance. It is hereby made the duty of the Hong merchants to prevent it. If they tread in their old footsteps, the Hong merchants alone shall be responsible.

As to reporting at the Customhouse, getting a pass, and being let go—that is a regulation established by a former Governor, *Tsang*, in the 19th year of Keaking, on the evidence supplied by the Treasurer and others. To that regulation he ordered the foreigners of all nations to submit, it is by no means originated now, and the said foreigners have long submitted to it. Hereafter they must still conform to the old regulations, and when it is necessary to appear at the Customhouse and be examined, they must not oppose; and when it is unnecessary to be examined, they may as heretofore be let go.

As to the Praya grande customhouse servants, *Chantseong* &c, they state that the said nation's foreigners would not submit to be examined, but took upon themselves to land cargo. The said foreigners state that the customhouse people extort and falsely accuse. Thus the one and the other present and hold fast different statements. Which are solid and which a vacuum, it is incumbent on me to find out clearly. I shall therefore communicate with the Hoppo (a) that he may bring up *Chāntseong* &c, with the Compradors, and confronting them, ascertain the truth and discriminate between the correct & false account. I the Governor in the transaction of business grasp Supreme justice with single handedness, and whether they be Chinese subjects, or foreign men, view them with the sel same regard, and follow no partialities. The said foreigners I suppose have both seen it and heard it. How can they get up pretexts, and whine and annoy!

I the Governor some time ago heard that the said foreigners, without cause sailed a number of boats, and irregularly indulged in trifling amusements, and being apprehensive that the native boats crowded on the river, might rush against them and cause disturbance, I communicated to the said foreigners that it might be injurious, and therefore ordered the practice to be interdicted. But this was in fact the very way of preserving entire all parties; these foreigners were not in the least blamed. And beside what was prohibited was, without any cause whatever, forming fleets and rambling about for mere sport. If the said foreigners have any business to go backward and forward about, when was it ever prohibited! That which the proclamation contains is exceedingly perspicuous. Why did they not look up and conform to its intentions! Nor take the Proclamation and look clearly at its several paragraphs!

Let the Hong merchants forthwith take this Edict and explain to the said foreigners, paragraph by paragraph, its contents, and order them to inform themselves fully thereof.

Let every one consider trade the most important thing, and tranquilly keep the laws. They must not again listen to the confused tales of other people and uselessly bring trouble on themselves. Tremble at this. Let this Edict be regarded with two fold intensity.

TAOUKWANG, 8th year, 9th moon 9th day.

NAIAUL. The Envoy from this place is announced as having arrived at the province of Szechuen.

(a) The Governor gives him no complimentary title, but merely the name of his office. Hence foreigners should not feel because complimentary titles are omitted in Chinese official documents.

AMERICAN CONSUL

A paragraph having appeared in the English Journals stating that " a French Brig from Bengal passed St. Helena on the 22nd of February, having on board the American Consul from Canton, which country he had been obliged to quit in consequence of the death of a Chinese in a disturbance with some American seamen " and this being repeated in the Calcutta *John Bull* of 8th September, with the addition that the " Americans having at present no official authority at Canton, owe the protection they find to the Company's factory, " we have great pleasure in assuring those of our distant readers who may have been imposed on by so absurd and flagrant a misstatement, that the information is in both cases altogether unfounded, no circumstance of the kind either relating to person or event having occurred. Our friends the Americans, with their present acting Consular Agent, continue to trade here in the utmost harmony with all the world, and in the enjoyment of every privilege conceded to the most favored nation.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received a communication on this subject, signed " *the Voice of injured Americans*, " and are glad to find that we have anticipated a suggestion which, coming from so numerous and respectable a class of our subscribers, was entitled for this reason alone, to the greatest deference, even if we had not been influenced by a still more powerful motive, the love of truth.

In the opinion which our correspondents entertain that the misrepresentation was made designedly, with a view to any sinister purpose, we cannot concur. They appear to have been misled by referring its origin to the Calcutta newspaper, in ignorance of its proceeding from a source so much more remote and so entirely unconnected with local interests and passions, as to take away all colour from a supposition in itself highly improbable. We are happy in the opportunity of setting them right on this head.

A fatal accident was near occuring to two Gentlemen in the Honorable Company's service, attached to the Ships lying at Whampoa, who a few days since, in starting from Macao for Canton in a Longboat, had not proceeded far on their voyage before she suddenly went down, leaving only the topmast visible, but from what cause it is not known.

They were however most fortunately soon picked up by some Chinese boats, and were indebted to the circumstance of a Gentleman in a Ship's boat passing at the time for their speedy deliverance, as his appearance induced the Chinese to afford immediate assistance, instead of shewing their too frequent inclination to tamper with the sufferers, and of practising extortion over their distress, a conduct which savors more of the barbarian, than any trait in the Chinese character that we are aware of.

MANILA. Our late arrivals from Manila, down to the end of October, convey a very unfavorable report upon the state of the market for British products, all kinds of manufactures being at very low prices, owing to the late heavy importations. Long cloths 7 Drs, Cambrics 1½ a 2, Ginghams 6 a 7, Chintzes 3 a 5, and Iron 4½ a 5 Drs per Pecul.

The price of Sugar was 6¼ a 6¾—but none in the market for exportation. The new raw sugars were expected to appear in a few weeks. Several parcels of Cotton have lately been sent to China, and the price for this staple was 13 a 14 Dollars per Pecal screwed.

All kinds of Sooloo produce, excepting Tortoise-shell were likely to be low, in consequence of the reduced prices in China. Mother o Pearl Shells 11 Drs, but this price it was supposed would decline on the arrival of the Sooloo traders.

It is reported that the Port of Zebu will be opened to general commerce, with a view to encourage the trade with the southern Islands; and the culture of Opium was to be commenced under the auspices of Government.

It seems that the Government in Spain is beginning to appreciate the value of the neighbouring Isles of Manila, and are determined to use every means to promote agriculture and commerce—which by perseverance and a liberal encouragement, we understand may be carried to a very considerable extent.

The Spanish M. W. Brig *Relampago* had arrived from Cadiz, bringing Don Pasgual Enrile, who it was presumed would shortly take the command, as the present Governor was to return home in the *Realista* Sloop of War.

A great change had taken place in the local Government, by the removal of all the American born civil and military officers.

The Philippine Company's Ship *Santa Anna* had left Cadiz with upwards of two hundred passengers

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

THERMOMETER			BAROMETER.			
Octr.	noon.	night.	D.	M.		Wind
15	80	73	30	10	very fine weather	N. a S.
16	80	73	30	10	"	S'
17	80	74	30	10	"	"
18	83	73	30	20	light airs	N
19	84	76	30	10	"	S.E.
20	84	79	30	10	"	"
21	83	80	30	10	"	N
22	82	72	30	10	"	"
23	77	74	30	10	cloudy with heavy rain	"
24	74	73	30	10	cloudy	"
25	73	65	30	15	very fine weather	"
26	72	64	30	10	cloudy	"
27	72	63	30	10	very fine weather	N.E.
28	71	64	30	20	constant light rain	N
29	73	66	30	10	cloudy	N W a E
30	76	70	30	10	fine weather	N.
31	75	70	30	15	"	"
NOVR.						
1	74	63	30	10	"	"
2	73	65	30	20	cloudy, light rain	"
3	73	66	30	30	fine weather	"
4	74	65	30	30	"	"
5	74	63	30	35	"	"
6	74	61	30	30	"	"
7	74	64	30	26	"	"
8	75	62	30	10	" variable	N a S
9	76	64	30	10	" "	S a N
10	76	64	30	10	"	N
11	77	66	30	10	"	"
12	75	61	30	25	"	N
13	70	56	30	30	"	"
14	70	59	30	35	"	"
15	66	52	30	30	"	"

COURT OF JUSTICE. The Canton Magistrate now in office, *Sir Richard LOK* has his time so much occupied by attendance on superior officers, and out-door duty, he has not time to try the numerous causes which come before him. He has withal so bad a memory, he cannot recollect at the close of a trial the evidence given at the beginning of it. He therefore, keeps from eight to ten deputies who perform the duty of sitting magistrate in his stead. It is usual to keep two or three, to go and examine dead bodies found lying any where, suicides &c.

LOK abbreviates business very much by having one rule which he applies to all cases. Those charged with great crime such as murder, rape, and robbery, are sent immediately into the great prison; for minor cases he has five or six different places of confinement, and detention; to which he allots the accused as they come before him in the reports of his deputies. On each of these places he fixes a certain price for liberation, and never troubles his head more about the people sent thither, but lets them remain till they or their friends bring the money at which their place of confinement is rated.

EXECUTIONS are, according to the court circular almost daily taking place; but what the victims suffer for is not stated. The *Kwangchow* magistrate went from an execution to the Deputy Governor's dinner, the other day.

DEATH. His Excellency the Chancellor from Peking at the late Examinations, whose name by interpretation is FIELD, the young man whom we noticed as rather committing himself at the Magnates dinner, by dashing his cup to pieces on the ground, has since died of Dysentery, probably brought on by cold taken during the time he was shut up with the students. The Chinese remark on the event " Both prosperity and adversity are short-lived. How happy he no doubt felt when appointed at Peking; but here he has died, away from his kindred."

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Our Cotton market has much improved within this last week, offers having been made for several parcels both of Bengal and Bombay at 5 to 6 mace per Pecul, beyond what had hitherto been proposed, and expectations are entertained that prices may still improve.

The Nankin crop has, we understand, suffered a partial failure, but in a degree not sufficient to reduce the northern manufacturers to seek for any supply of foreign staple, so that the present advance is not to be attributed to this circumstance, but may be to a steady demand and well supported market.

The advices from England appearing rather favorable to speculations in Raw Silk, have created a brisk demand lately, which may have a tendency to increase prices, and particularly in *Taysaam*, which affords the favorite sort, of which the late crop is very deficient of its usual proportion.

Nankeens have somewhat declined from the very high prices to which they were carried on the first appearance of the Company's Ships, but are not expected to receive any material alteration until all the Ships of the season have departed.

The supply of Europe manufactures this season has been considerable, brought through the channels of the Honorable Company, the private traders, & the Americans. The taste for these foreign articles in no wise diminishes with the Chinese, and it appears a more free intercourse with the country is all that is required to give a wide circulation to European Exports. At present they certainly appear to exceed the demand, which in a local sense is circumscribed, owing to the difficulty and expense of transporting goods from this remote Port to the provinces in the interior, where we understand foreign manufactures are much admired, and universally introduced.

Cotton Yarn has met with no improvement, either in demand or price, the importations by the Company alone have been very considerable this season which added to other supplies, will keep the value low; independent of which the assortments generally are not selected in a manner adapted to the use of the Chinese manufacturers.

The first despatch of Ships will take place on the 18th inst, & consists of the *Dunira*, *Berwickshire*, and *Edinburgh*.

Betelnut and Pepper are stated at advanced prices under the impression that the late importations will not be followed by fresh arrivals.

Every week seems to bring a greater gloom over our Opium speculators. Since our last a considerable reduction in prices has taken place, and as the present month has many engagements expiring in it, many forfeitures have been submitted to both in Patna and Malwa, and others will doubtless succeed. The deliveries however are brisk arising out of old speculations, and must we imagine, continue to be so, before any animation amongst the dealers can be restored. Turkey has fallen suddenly, in consequence of the arrival of a supply by an American Ship, and has been sold as low as 650 Drs per Pecul.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER.	ARRIVALS	FROM
2	*Am Ship New Jersey Whitcall*	*Philadelphia.*
4	*H. C. S. Thomas Coutts Chrystie*	*Calcutta.*
"	" *General Harris Stanton*	*do.*
"	*Schooner Dhaulle Ferguson*	*Manila.*
5	*Brit Ship Lady Kennaway Delafosse*	*London.*
7	*Am Ship Bashaw.*	*Gibraltar.*
8	" *Brig Leander*	*Siam & Smirna.*

NOVR.	SAILED	TO
1	*Brit Brig Jane Eliza, Fish*	*Singapore.*
"	*Sp Ship Recafort*	*Manila*
5	" *Union.*	*do.*
"	*Brit. Ship Mercys Parkyns*	*Calcutta.*
7	" *Brig Lodina Clifton*	*do.*
9	" *Ship Isa Robertson Hudson*	*do*
"	" " *Sherburne White*	*do.*
12	" " *Lord Cathcreagh Hogg*	*Bombay.*
"	*Am Brig Greyhound*	*Manila.*

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per New Jersey. *P Blight Esqr.*
Coutts. *Lieut Blake, Lieut Saudert, Lieut Mackeel.*
Harris *Mr. & Mrs. Lindsay & two children, Capt. Tierney, Lieut Venstie, Jas Lyon Esqr. & Mrs. Ward.*
Bashaw. *Messrs. Ulmer, & Sturgis.*

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Louisa. *J. Young Esqr.*
Sherborne. *Mrs. White & Child, & Miss Mackenzie.*
Cathcreagh. *J. Mackie Esqr.*

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

SATURDAY, 15th November, 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Pecul
very superior		36	Pecul
Bees wax		28 a 30	Pecul
Betel nut		3½	Pecul
Bird's nests		26 a 40	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3½ a 4	Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	Pecul
Cochineal		380 a 400	Pecul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Pecul
Do. Japan		25 a 27	Pecul
Coral Fragments		100 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		24 a 35	Pecul
Cotton Bombay	[Tael	8 a 9	Pecul
Bengal		8 a 9	Pecul
Madras		7 a 9 3	Pecul
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5½ a 6½	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	Piece
Canibrics 12 yds		1½ a 2	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandamoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Gudbear		25 a 28	Pecul
Gutch Pegue		3½ a 4	Pecul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Pecul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Pecul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Pecul
Flints		1½ a 2	Pecul
Gambier		1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude		80 a 90	Pecul
Iron bar		3	Pecul
ditto Rod		4	Pecul
Lead		5½	Pecul
Mace		55	Pecul
Myrh		15 a 30	Pecul
Nutmegs		55	Pecul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Pecul
Opium Patna		880	Chest
Benares		870	Chest
Companys Malwa		920	Chest
Damaun do.		905	Chest
Turkey		650	Chest
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		8½ a 9	Pecul
Putchuck		13 a 14	Pecul
Quicksilver		65 a 68	Pecul
Rattans		4	Pecul
Rice		1 60 a 1.80	Pecul
Rose Maloes		42	Pecul
Saltpetre at Whampoa		6	Pecul.
ditto Lintin		7	Pecul.
Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	9 a 10	Pecul.
Sandalwood		8 a 24	Pecul.
Sapan wood		2½	Pecul.
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Pecul.
Smalts		12 a 28	Pecul.
Steel Swedish in Kias		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1½	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece

IMPORTS.

Shina, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each.
Fox		1	Each.
Rabbits		40 a 46	100.
Seal		1½	Each
Sea Otter		44 a 49	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Tin plates		10	Box.
Tin		19 a 20	Pecul.

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2. 80	Pecul
Assafetida		15 a 16	Pecul
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Borax		none	Pecul
Brass Leaf		64 —	Box
Camphor		32	Pecul
Cassia		15 a 16	Pecul
Ditto buds		20 a 24	Pecul
China Root		3½	Pecul
Cubebs		18 a 20	Pecul
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	Pecul
Gamboge		65 a 75	Pecul
Glass beads		25 26	Pecul
Hartall		12 a 13	Pecul
Mother o Pearl Shells		20 a 22	Pecul
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		104	100
2d do do		90 a 94	100
3d do. do		62 a 68	100
Blue		90 a 100	100
Small		none	100
Oil of cassia		1½	Catty.
Rhubarb		65 a 70	Pecul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		430	Pecul
Ditto Tsaalee		460 a 480	Pecul
Canton	Taels	220 a 225	Pecul
Sugar Pingfa		6. 6	Pecul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a 14	Pecul
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	Pecul
Tea Bohea		14 a 15	Pecul
Congo		24 a 28	Pecul
Campoy		24 a 28	Pecul
Souchong		20 a 36	Pecul
Peko		50 a 60	Pecul
Ankoi		20 a 24	Pecul
Hyson		44 a 54	Pecul
ditto Skin		24 a 28	Pecul
ditto Yourg		34	Pecul
Gunpowder		50 a 54	Pecul
Twankay		24 a 28	Pecul
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	Pecul
Turmerick		6	Pecul
Tutenague		13	Pecul
Vermillion		45—	Box
White lead		11—	Pecul
Whanghees		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal—Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. no bills.
Bombay— By Rs per do. do. do.

The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents. Price Current separately 25 cents

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Vol. 1 *WEDNESDAY, December 3rd 1828.* No 40

For the Ports in the Straits, Madras & Bengal

The Ship HERCULES *Captain Wilson, will sail from Whampoa on the 20th of December. For particulars apply to*

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 3rd December 1828.

By the *Brillante*, letters have been received via Manila, dated at Anjier 8th October, on board the Portuguese Ship *Vasco da Gama*, on her way to Singapore and China. She sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 18th of July, and brings intelligence of the Emperor's daughter, Maria da Gloria Queen of Portugal, having sailed from thence on the 5th of July for Oporto, to join the party opposed to Dom Miguel. She is only seven years of age, and assumes the travelling title of Duchess of Porto. Her ultimate destination, was said to be Vienna; but it was thought, that once in Portugal, she would not be allowed to quit the kingdom.

The war with Buenos Ayres was still raging; but the Brazils were in an unsettled state, with a discontented soldiery &c.

FIRE. Two extensive fires have lately occurred: One broke out on the night of the 30th among the flower-boats ranged below the Dutch folly, of which about twenty are said to have been destroyed, and some lives were unfortunately lost. The other took place in the forenoon of the following day, in a village on the island of Honan, at the entrance of the Macao passage, which raged with considerable fury for several hours; and we regret to say nearly the whole village was reduced to ashes.

AMERICAN TOBACCA INTERDICTED!

Having lately had an opportunity of perusing a file the *Journal du Commerce*, we have much pleasure in availing of the opportunity which our local information affords us, of contradicting the absurd statement contained in the following extract from the No. of 26th April last.

"On dit que les Chinois ont défendu aux Américains d'importer dans leur pays du tabac: la note suivante a été envoyée à M. Wilkodes, consul Américain à Canton: "Nous vous faisons savoir que l'immondice qu'on emploie pour fumer est défendue par ordre supérieur, et il ne sera plus permis d'en importer à Canton; le navire qui l'aura à bord sera de suite séquestré; nous vous prions, cher frère, d'en donner avis à M. le président de votre pays, vu qu'il est clair que l'immondice employé pour fumer est défendu dans notre céleste empire."

A Journal of so high a character must have been imposed on by the remarks of some very superficial observer, who seems to have confounded the two articles of Opium and Tobacco, without reflecting that their essential properties are very different and veiwed through a very opposite medium by the Chinese!

No prohibition does, nor ever did exist, to the importation of Tobacco; and our "Cher frère Wilkodes" may assure his friends, and the President of the United States, that this article of luxury, in place of being interdicted, is daily imported, and in universal use among his countrymen in the Celestial Empire, without the slightest molestation from the authorities. And we may remark, *en passant*, that considerable privation is experienced by the *amateurs* from the present scarcity of good American cigars in our market.

WHAMPOA REGATTA

As China is generally described as a spot offering to its foreign inhabitants only one dull monotonous scene of life, it may be gratifying to hear that some relief is occasionally found in innocent and manly recreation, although to a very limited extent; and the announcement of a Whampoa Regatta may be received with as much pleasure as surprise, and produce a smile among those amateurs in England who have brought this particular branch of amusement to so high a degree of excellence.

Genius and taste are, not wanting here to keep pace with the present age of universal improvement in other places. It is the unsocial principle alone of Chinese authority, that forbids every advance towards it, and even descends to prevent rational occupation of time amongst its resident visitors from other countries. And whilst we notice a diversion which can only be availed of under occasional circumstances, we cannot but regret to the project for the Macao Road, and regret the deprivation of a source of pleasure, which might always have been participated in, and found most conducive to innocent delight, and the preservation of health.

Those however who recollect China in the last century, and carry their comparisons to the present date, may find some change. An Europe Bazar!—declarations of public sales!—horses to be disposed of both of Arabia and Europe!—may appear novel—and none perhaps more so than the present mention of a Regatta—and the circumstance of a Press which thus gives publicity to the events of the day.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12th November 1828.

Umpire, Lieut. Blake R. N.

Stewards, Captain Hamilton, and Captain Larkins.

At the Junk River meeting place, at 2 P. M. the races commenced in the following order.

I Match between the *Dainira's* 8 oared Gig the *St. Patrick*, and the *Castle Huntly's* 6 oared Gig the *Fly*. At starting 6 to 4 on the *Fly*. The *St. Patrick* won easy by three lengths.

II *Camden's* large cutter against the *Fairlie's*,
Camden's Quarter do. do do.
Camden's Jolly boat do. do.
Camden's Punt do. do.
Won easy by the *Camden's Cutter*; good grace by the *Fairlie's* Quarter do; easy by the *Fairlie's* Jolly boat & Punt.

III Sweepstakes of ten Dollars for 6 oared Gig. Run by Capt. Blair's, Capt. Broughton's, and Capt.

Larkins' *Scarlet runner*—good race—won by the *Scarlet runner*.

IV Sweepstakes of ten Dollars for large Cutters—Nine started—won by the *Camden's*—only the *Camden's* and *Abercrombie Robinson's* placed.

V Sweepstakes of ten Dollars for 6 oared cutters—Five started,—only the *Canning's* and *Camden's* placed—won by the *Canning's*—a very good race.

VI Sweepstakes of four Dollars for Jelly-boats—Eight started—only the *Marquis Huntly's* and *Camden's* placed—won by the former.

VII Sweepstakes of three Dollars for Punts—five started—won by the *Reliance's*.

SECOND DAY

I Match between the *Dunira's* 6 oared Whale-boat, the *Erin go bragh*, and the *Camden's Scarlet Runner*—won easy by the latter.

II Match between the *Camden's* & *Abercrombie Robinson's* large cutters—won easy by the *Camden's*.

III Match between 6 oared Gigs—three started,—won by Capt *Hamilton's Dirk Hatrick*—a very good race.

IV Match between quarter cutters—three started—won by the *Harris*—an excellent race

Match between the *Dunira's* and *Camden's* Punts—won easy by the latter.

Several bye matches were run, the most gratifying to sporting men was between 4, 12, and 14, oared cutters, won by the *Sir David Scott's* in good style, but followed closely by the *Berwickshire's*.

THE NOVA AURORA.

We gave in a late number an imperfect notice of the shipwreck of the Portuguese Ship *Nova Aurora*, respecting which we have learnt the following particulars from a declaration made before the Judge of Macao, by the Gunner, the person we alluded to as having been ransomed at Batavia.

The *Nova Aurora* sailed from Batavia on the 6th of October last, her destination being Macao. On the 26th about 9 P. M. she struck on a shoal to the south of the Island of Balaback, Lat 8. North, between Borneo and Palawan. In striking she broke her rudder, and in the morning sprung a leak. During that and the following day, several Malays from the Island of Balaback came off to the wreck; and the Captain and crew were in treaty with them for a passage to the shore, when the Chief of the Malays run through the body a Chinese passenger who happened accidentally to come in personal contact with him. Alarmed at this cruel and barbarous act, the treaty for the passage to the shore was abandoned, and the 2nd Officer, gunner, boatswain, five sailors, a Dutch sailor a passenger, and a Chinese barber, took to the boat and put to sea.

On the third day after the shipwreck, they landed on a small Island on which they perceived some Malays, who treacherously attempted to make prisoners of them. This intention however being perceived by the party, they had timely recourse to their boat, being at the same time assailed with a shower of poisoned arrows from the Malays, one of which having slightly wounded the boatswain in the arm he died five minutes after.

Fearful of encountering the treacherous and savage inhabitants, the unfortunate party steered out to sea during the day, and at night proceeded slowly under the shade of the different islets; continuing to do so for twenty four days when their biscuit and water became exhausted, and they were obliged to support nature by eating marine herbs &c.

At length becoming desperate, they proceeded further out to sea than usual, and were captured by some Malays of Solo, an Island in the same archipelago, who brought them for sale to the Rajah of Maludon an Island on the North coast of Borneo, who however rescued them from their captors, giving them in exchange only a little gunpowder, and spoke of sending the unfortunate people to Singapore.

At Maludon the Gunner fortunately fell in with a Malay from Borneo, an old friend, who ransomed him for 45 dollars' worth of goods. With his Malay friend he left Maludon on the 9th of January for Borneo, and was sent by him in a Prahu to Sambas, receiving at parting a present of 5 Dollars in cash, besides food, and a slave to accompany him. He arrived at Sambas on the 2nd of May, and was received by the Dutch Resident; and on the 2nd of August he embarked in a Chinese Junk of the port of *Co-mum* for Macao. On the 18th the Junk was lost on the East coast of China, and the Gunner having escaped from the wreck, made his way to Macao as a Chinese mendicant.

The Gunner further states that before leaving Maludon, accounts had been received of Captain Baptista and the remainder of the shipwrecked crew, having been taken on board a Prahu, on the fourth day after their disaster and carried to Banque.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Anecdote. A cunning Chinese Toper. It is well known to those who have been initiated into the mysteries of a Chinese feast, and luxuriated on birds' nests, deers' sinews, sharks' fins, and all the innumerable but delightful dishes in the unique cookery of this unique people—I say to those who have frequently like myself, assisted as performer on such occasions, it is well known that the worship of Bacchus is by no means neglected; and although the drinking cups are very small, yet the frequency of libation makes up for the minuteness of quantity, which must according to the fixed laws of politeness, be absorbed to the last drop. In short no *heel taps* are allowed; and to shew that no breach of good breeding has taken place, every man shews the bottom of his small cup. However as little wine may be put into the cup as the individual wishes, provided he can give the necessary hint to the butler, whose duty it is to run round the table pouring out the sparkling *Sue hing*. Well to come to my tale. Once upon a time it happened that a Chinese toper was invited to a feast, where he was afraid he should get short allowance of wine; to remedy which he bethought himself of the following cunning device. He takes the butler aside before dinner, and whispers in his ear "I shall be obliged to you to pour into my cup, each time, only a few drops of wine; and here my good fellow is a present for you"—putting at the same time a very small, neat packet into his hand.

The butler returned a multitude of thanks, and promised implicit obedience; but was so delighted that he took the first opportunity of retiring to a corner and inspecting his prize. But his dismay and rage were great, when instead of shining pieces of silver, he found the packet to contain only bits of broken Chinaware. He returned in a great rage to the dining table, armed with the instrument of his revenge—a large jar of *Sue-hing*; and every time the frequent rounds of drinking came, he took especial care to fill the cup of the other hand supplicated with tears. The toper on the other hand supplicated with tears, and made as demonstrable signs as politeness admitted of his aversion and detestation of such bumpers. But the indignant butler the more he observed the toper's repugnance, the more delighted he was, and plied him so well that he got as drunk as a Lord, or a Fiddler, to his own great contentment, and infinite delight of *Ly* the butler.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

We have no alteration to make on our last report on the Cotton market, since which few or no sales have taken place; and this stagnation arises principally from the circumstance of the present time being that of harvest, when the shuttle is thrown aside, and the industy of the weaver and manufacturer, is directed to the collecting of the grain. Some symptoms however, of returning activity have been manifested both during yesterday and the previous day, and sanguine expectations are entertained that prices may improve a little very shortly.

A very sudden rise has taken place in the article of Cotton yarn, in consequence of its being sought after by the merchants now here from the interior. Hitherto the consumption has been chiefly confined to the province of Canton, but should the trial now to be given it amongst the northern manufacturers be successful, this branch of trade may become very interesting, and greatly interfere with the importations of Cotton from India

No increase whatever can be expected in the value of white piece goods, and woollens, as the Imports have been so considerable during the season; & the place seems glutted with many of the minor objects of trade, chiefly the importations from Europe.

As the supplies from the Straits are now in the hands of the Chinese, the prices we state may be realized, under future moderate importations.

The clearances of Opium during the last month, as will appear by the following statement, have been considerable, and this is the only activity that has prevailed. Occasional small purchases have occurred, and a few proposals for time bargains been made, but a general langour appears amongst the dealers, under very heavy forfeitures on their engagements falling due in the last, and which will naturally attend those expiring in the present month. Prices are evidently on the decline.

Turkey Opium has experienced an advance as rapid, as was its late depression, and from 650, has suddenly reached 740 Dls, at which price however very few sales have been made.

of Tankeen Silk.

Nankeens remain steady at our quotations.

No Rhubarb now remains in the market.

Syece Silver at Lintin is at a premium of 6 per cent. New Dollars, 1 per cent and very scarce—Gold 26.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

THERMOMETER. Noon.	night.	BAROMETER. D	M		Wind.
16	68	51	30	25 very fine weather	N.
17	67	52	30	20 ,,	,,
18	67	53	30	20 ,,	,,
19	66	54	30	25 ,,	,,
20	67	54	30	40 ,,	,,
21	68	53	30	35 ,,	,,
22	67	54	30	40 ,,	,,
23	66	50	30	35 ,,	,,
24	66	51	30	30 ,,	,,
25	66	51	30	30 ,,	,,
26	66	51	30	20 ,,	,,
27	66	53	33	20 ,,	,,
28	66	53	30	20 ,,	,,
29	68	56	30	20 ,,	,,
30	68	56	30	20 ,,	,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER.	ARRIVED	FROM
14th	*H. C. S. Lord. W. Bentinck, Craigie,*	*London.*
,,	*Am, Brig Pilgrim, King,*	*Manila.*
27th	*Sp. Brig. Triunfo*	*do*
29th	,, ,, *Brillante*	*do.*
	Am. Ship Parthian,	*Sandwich Islands.*

NOVR	SAILED	TO
16th	*Dutch Ship Vrow Helena, Mackenzie,*	*Samarang*
17th	*Brit Ship Fort William; Neish,*	*Madras.*
19th	*H. C. S. Dunira, Hamilton,*	*London.*
,,	,, *Berwickshire, Madan,*	*do.*
,,	,, *Edinburgh, Bar,*	*do.*
22nd	*Am. Brig Lancaster; Jennings, Coast of*	*Mexico*
,,	*Brit Ship Charles Forbes, Willis,*	*Bombay.*
23rd	,, *Brig Lady Munro, Gayham;*	*Madras.*
24th	*Port, Brig Diligente, Gonsalves,*	*Damaun.*
26th	*H. C. S. Duchess of Atholl, Daniell,*	*London.*
,,	,, *Sir D. Scott, Mc. Taggart,*	*do.*

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ft William, *Lieut Lavie.*
Dunira, *Mr. Prain.*
Atholl *Master Gover.*
Sir D Scott *Captain Bowe.*

Estimate of Consumption & value of Indian Opium in China from 1st April 1828.

		PATNA & BENARES				MALWA			TOTAL.	
		chests	Price	Separate Values	United Value	chest	Price	Value	chest	Value
NOVEMBER	Patna	424	925	892,200						
	Benares	106	900	95,400	4,87,600	736	920	675,280	1264	11,62,880
In the previous 7 months		3845			37,20,560	4511		43,95,245	8356	81,15,805
Total in 8 months		4376			42,08,160	5245		50,70,525	9620	92,78,685
Stock on hand 1st December		1967				2427			4394	

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Pecul
very superior		36	Pecul
Bees wax		28 a 30	Pecul
Betel nut		3	Pecul
Bird's nests		26 a 40	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3½ a 4	Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	Pecul
Cochineal		380 a 400	Pecul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Pecul
Do. Japan		25 a 27	Pecul
Coral Fragments		100 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	Pecul
Cotton Bombay	[Taei	8 a 9	Pecul
Bengal		8 a 9	Pecul
Madras		7 a 9 3	Pecul
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5½ a 6½	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2¼ a 3	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		1¼ a 2	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 28	Pecul
Cutch Pegne		3½ a 4	Pecul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Pecul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Pecul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Pecul
Flints		1½ a 2	Pecul
Gambier		1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude		80 a 90	Pecul
Iron bar		3	Pecul
ditto Rod		4	Pecul
Lead		5½	Pecul
Mace		55	Pecul
Myrh		15 a 30	Pecul
Nutmegs		55	Pecul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Pecul
Opium Patna		910	Chest
Benares		890	Chest
Companys Malwa		920	Chest
Damaun do.		910	Chest
Turkey		740	Chest
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		8½ a 9	Pecul
Putchuck		16 a 14	Pecul
Quicksilver		65 a 68	Pecul
Rattans		4	Pecul
Rice		1.60 a 1.80	Pecul
Rose Maloes		42	Pecul
Saltpetre at Whampoa		6	Picul
ditto Latna		7	Picul
Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	9 a 10	Pecul
Sandalwood		8 a 24	Pecul
Sapan wood		2¼	Pecul
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Pecul
Smalts		12 a 28	Pecul
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7 —	Cwt.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1¾ a 1¾	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece

IMPORTS.

Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	Each
Rabbits		40 a 40	100
Seal		1½	Each
Sea Otter		44 a 46	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Tin plates		9 a 10	Box.
Tin,		19 a 20	Pecul.

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2. 80	Pecul
Assafetida		15 a 16	Pecul
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Borax		none	Pecul
Brass Leaf		64 —	Box
Camphor		32	Pecul
Cassia		15 a 16	Pecul
Ditto buds		20 a 24	Pecul
China Root		3½	Pecul
Cubebs		18 a 20	Pecul
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	Pecul
Gamboge		65 a 75	Pecul
Glass beads		25 26	Pecul
Hartall		12 a 13	Pecul
Mother o'Pearl Shells		18 a 20	Pecul
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		104	100
2d do do		90 a 93	100
3d. do. do		62 a 68	100
Blue		90 a 100	100
Small		none	100
Oil of cassia		1¾	Catty
Rhubarb		65 a 70	Pecul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		435	Pecul
Ditto Tsatlee		460 a 480	Pecul
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	Pecul
Sugar Pingfa		6. 6	Pecul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a 14	Pecul
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	Pecul
Tea Bohea		14 a 15	Pecul
Congo		24 a 28	Pecul
Campoy		24 a 28	Pecul
Souchong		20 a 36	Pecul
Peko		50 a 60	Pecul
Anfoi		20 a 24	Pecul
Hyson		44 a 54	Pecul
ditto Skin		24 a 28	Pecul
ditto Young		34	Pecul
Gunpowder		50 a 54	Pecul
Twankay		24 a 28	Pecul
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	Pecul
Turmeric		6	Pecul
Tutenague		13	Pecul
Vermillion		44—	Box
White lead		11—	Pecul
Whanghees		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal—Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. no bills.
Bombay— By Rs per do. do. do.

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents. Price Current separately 25 cents.*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 1 SATURDAY, 13th DECEMBER 1828. NO. 41.

For the Ports in the Straits, Madras & Bengal

The Ship HERCULES Captain Wilson, will sail from Whampoa on the 20th of December. For particulars apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 13th December 1828.

DECR 5th. Judge *Yaou* has published the following proclamation.

"In Canton province the law against banditti is very severe. In case of a general pardon from the throne, those who have robbed in bands are not to be included. If a bandit has escaped three years, and plundered three times, he is to be executed immediately on conviction, by requesting according to usage, the Royal order, or death warrant, in the possession of the deputy Governor, and the culprit's head is to be suspended in a cage, for the admonition of the multitude. This is not the mode of treating banditti in any other province. Here, the law is not only severe, but the exertions of the police to seize offenders are stremious. Still there are at this moment, undecided cases in Court of robbery by banditti, in this Province, to the number of four hundred and thirty; which involve upwards of two thousand one hundred bandits, who have not yet been caught They are daily augmenting and monthly increasing. It is extremely difficult to get through all these trials, and clear them off from the public Courts.

I have consulted with the Governor and deputy Governor on the best method of proceeding, and we have offered rewards to encourage the search for offenders. But this is not worth staying to mention; it becomes proper to open immediately, a way by which offenders may be induced to deliver themselves up—to grant a road to induce self-renovation. Beside, from ancient times to the present, the best method has been, to cause banditti to attack banditti (send a thief to catch a thief); and therefore it is proper to make it universally known, that any bandit who shall seize and deliver up another bandit, shall thereby atone for his own crimes. Wherefore let all local magistrates issue every where these instructions, and at the same time keep up a diligent search. Let there not be the least relaxation. Let them also make known the regulations of the supreme criminal court,—namely, that excepting those bandits who have committed murder, or violated men's wives and daughters, or have burnt human dwellings, or have maimed masters of houses,—none of whom, whether leaders or accomplices, are permitted the privilege of delivering themselves up—all others whether offenders of many or a few years' standing—whether they have plundered twice or nine times, are allowed to deliver themselves up, and their lives will be spared. Those who have wounded people, provided the wounded recovered, may deliver themselves up and their lives be spared. The leader in such a case, if he deliver himself up, shall escape *immediate* execution. Kindred who will come forward and give information, will procure a mitigation of punishment, the same as if the offender deliver himself up. Those who can seize accomplices implicated either in their own or other robberies, will procure a mitigation of punishment.

Let the clauses of the criminal Code, on this subject, be made known by proclamation in all cities villages, market-places, and hamlets, throughout the Province. And let public officers going to the country on other affairs, make the same known by order to all country gentlemen, constables &c, that they may scatter the news and cause every house to know it, and every family to comprehend it; that every individual may thoroughly understand it.

Let the offender who delivers himself up to obtain mitigation of punishment, be immediately brought to trial. But if the police change the case of a criminal, who has delivered himself up, into one of forcible apprehension, in order to shew their own merits—when found out they will be severely punished. The above arrangement shews his Majesty's clemency beyond the laws, and is a means of assisting to effect that apprehension for which the police are incompetent. All officers under my jurisdiction are called upon to exert themselves in accordance with the above, in the hope that the Courts may be emptied of such criminal cases, and every district enjoy tranquillity."

Since issuing the above document, which is about twenty days ago, this extraordinary man, who has frequently been noticed in our pages, has been ordered back to Peking to officiate there in one of the Courts, and has this day quitted Canton. His recall is supposed to have been effected by the intrigues of his superiors in this province, on whose conduct he was a constant spy; and by his representations he procured the removal of the late Deputy Governor, from this rich province, to the poor Tartar Commandantship at Jehol.

The late *Kwang-chow-foo* (or Lord Mayor of Canton) Mr. *Oo*, by interpretation, *Black*, is appointed to succeed the late Judge. He was on his way to a new appointment, and ere he reached it, was recalled to Canton. These capricious alterations are disapproved of by sober Chinese, because, by such frequent changes, a man never stays long enough tobe thoroughly acquainted with the affairs on which he is to decide.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Journal of the Capital announces the death of his Imperial Majesty's younger brother, who was appointed by the Emperor to succeed, but who, as at the time put forth to the world, resigned in favor of his elder brother. There are rumors afloat of something unfair in reference both to father and son, which it would be improper to mention, and which in all probability are without foundation.

The Emperor expresses great regret on account of the young King's death. He had not attained his 30th year.

Arrangements are in progress on the North West

frontier to prevent the too free intercourse of the Tartar tribes outside and inside the boundary. The late rebellion, it is said, was assisted by the facilities afforded by an illicit trade, across the frontier, in the neighbourhood of Ele.

On the western frontier, near the *Tsinghae* lake, his Majesty has granted refuge to some shepherd tribes, who were persecuted and expelled by more powerful hordes. It is however stipulated that they must retire after the winter is over.

A large Imperial work, both in the Chinese and Manshur languages, is announced by the Prime minister *To-tsin*, as completed. It is entitled *Shing-heun*. "Holy or sacred Instructions" by the monarchs of the reigning dynasty.

A country magistrate in Canton province has issued a proclamation commanding and exhorting his fellow officers not to demean themselves by excessive obsequiousness in "bending the back," and cringing to their superiors. And the late Fooyuen *Ching*, published a long document, rather curious, exhorting the Civil and military officers to live together in peace and harmony.

PARENTAL MURDER. A few months ago, at the village *Chang-yuen*, in the neighbourhood of Canton in the family of *Lew*, there was an only son, sixteen years of age, of a bad disposition, and given to thieving. The neighbours often complained to his parents of his petty thefts, and made them ashamed. In consequence of this, the father and mother of this only child, conceiving that it would be difficult to alter his disposition, agreed to put him to death, that they might not be disgraced by him. Accordingly the same night on which they came to this resolution, they passed a cord round his neck, the father pulling one end, and the mother the other, and so strangled him. Husband and wife next day carried him beyond the precincts of the village, and interred him on the common. The neighbours all knew of the occurrence. Our native correspondent, a young man, writes. "Alas! although the youth was vicious, perhaps he might have reformed. There was no necessity to move the murderous hand and take his life. Where was the feeling of their hearts!" But an old veteran Chinese who stood by and read the account, fully justified the proceeding; and affirmed that he "had a grandson whom he apprehended he must despatch in a similar manner." The power given by the law to parents over disobedient children is very great; and in this case, as there was none concerned to prosecute, the murderers remained undisturbed.

YUNNAN Province. Yuen Tajin, late Governor of Canton, still remains here. He has reported that the salt wells in the province have gradually become less productive, and it is necessary to diminish the amount of revenue claimed by Government, on the salt produced. His Majesty has conceded to this request.

CASHGAR. The Governor of little Bucharia, resident here, *Na-yen-ching*, formerly Governor at Canton, during Admiral Drury's expedition, has recommended to his Majesty a reduction of the taxes and fees, imposed by all the Courts in this region. It is now discovered that previously to the late rebellion, the chiefs and Government officers continually distressed the Mahommedans, by exactions really intended for their own use, but under the pretext of public service. The Emperor has applauded the suggestion of the Governor, and confirmed it, ordering that the decision be engraven on the rock for ever, that all the Mahommedan inhabitants may know it. And he has sanctioned a series of appeals from Court to Court, up to the Resident, and in case of redress being denied, he allows the aggrieved person to appeal once a year to the Courts in Peking. But they must take care that their complaints are just, for if not, he who appeals will himself be punished as a false accuser; and for having presumptuously passed by the inferior Courts.

PEKING 23rd *October*. His Majesty left this capital on the 17th instant to visit his fathers' sepulchres, and examine the tomb prepared, according to usage, to receive his own body, after death. The Imperial mausoleum was commenced about eight years ago, when he first came to the throne. The late king *Meenko*, the ministers of state *Taekeunyuen*, and *Yingho*, had the superintendence. They were accompanied by Geomancers to fix on the spot where to dig the "Earthly pavilion." To find a dry spot was a principal part of the object. The Geomancer *Sungsze*, recommended the above named Triumvirate, to advance forward, on the felicitous ground, about a hundred cubits. They however took their own way, and did not advance half the distance, and now it is found, after the Mausoleum is finished that the grave fills with water. On discovering this fact, His Majesty has become greatly enraged, and to day orders have arrived, and been published in the Gazette, to the kings, ministers, and military council, requiring them to assemble and try the three persons above named. The King is dead, but his sons are to be punished. *Taekeunyuen*, is upwards of 80 years of age, and had retired, with high honors, after finishing the work assigned him. But he is degraded from his high dignities, and ordered up to Peking from the Country, to appear as a prisoner and take his trial for deceiving the Emperor. *Yingho*, the third officer, is deprived of his feathers and his buttons, and dismissed from office. Hundreds of inferior officers are said to be implicated.

PRAYER of Chinese Budh priests, for the Emperor of China, appended to a *form*, addressed to Budh, as the *master of Physic*, the foreign sounds only of which form (not the sense) are given in Chinese characters.

Prayer appended in plain Chinese "By this prevailing and meritous service, blessed and praised be the Emperor, for ten thousand times ten thousand years.—the holy and wise Prince!—*May all nations come and do homage at his Throne!* May his life never end! Blessed and praised be the Emperor ten thousand times ten thousand."

(NOTE. Let the Priests repeat this twice).

Almost all the forms of prayer pronounced by the Budh Priests, daily and on extraordinary occasions, contain merely the sounds of Sanscrit words which are totally unintelligible to the Chinese, who hear them, or recite them, solely as a *charm*, like a Latin prayer in the mouth of the Esquimaux.

By the way we hear that there are some Jesuits at the Sandwich Islands, who are at present working under ground, with the intent of making some great explosion by and bye. And they teach the Sandwich Islanders, in the house of an old Spaniard, to repeat *Latin* prayers. Mahommedans make *Arabic* their *sacred* language; Romanists the Latin; and Budhists in China the Sanscrit.

MANILA. In the *Registro Mercantil* for October, we notice the arrival at Manila, of the British Ship *Madalena*; and among other articles imported by her we observe 612 cases containing 10,000 muskets for the Manila Government; besides the following on account of private individuals—Machines for the fabrication of Gunpowder, and the working of the Iron mines; also for the manufacture of Cotton yarn and other goods; Copper boilers for sugar-refining &c. &c. all of British manufacture.

The same journal contains a letter addressed by the Governor to the Director of the Economical Society, acquainting him that the introduction of Gin and Cognac brandy is prohibited for the present, until some regulations respecting that branch of trade, now under discussion, are finally arranged.

DEATH. During the 6th moon, the eldest son of a late Hong Merchant, died at the age of 36. He left four wives and only one daughter. He has died sonless, which is considered a great calamity in this country. The family he has left are in abject poverty As a youth we heard his father lament his profligacy and idleness; and his younger brother now says, his *destiny* was bad. The *revolving course* of nature brought nothing good to the family

GHOST. Last year in the 12th moon, a widow's son in the neighbourhood, having been chastised by her, run off into an adjoining house and cut his throat. The house was subsequently let to a Northcountryman, who a few days ago gave a party to some friends, in the midst of which, bricks, tiles &c, came down from the roof, on the table and broke his dishes, and a voice said "I am the lord of this house, aged 13, why don't you sacrifice to me." The northcountryman believed this must be the ghost of the lad who cut his throat, and forthwith quitted the mansion.

LOSS OF THE TEIGNMOUTH.

We have been favored by a Gentleman who was on board the British Barque Teignmouth, Captain W. Warden, which left this port in February last, for the Sandwich Islands and West coast of Mexico, with the following account of her loss in the Bay of San Jose, in Lower California, on the 22nd of July 1838.

"In the morning about 10 o'clock, Mr. Cole the owner and Supercargo of the Ship, with the chief officer, and two boats with their crews, went on shore, the latter for the purpose of getting off the remainder of our wood and water. About noon a heavy swell began to roll into the bay, but there was no wind nor any appearance of bad weather. At 4 P. m, one of the boats which had left the Ship in the morning, returned, and reported that she had anchored outside of the reef, but the other boat with the people had gone on shore, and could not get off again, the surf being high and breaking a great distance off. At sunset the sea became very heavy, and commenced breaking in about ten fathoms water, although there was still no wind. We got every thing secured on deck, prepared for the worst, in case a sea should break on board of us, or a breeze spring up, that we might slip and go to sea. About 8 P. M. a slight air spring up from E. to S. E. with threatening weather; but from the lightness of the wind, and the heavy sea rolling into the bay, it was impossible to put to sea. A little after, a heavy sea broke close to the stern of the Ship, then laying in twenty two fathoms water, riding with a whole cable out. We fired a gun as a signal of distress, expecting the next sea would break on board. About 9 P. M. a heavy squall came on from E. S. E. and a tremendous sea broke over the vessel, which carried away the longboat, and washed every thing about the decks. We got all ready for letting go another anchor, when another sea broke on board, which washed away the two men who were standing at the anchor; we however got hold of them, but found that one had his leg broken, and the other was severely bruised. At this time the Ship was driving fast towards the shore. We saw no chance of saving the vessel by letting go another anchor, and were afraid if we did so, that the Ship would founder in deep water, and there would be no means of saving the lives of the crew, or any part of the cargo. About ½ past 10, we got all the Lascars on the poop, and commenced securing them to the main mast and rigging, as the Ship was then nearly full of water, and the sea continually breaking over us. A little after a sea broke on the after part of the vessel, which carried away the main top-gallant mast, and swept the commander and six of the crew over board, he and three of the men having caught hold of some fragments of the wreck, got back to the vessel again, while, the other three, being one Seacunnie and two Lascars, were drowned. About midnight we saw a light on the shore, and shortly after, discovered that Mr. Cole, the chief officer, the Lascars then on shore, and a number of the natives were assembled on the beach for the purpose of saving us. After great exertions a rope was conveyed on board from the shore, and by that means, about 2 A M the remainder of the crew were landed. We were most kindly received by the Catholic clergyman at San Jose, and the inhabitants of the Village, who did every thing they possibly could to assist us. In the morning we found the Ship was bilged—the mainmast through her bottom—and a total wreck. By this time a severe gale of windhad come on from the Eastward.

During the time we remained at the Village of San Jose, we were most kindly treated by the Priest, who assisted us greatly in securing the few articles we saved from the wreck, which were taken to his house, and put under his charge, till an opportunity offered of leaving the place. The Lascars met with so much kindness from the natives, that several of them preferred remaining there, than return to China."

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Owing to the very great scarcity of money among the Chinese, our Prices Current for the general articles of Import, must at this moment be considered as purely nominal, but on the return of more activity to trade, they will in all probability be maintained.

Tin, we understand has in reality declined in value about one dollar per Peculi, and it is doubtful, whether on the arrival of other Straits products, unless in moderate quantities, the present rates would be supported.

In Cotton, nothing whatever is doing; and the approach to the new year, is a period unfavorable to any improvement.

Cotton Yarn seems stationary at the late advanced prices for those qualities adapted to the use of the Chinese manufacturers. The very low and very high numbers ought to be excluded, and the assortment confined to those ranging from 12 to 40, the greater proportion to consist of nos 20 to 32, as being the most useful.

Nankeens are advancing as the Stock in the market is reduced; and very few now remain.

The little Nankin Raw Silk that is at present here, is refused by the holders at the prices that have lately been given, and they will no doubt continue their pretentions to an increase, as long as there are purchasers.

Of Canton Raw Silk, very little good remains.

Sugar, and Sugarcandy appear on the advance.

The Green Teas are appearing very slowly, owing to the long continued dry weather, which much interferes with the inland navigation, by which the transit of goods is wholly carried on in this country.

In Opium there is a daily decline, and the only circumstance that imparts the least prospect of amendment is the active deliveries which still continue; 248 chests had been cleared from Lintin up to the 8th. Few purchases have been made, and the severe sacrifices which the dealers have lately been obliged to submit to, seem to have damped the spirit for any speculation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECR.		SAILED		TO
6th	Brit Ship	Exmouth,	Graham	Calcutta.
7th	"	Sarah,	Chrystie	Singapore
8th	"	Hannah,	Martin	Bombay.
9th	H. C. S.	Abercrombie Robinson,	Innes	London.
10th	Brit Ship	Good Success,	Durant	Bombay.

PASSENGERS. per EXMOUTH, Mr & Mrs Allport, J. Phillips Esq, J. C. Stewart Esq. S. Gover Esq. & Capt. Moncrieff.

Per HANNAH, Dr. Stewart & Dr. Bowstead.

Per ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, R. Reid Esq.

BIRTH. At Macao, on the 10th of November, the Lady of the Reverend Robert Morrison D. D. of a daughter.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

SATURDAY, 13th DECEMBER 1828.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Pecul
very superior		36	Pecul
Bees wax		28 a 30	Pecul
Betel nut		3 a 3½	Pecul
Bird's nests		26 a 40	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3½ a 4	Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	Pecul
Cochineal		380 a 400	Pecul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Pecul
Do. Japan		25 a 27	Pecul
Coral Fragments		100 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	Pecul
Cotton Bombay	Tael	8 a 9	Pecul
Bengal		8 a 9	Pecul
Madras		7 a 9 3	Pecul
Cotton goods British,	Sp. Drs.		Piece
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5½ a 6½	Piece
Mushins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		1¼ a 2	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 28	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	Pecul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Pecul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Pecul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Pecul
Flints		1½ a 2	Pecul
Gambier		1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude		80 a 90	Pecul
Iron bar		3	Pecul
ditto Rod		4	Pecul
Lead		5½	Pecul
Mace		55	Pecul
Myrh		15 a 30	Pecul
Nutmegs		55	Pecul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Chest
Opium Patna		895 a 900	Chest
Benares		865 a 870	Chest
Companys Malwa		900	Chest
Damaun do.		890 a 895	Chest
Turkey		740	Chest
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		8½ a 9	Picul.
Putchuck		13 a 14	Picul.
Quicksilver		65 a 68	Picul.
Rattans		4	Picul.
Rice		1.60 a 1.80	Picul.
Rose Maloes		42	Picul.
Saltpetre at Whampoa		6	Picul.
ditto Lintin		7	Picul.
Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	9 a 10	Picul.
Sandalwood		8 a 24	Picul.
Sapan wood		2¼	Picul.
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Picul.
Smalts,		12 a 28	Picul.
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	Cwt.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¼	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each.
Fox		1	Each.
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	Each
Sea Otter		44 a 46	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Tin plates		9 a 10	Box.
Tin,		18½ a 19½	Pecul.

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2. 80	Pecul
Assafetida		15 a 16	Pecul
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Borax		none	Pecul
Brass Leaf		64 —	Box
Camphor		32	Pecul
Cassia		15 a 16	Pecul
Ditto buds		20 a 24	Pecul
China Root		3½	Pecul
Cubebs		18 a 20	Pecul
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	Pecul
Gamboge		65 a 75	Pecul
Glass beads		25 26	Pecul
Hartall		12 a 13	Pecul
Mother o Pearl Shells		18 a 20	Pecul
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		104	100
2d do do		90 a 95	100
3d.do.do		62 a 68	100
Blue		90 a 100	100
Small		none	100
Oil of cassia		1¾,	Catty.
Rhubarb		none	Pecul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		435 a 440	Pecul
Ditto Tsatlee		470 a 490	Pecul
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	Pecul
Sugar Pingfa		6. 7	Pecul
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.		13½ a 14½	Pecul
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	Pecul
Tea Bohea		14 a 15	Pecul
Congo		24 a 28	Pecul
Campoy		24 a 28	Pecul
Souchong		20 a 36	Pecul
Peko		50 a 60	Pecul
Ankoi		20 a 24	Pecul
Hyson		44 a 54	Pecul
ditto Skin		24 a 28	Pecul
ditto Young		34	Pecul
Gunpowder		50 a 54	Pecul
Twankay		24 a 28	Pecul
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	Pecul
Turmerick		6	Pecul
Tutenague		13	Pecul
Vermillion		44—	Box
White lead		11—	Pecul
Whangheés		none	1000

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